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By

Prof. Yuh-Shan Ho

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[Title: International Journal of Library and Information Science 2276](#_Toc420815937)

[Title: International Journal of Logistics Management 2277](#_Toc420815938)

[Title: International Journal of Logistics-Research and Applications 2279](#_Toc420815939)

[Title: International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development 2280](#_Toc420815940)

[Title: International Journal of Management Reviews 2281](#_Toc420815941)

[Title: International Journal of Materials Research 2283](#_Toc420815942)

[Title: International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes 2285](#_Toc420815943)

[Title: International Journal of Medical Informatics 2287](#_Toc420815944)

[Title: International Journal of Medical Microbiology 2295](#_Toc420815945)

[Title: International Journal of Medicine and Public Health 2297](#_Toc420815946)

[Title: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing 2299](#_Toc420815947)

[Title: International Journal of Mental Health Systems 2300](#_Toc420815948)

[Title: International Journal of Modern Physics C 2303](#_Toc420815949)

[Title: International Journal of Molecular Sciences 2304](#_Toc420815950)

[Title: International Journal of Morphology 2308](#_Toc420815951)

[Title: International Journal of Nanomedicine 2310](#_Toc420815952)

[Title: International Journal of Neuroscience 2312](#_Toc420815953)

[Title: International Journal of Nursing Studies 2316](#_Toc420815954)

[Title: International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases 2336](#_Toc420815955)

[Title: International Journal of Obesity 2338](#_Toc420815956)

[Title: International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health 2344](#_Toc420815957)

[Title: International Journal of Oncology 2346](#_Toc420815958)

[Title: International Journal of Operations & Production Management 2348](#_Toc420815959)

[Title: International Journal of Ophthalmology 2353](#_Toc420815960)

[Title: International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants 2357](#_Toc420815961)

[Title: International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery 2359](#_Toc420815962)

[Title: International Journal of Osteoarchaeology 2362](#_Toc420815963)

[Title: International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology 2364](#_Toc420815964)

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[Title: International Journal of Philosophical Studies 2374](#_Toc420815966)

[Title: International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management 2375](#_Toc420815967)

[Title: International Journal of Phytoremediation 2378](#_Toc420815968)

[Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing 2379](#_Toc420815969)

[Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing-Green Technology 2381](#_Toc420815970)

[Title: International Journal of Primatology 2383](#_Toc420815971)

[Title: International Journal of Production Economics 2384](#_Toc420815972)

[Title: International Journal of Production Research 2387](#_Toc420815973)

[Title: International Journal of Project Management 2389](#_Toc420815974)

[Title: International Journal of Prosthodontics 2394](#_Toc420815975)

[Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice 2396](#_Toc420815976)

[Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine 2398](#_Toc420815977)

[Title: International Journal of Psychology 2400](#_Toc420815978)

[Title: International Journal of Psychophysiology 2403](#_Toc420815979)

[Title: International Journal of Public Health 2404](#_Toc420815980)

[Title: International Journal for Quality in Health Care 2407](#_Toc420815981)

[Title: International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics 2411](#_Toc420815982)

[Title: International Journal of Refractory Metals & Hard Materials 2417](#_Toc420815983)

[Title: International Journal of Rehabilitation Research 2419](#_Toc420815984)

[Title: International Journal of Remote Sensing 2421](#_Toc420815985)

[Title: International Journal of Research in Marketing 2423](#_Toc420815986)

[Title: International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management 2426](#_Toc420815987)

[Title: International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases 2427](#_Toc420815988)

[Title: International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education 2430](#_Toc420815989)

[Title: International Journal of Social Psychiatry 2432](#_Toc420815990)

[Title: International Journal of Social Research Methodology 2434](#_Toc420815991)

[Title: International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering 2435](#_Toc420815992)

[Title: International Journal of Special Libraries 2437](#_Toc420815993)

[Title: International Journal of Sport Finance 2439](#_Toc420815994)

[Title: International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism 2440](#_Toc420815995)

[Title: International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance 2442](#_Toc420815996)

[Title: International Journal of STD & AIDS 2444](#_Toc420815997)

[Title: International Journal of Surgery 2446](#_Toc420815998)

[Title: International Journal of Sustainable Energy 2450](#_Toc420815999)

[Title: International Journal of Systems Science 2451](#_Toc420816000)

[Title: International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care 2452](#_Toc420816001)

[Title: International Journal of Technology Management 2462](#_Toc420816002)

[Title: International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease 2466](#_Toc420816003)

[Title: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 2469](#_Toc420816004)

[Title: International Journal of Urology 2470](#_Toc420816005)

[Title: International Library Review 2473](#_Toc420816006)

[Title: International Neurourology Journal 2474](#_Toc420816007)

[Title: International Nursing Review 2476](#_Toc420816008)

[Title: International Orthopaedics 2485](#_Toc420816009)

[Title: International Psychogeriatrics 2492](#_Toc420816010)

[Title: International Public Management Journal 2499](#_Toc420816011)

[Title: International Review of Administrative Sciences 2500](#_Toc420816012)

[Title: International Review of Psychiatry 2501](#_Toc420816013)

[Title: International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning 2502](#_Toc420816014)

[Title: International Sociology 2503](#_Toc420816015)

[Title: International Sportmed Journal 2504](#_Toc420816016)

[Title: International Studies Perspectives 2506](#_Toc420816017)

[Title: International Studies Quarterly 2507](#_Toc420816018)

[Title: International Urology and Nephrology 2508](#_Toc420816019)

[Title: International Urogynecology Journal 2512](#_Toc420816020)

[Title: ISMOT’07: Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Management of Technology, Vols 1 and 2 - Managing Total Innovation and Open Innovation in the 21st Century 2515](#_Toc420816021)

[Title: First International Workshop on Database Technology and Applications, Proceedings 2516](#_Toc420816022)

[Title: WKDD: 2009 Second International Workshop on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Proceedings 2517](#_Toc420816023)

[Title: Investigacion Bibliotecologica 2518](#_Toc420816024)

[Title: Investigacion Clinica 2531](#_Toc420816025)

[Title: Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science 2532](#_Toc420816026)

[Title: Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences 2537](#_Toc420816027)

[Title: Iranian Journal of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering-International English Edition 2538](#_Toc420816028)

[Title: Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2539](#_Toc420816029)

[Title: Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2541](#_Toc420816030)

[Title: Iranian Journal of Public Health 2544](#_Toc420816031)

[Title: Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2553](#_Toc420816032)

[Title: Irish Journal of Medical Science 2557](#_Toc420816033)

[Title: ISIS 2561](#_Toc420816034)

[Title: Isokinetics and Exercise Science 2562](#_Toc420816035)

[Title: Israel Journal of Health Policy Research 2563](#_Toc420816036)

[Title: Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 2564](#_Toc420816037)

[Title: Issues & Studies 2567](#_Toc420816038)

[Title: Italian Journal of Animal Science 2569](#_Toc420816039)

[Title: Italian Journal of Neurological Sciences 2571](#_Toc420816040)

[Title: Italian Studies 2572](#_Toc420816041)

# Title: Danish Medical Bulletin

Full Journal Title: [Danish Medical Bulletin](http://www.danmedbul.dk/Tidligere%20numre/TidligereNumre.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fedder, J., Nielsen, G.L., Petersen, L.J., Rasmussen, C., Lauszus, F.F., Frost, L., Hornung, N., Lederballe, O. and Andersen, J.P. (2011), A substantial number of scientific publications originate from non-university hospitals. *Danish Medical Bulletin*, **58** (11), Article Number: A4332.

Full Text: [2011\Dan Med Bul58, A4332.pdf](2011\Dan%20Med%20Bul58,%20A4332.pdf)

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: As we found no recent published reports on the amount and kind of research published from Danish hospitals without university affiliation, we have found it relevant to conduct a bibliometric survey disclosing these research activities. MATERIAL and METHODS: We retrieved all scientific papers published in the period 2000-2009 emanating from all seven Danish non-university hospitals in two regions, comprising 1.8 million inhabitants, and which were registered in a minimum of one of the three databases: PubMed MEDLINE, Thomson Reuters Web of Science and Elsevier’s Scopus. RESULTS: In 878 of 1,252 papers, the first and/or last author was affiliated to a non-university hospital. Original papers made up 69% of these publications versus 86% of publications with university affiliation on first or last place. Case reports and reviews most frequently had authors from regional hospitals as first and/or last authors. The total number of publications from regional hospitals increased by 48% over the 10-year period. Publications were cited more often if the first or last author was from a university hospital and even more so if they were affiliated to foreign institutions. Cardiology, gynaecology and obstetrics, and environmental medicine were the three specialities with the largest number of regional hospital publications. CONCLUSION: A substantial number of scientific publications originate from non-university hospitals. Almost two thirds of the publications were original research published in international journals. Variations between specialities may reflect local conditions.

Keywords: Activities, Affiliation, Author, Authors, Bibliometric, Cardiology, Case Reports, Citation, Databases, Environmental, Hospital, Hospitals, Impact, Journals, Medicine, MEDLINE, Obstetrics, Papers, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Science, Scientific Publications, Scopus, Survey, Thomson Reuters, University, University Hospital, Web of Science

# Title: Danish Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Danish Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vinther, S. and Rosenberg, J. (2012), Authorship trends over the past fifty years in the *Journal of the Danish Medical Association* (Danish: Ugeskrift for Lӕger). *Danish Medical Journal*, **59** (3), Article Number: A4390.

Full Text: [2012\Dan Med J59, A4390.pdf](2012/Dan%20Med%20J59,%20A4390.pdf)

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Internationally, the number of authors per scientific article is increasing. The objective of this study was to determine authorship trends over the past fifty years in Ugeskrift for Laeger (UfL). MATERIAL and METHODS: From 1960 to 2010, ten volumes of the UfL, 5,962 articles in total, were studied. For each article, category and number of authors were recorded. RESULTS: The median number of authors per article (all categories) was one in 1960 (range 1-3), two in 1985 (range 1-9) and three in 2010 (range 1-14). The proportion of articles published by three or more authors constituted 1% in 1960 and 68% in 2010. For original articles, the median number of authors per article was two in 1960 (range 1-3), three in 1985 (range 1-9) and three in 2010 (range 1-9). For reviews, the median number of authors per article was one in 1960 (range 1-2), two in 1985 (range 1-5) and three in 2010 (range 1-14). For case reports, the median number of authors per article was one in 1960 (range 1-2), two in 1985 (range 1-5) and three in 2010 (range 1-6). CONCLUSION: The number of authors per article increased for all types of articles published in the UfL. This could reflect increases in “gift authorship”, but “multiple authorship” could also be fully legitimate. Replacing or supplementing authorship criteria with contribution statements would provide some transparency and accountability. Yet, questions about credit assessment and overall responsibility need to be clarified.

Keywords: Accountability, Assessment, Authors, Authorship, Case Reports, Criteria, Journal, Mar, Medical, Methods, Responsibility, Reviews, Transparency, Trends

# Title: DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Full Journal Title: DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jaberidoost, M., Nikfar, S., Abdollahiasl, A. and Dinarvand, R. (2013), Pharmaceutical supply chain risks: A systematic review. *DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, **21**, Article Number 69.

Full Text: [2013\DAR-J Pha Sci21, 69.pdf](2013/DAR-J%20Pha%20Sci21,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Supply of medicine as a strategic product in any health system is a top priority. Pharmaceutical companies, a major player of the drug supply chain, are subject to many risks. These risks disrupt the supply of medicine in many ways such as their quantity and quality and their delivery to the right place and customers and at the right time. Therefore risk identification in the supply process of pharmaceutical companies and mitigate them is highly recommended. Objective: In this study it is attempted to investigate pharmaceutical supply chain risks with perspective of manufacturing companies. Methods: Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science bibliographic databases and Google scholar scientific search engines were searched for pharmaceutical supply chain risk management studies with 6 different groups of keywords. All results found by keywords were reviewed and none-relevant articles were excluded by outcome of interests and researcher boundaries of study within 4 steps and through a systematic method. Results: Nine articles were included in the systematic review and totally 50 main risks based on study outcome of interest extracted which classified in 7 categories. Most of reported risks were related to supply and supplier issues. Organization and strategy issues, financial, logistic, political, market and regulatory issues were in next level of importance. Conclusion: It was shown that the majority of risks in pharmaceutical supply chain were internal risks due to processes, people and functions mismanagement which could be managed by suitable mitigation strategies.

Keywords: Attempted, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Boundaries, Companies, Databases, Delivery, Drug, Functions, Google, Google Scholar, Groups, Health, Health System, Identification, Iran, Issues, Management, Manufacturing, Market, Medicine, Medicines, Medicines Supply Risks, Methods, Mitigation, Model, Outcome, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutical Risks, Pharmaceutical Supply Risks, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Review, Right, Risk, Risk Management, Risks, Risks Management, Science, Scopus, Strategic, Strategies, Strategy, Supply Chain Risks, Systematic Review, Web of Science

# Title: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery

Full Journal Title: [Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100254/?p=1293abb5c2bb46bc93db356c8c715726&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1384-5810

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, X. and Kaban, A. (2008), A dynamic bibliometric model for identifying online communities. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, **16** (1), 67-107.

Full Text: [2008\Dat Min Kno Dis16, 67.pdf](2008\Dat%20Min%20Kno%20Dis16,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Predictive modelling of online dynamic user-interaction recordings and community identification from such data becomes more and more important with the widespread use of online communication technologies. Despite of the time-dependent nature of the problem, existing approaches of community identification are based on static or fully observed network connections. Here we present a new, dynamic generative model for the inference of communities from a sequence of temporal events produced through online computer- mediated interactions. The distinctive feature of our approach is that it tries to model the process in a more realistic manner, including an account for possible random temporal delays between the intended connections. The inference of these delays from the data then forms an integral part of our state-clustering methodology, so that the most likely communities are found on the basis of the likely intended connections rather than just the observed ones. We derive a maximum likelihood estimation algorithm for the identification of our model, which turns out to be computationally efficient for the analysis of historical data and it scales linearly with the number of non-zero observed (L + 1)-grams, where L is the Markov memory length. In addition, we also derive an incremental version of the algorithm, which could be used for real-time analysis. Results obtained on both synthetic and real-world data sets demonstrate the approach is flexible and able to reveal novel and insightful structural aspects of online interactions. In particular, the analysis of a full day worth synchronous Internet relay chat participation sequence, reveals the formation of an extremely clear community structure.

Keywords: Agglomerative Clustering Method, Algorithm, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Clustering, Communication, Communities, Community, Community Structure, Computer, Data, Dynamic, EM Algorithm, Events, Feature, Forms, Historical Data, Identification, Inference, Interactions, Internet, Latent Variable Model, Length, Markov Chain, Maximum Likelihood, Memory, Methodology, Mixtures, Model, Modelling, Network, Online Community Identification, Order Markov-Chains, Participation, Problem, Process, Real Time, Scales, Sequence, Structure, Technologies, Temporal, Temporal Delay, Time-Dependent, Version

? Papadopoulos, S., Kompatsiaris, Y., Vakali, A. and Spyridonos, P. (2012), Community detection in Social Media Performance and application considerations. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, **24** (3), 515-554.

Full Text: [2012\Dat Min Kno Dis24, 515.pdf](2012\Dat%20Min%20Kno%20Dis24,%20515.pdf)

Abstract: The proposed survey discusses the topic of community detection in the context of Social Media. Community detection constitutes a significant tool for the analysis of complex networks by enabling the study of mesoscopic structures that are often associated with organizational and functional characteristics of the underlying networks. Community detection has proven to be valuable in a series of domains, e.g. biology, social sciences, bibliometrics. However, despite the unprecedented scale, complexity and the dynamic nature of the networks derived from Social Media data, there has only been limited discussion of community detection in this context. More specifically, there is hardly any discussion on the performance characteristics of community detection methods as well as the exploitation of their results in the context of real-world web mining and information retrieval scenarios. To this end, this survey first frames the concept of community and the problem of community detection in the context of Social Media, and provides a compact classification of existing algorithms based on their methodological principles. The survey places special emphasis on the performance of existing methods in terms of computational complexity and memory requirements. It presents both a theoretical and an experimental comparative discussion of several popular methods. In addition, it discusses the possibility for incremental application of the methods and proposes five strategies for scaling community detection to real-world networks of huge scales. Finally, the survey deals with the interpretation and exploitation of community detection results in the context of intelligent web applications and services.

Keywords: Algorithm, Algorithms, Analysis, Application, Bibliometrics, Biology, Characteristics, Classification, Community, Community Detection, Complex Networks, Complexity, Context, Cuts, Data, Dynamic, Experimental, First, Graphs, Information, Information Retrieval, Interpretation, Large-Scale Networks, Media, Memory, Methods, Mining, Networks, Organizational, Performance, Principles, Scale, Scales, Scaling, Scenarios, Sciences, Services, SI, Social, Social Media, Social Sciences, Survey, Web

# Title: Database

Full Journal Title: Database

ISO Abbreviated Title: Database

JCR Abbreviated Title: Database

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Janke, R.V. (1980), Searching the Social-Sciences Citation Index on Brs. *Database*, **3** (2), 19-45.

? Oxley, H. (1998), ISI spins a Web of Science. *Database*, **21** (2), 37-40.

Full Text: [1998\Database21, 37.pdf](1998\Database21,%2037.pdf)

Keywords: ISI, Science, Web

? Wormell, I. (1998), Informetrics - Exploring databases as analytical tools. *Database*, **21** (5), 25-30.

Full Text: [1998\Database21, 25.pdf](1998\Database21,%2025.pdf)

Keywords: Databases

# Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rho, H., Hou, W.C., Che, D.R. and Wang, C.F. (2003), Querying semistructured data efficiently. *Database and Expert Systems Applications, Proceedings*, **2736**, 18-27.

Abstract: In this paper, we address the issue of fast query processing of semistructured data. To this end, we propose a new index scheme, called the HQ-Index. The HQ-Index consists of two indexes, the H-Index and Q-Index. The H-Index is basically a hash table built upon the path expressions. It serves as a path Index. The Q-Index facilitates fast traversal to the ancestor nodes in the graph and the retrieval of requested information. Not only the H-Index and Q-Index have very simple index structures, but also the combined use of them can effectively speed up the evaluation of ordinary path queries. The results of our experiments further confirm the advantage of our approach when compared with the Dataguide, one of the most referenced index schemes for XML and semistructured data.

Keywords: Evaluation, Experiments, Information, XML

# Title: Decision Support Systems

Full Journal Title: [Decision Support Systems](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=01679236)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0167-9236

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Abraham, T. and Wankel, C. (1995), Supporting decision support: Where information on DSS is located. *Decision Support Systems*, **14** (4), 299-312.

Full Text: [1995\Dec Sup Sys14, 299.pdf](1995\Dec%20Sup%20Sys14,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: DSS professionals may differ in their opinion and practice as to where they locate the most useful information relevant to their work. Online and other electronic form databases are increasingly becoming the key resource for literature searches. This study empirically compared 31 online databases identified as promising for DSS relevant information according to their coverage of DSS. Rankings for recent years and temporally unconstrained conditions were obtained and discussed. INSPEC was the highest ranked database overall and for recent information. INSPEC was also the highest rated database for coverage of major DSS journals. However, there are many other databases that also provide coverage of DSS materials. It is hoped that DSS professionals will use these results to improve the effectiveness of their information search process.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Database, Databases, Decision Support Systems, DSS, DSS Research Methods, ESS, Executive Support Systems, Expert Systems, Information Sources, Journals, Literature, Management Information Systems, MIS, MMS, Model Management Systems, Online Databases, Simulation, Systems

Notes: TTopic

Eom, S.B. (1996), Mapping the intellectual structure of research in decision support systems through author cocitation analysis (1971-1993). *Decision Support Systems*, **16** (4), 315-338.

Full Text: [1996\Dec Sup Sys16, 315.pdf](1996\Dec%20Sup%20Sys16,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: This study applies factor analysis of an author cocitation frequency matrix derived from a database file that consists of a total of 23, 768 *cited* reference records taken from 944 *citing* articles. Factor analysis extracted eleven factors consisting of six major areas of DSS research (group DSS, foundations, model management, interface systems, multicriteria DSS, and implementation) and five contributing disciplines (multiple criteria decision making, cognitive science, organizational science, artificial intelligence, and systems science). This research provides hard evidence that the decision support system has made meaningful progress over the past two decades and is in the process of solidifying its domain and demarcating its reference disciplines. Especially, much progress has been made in the subareas of model management such as representation, model base processing, model integration, and artificial intelligence application to model management leading towards the development of a theory of models. To facilitate the transition from the pre- to post-paradigm period in DSS research, this study has completed important groundwork.

Keywords: Decision Support Systems, Intellectual Structure, Bibliometrics, Cocitation Analysis, Factor Analysis

? O’Leary, D.E. (2008), The relationship between citations and number of downloads in *Decision Support Systems*. *Decision Support Systems*, **45** (4), 972-980.

Full Text: [2008\Dec Sup Sys45, 972.pdf](2008\Dec%20Sup%20Sys45,%20972.pdf)

Abstract: In this increasingly digital age, the number of times a paper is downloaded and the number of citations to it are becoming indicators of the interest, visibility and impact of the paper. As a result. downloads and citations increasingly are becoming a part of the evaluation process of faculty, departments and universities. This paper finds that the number of citations and downloads are closely related. A statistically significant relationship is found between the number of citations from different citation sources and the number of downloads of Decision Support Systems. In addition. The different the number of citations from sources of citation information are found to be highly correlated with each other. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Citation, Citations, Decision Support Systems, Downloads, Elsevier Science, Evaluation, Faculty, Google Scholar, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Information, ISI World of Knowledge, NOV, Process, Rights, Scopus, SI, Sources, SSCI, Universities, Visibility

? Lee, Y. (2011), Understanding anti-plagiarism software adoption: An extended protection motivation theory perspective. *Decision Support Systems*, **50** (2), 361-369.

Full Text: [2011\Dec Sup Sys50, 361.pdf](2011/Dec%20Sup%20Sys50,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigates factors affecting the adoption of anti-plagiarism software. Using protection motivation theory as a basis, this research examines the influence of threat and coping appraisals, along with social influences, moral obligation, and actual control variables, on the adoption of anti-plagiarism software. A field survey of 218 faculty members working at U.S. public universities reveals that threat appraisals have a stronger influence on the adoption of anti-plagiarism software than do coping appraisals. The faculty members’ moral obligation, academic rank, class size, percentage of creative assignments, and gender significantly affect software adoption, whereas social influence does not. Key implications for theory and practice are discussed. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anti-Plagiarism Software, Cancer Risk, Consumption, Determinants, Ethical Decision-Making, Fear Appeals, Health Threat, Internet Plagiarism, Intervention, Partial Least Squares, Planned Behavior, Protection Motivation Theory, Research, Self-Efficacy, Survey, Technology Acceptance Model

? Liao, W.P., Lin, T.M.Y. and Liao, S.H. (2011), Contributions to Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) research: An assessment of SCI-, SSCI-indexed papers from 2004 to 2008. *Decision Support Systems*, **50** (2), 548-556.

Full Text: [2011\Dec Sup Sys50, 548.pdf](2011/Dec%20Sup%20Sys50,%20548.pdf)

Abstract: The research literature on Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) has grown exponentially in recent years. In a domain where new concepts and techniques are constantly being introduced, it is of interest to analyze recent trends in this literature. Although some attempts have been made in the past to review this stream of research, there has been no attempt to assess the contributions to this literature by individuals and institutions. This study assesses the contributions of individual researchers and institutions from 2004 to 2008, based on their publications in SCI- or SSCI-indexed journals. The findings of this study offer researchers a unique view of this field and some directions for future research. Crown Copyright (C) 2010 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Challenges, Citation Analysis, Consumer, Field, Implementation, Institutions, International-Business, Journals, Literature, Operations, Papers, Publication Productivity, Publications, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Research, Review, RFID, Rights, SCI, Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Stream, Supply-Chain, Systems, Techniques, Technology, Trends

? Silva, T., Guo, Z.L., Ma, J., Jiang, H.B. and Chen, H.P. (2013), A social network-empowered research analytics framework for project selection. *Decision Support Systems*, **55** (4), 957-968.

Full Text: [2013\Dec Sup Sys55, 957.pdf](2013/Dec%20Sup%20Sys55,%20957.pdf)

Abstract: Traditional approaches for research project selection by government funding agencies mainly focus on the matching of research relevance by keywords or disciplines. Other research relevant information such as social connections (e.g., collaboration and co-authorship) and productivity (e.g., quality, quantity, and citations of published journal articles) of researchers is largely ignored. To overcome these limitations, this paper proposes a social network-empowered research analytics framework (RAF) for research project selections. Scholarmate.com, a professional research social network with easy access to research relevant information, serves as a platform to build researcher profiles from three dimensions, i.e., relevance, productivity and connectivity. Building upon profiles of both proposals and researchers, we develop a unique matching algorithm to assist decision makers (e.g. panel chairs or division managers) in optimizing the assignment of reviewers to research project proposals. The proposed framework is implemented and tested by the largest government funding agency in China to aid the grant proposal evaluation process. The new system generated significant economic benefits including great cost savings and quality improvement in the proposal evaluation process. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Algorithm, Article, Benefits, Bibliometrics, China, Citations, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Connectivity, Cost, Cost Savings, Decision, Decision-Support Approach, Disciplines, Economic, Evaluation, Evolution, Framework, Funding, Funding Agency, Government Funding, Hong Kong, Improvement, Information, Journal, Journal Articles, Knowledge, Management, Model, Netherlands, Network, Nov, Productivity, Profiles, Quality, Quality Improvement, R, Relevance, Research, Research Analytics, Research Project Selection, Research Relevance, Research Social Networks, Rights, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Selection, Si, Social, Support, Text, Web

# Title: Defence Science Journal

Full Journal Title: [Defence Science Journal](http://vnweb.hwwilsonweb.com/hww/Journals/getIssues.jhtml?sid=HWW:OMNIS&id=12798); [Defence Science Journal](http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/dsj/issue/archive)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0109-5641

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Kostoff, R.N., Morse, S.A. and Oncu, S. (2008), Structure of the anthrax research literature. *Defence Science Journal*, **58** (5), 678-685.

Full Text: [2008\Def Sci J58, 678.pdf](2008\Def%20Sci%20J58,%20678.pdf)

Abstract: Text mining was used to extract technical intelligence from the open source global anthrax research literature. An anthrax-focused query was applied to the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index (SCI/SSCI) (SCI, 2006) databases. The anthrax research literature infrastructure (prolific authors, key journals/institutions/ countries, most cited authors/journals/ documents) was obtained using bibliometrics, and the anthrax research literature technical structure (hierarchical taxonomy) was obtained using computational linguistics/document Clustering.

Keywords: Anthrax, Anthraxin, Authors, Bacillus Anthracis, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Biodefence, Biological Weapons, Biosecurity, Biosurety, Bioterrorism, Bioterrorism-Related Anthrax, Biowarfare, Bioweapons, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Index, Clustering, Computational Linguistics, Countries, Database Tomography, Databases, Information Technology, Infrastructure, Intelligence, Literature, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Taxonomy, Text Mining

# Title: Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders

Full Journal Title: Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guehne, U., Angermeyer, M.C. and Riedel-Heller, S. (2006), Is mortality increased in mildly cognitively impaired individuals? A systematic literature review. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **21** (5-6), 403-410.

Abstract: Numerous studies have focused on the effect of mild cognitive impairment in elderly people. However, the impact of mild cognitive impairment on mortality has rarely been considered so far. This paper reviews recent work on mild cognitive impairment and its mortality risk. Relevant articles were identified by a systematic search of the literature published since 1990 using the databases PUBMED, Web of Science and PSYNDEXplus, bibliographies of articles identified and of earlier reviews. Those studies were considered which predominantly included persons aged 65 and over and which relied on population-based samples. Thus only eight studies could be identified. In general, the relative risk (RR) for subjects with mild cognitive impairment according to different concepts in comparison to non-affected persons varies from 1.0 to 1.9. However, only few studies are available, and a comparison of the literature is problematic, due to variations in criteria and methodology. Copyright (C) 2006 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: 5-Year Follow-Up, Age, Aged, Copyright, Databases, Dementia, Elderly, Elderly Canadians, Elderly People, Functional Limitation, Health, Impact, Literature, Literature Review, Memory Impairment, Methodology, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Mortality, Population, Predictive-Validity, Prevalence, Pubmed, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Sociodemographic Characteristics, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Terminal Decline, Web of Science

? Cherbuin, N., Leach, L.S., Christensen, H. and Anstey, K.J. (2007), Neuroimaging and APOE genotype: A systematic qualitative review. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **24** (5), 348-362.

Abstract: Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is the major genetic risk factor for late-onset Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and has also been implicated in cardiovascular disease, cognitive decline and cognitive changes in healthy ageing. The aim of this paper is to systematically review and critically assess the association between the APOE genotype and structural/functional cerebral changes as evidenced by brain imaging studies. A second aim is to determine whether these observed associations between APOE and the brain reflect changes which are consistent with the progression of AD neurodegenerative changes described in Braak stages. A search of PUBMED, Psycinfo, and Web of Science databases identified 64 articles available for qualitative review. The review found that presence of the APOE epsilon 4 allele is associated with (1) hippocampal, amygdalar and entorhinal cortex atrophy, (2) increased brain atrophy, (3) increased white matter hyperintensity volumes and (4) altered cerebral blood flow and glucose metabolism patterns. It is possible that there are critical age ranges when these effects are evident and that the APOE epsilon 2 genotype might present a risk. We conclude that structural brain change is associated with the APOE genotype and that it is more salient in younger ageing individuals. Copyright (c) 2007 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ageing, Alzheimer’s Disease, Apolipoprotein E, Apolipoprotein-E Epsilon-4, Blood, Blood Flow, Braak Stages, Brain, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cerebral Glucose-Metabolism, Cognitive Aging, Copyright, Databases, Disease, E Polymorphism, E Type-4 Allele, Genetic, Genetic Risk, Hippocampal Atrophy, Imaging, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Onset Alzheimers-Disease, Regional Brain Atrophy, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Temporal-Lobe Atrophy, Web of Science, White Matter, White-Matter Lesions

? Crichton, G.E., Bryan, J., Murphy, K.J. and Buckley, J. (2010), Review of dairy consumption and cognitive performance in adults: Findings and methodological issues. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **30** (4), 352-361.

Abstract: Background: Diet is a modifiable factor that could be targeted as an appropriate intervention to optimise cognitive health and well-being in ageing. Aim: The aim of this systematic review was to consider current evidence for an association between dairy intake and cognitive functioning. Methods: Searches of the electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, CINAHL, and PsychInfo were undertaken to identify peer-reviewed journal articles that reported on associations between dairy consumption and cognitive outcomes. Results: Three cross-sectional and 5 prospective studies were identified. Poorer cognitive function and an increased risk for vascular dementia were found to be associated with a lower consumption of milk or dairy products. However, the consumption of whole-fat dairy products may be associated with cognitive decline in the elderly. Conclusion: Methodological variability and study limitations do not enable conclusions regarding optimal dairy intake and cognitive performance to be drawn. Randomised controlled trials are needed to confirm the relationship between dairy intake and cognition. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adults, Ageing, Alzheimers-Disease, Body-Fat, Cognition, Cognitive Functioning, Copyright, Dairy Food Intake, Databases, Dementia, Diabetes-Mellitus, Elderly, Fat Intake, Follow-up, Insulin Sensitivity, Intervention, Journal, Magnesium, Methodological Review, Methods, Outcomes, Performance, Prospective Studies, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Variability, Web of Science, Weight Management, White-Matter Hyperintensities

? Foley, N.C., Affoo, R.H. and Martin, R.E. (2015), A systematic review and meta-analysis examining pneumonia-associated mortality in dementia. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **39** (1-2), 52-67.

Abstract: Background: Although it is generally accepted that deaths associated with pneumonia are more common in patients with dementia, no comprehensive reviews on the subject have previously been published. Summary: Relevant studies were identified through a literature search of the PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, and ISI Web of Science databases for publications up to August 2013. Studies were included if (1) a group of adult subjects with dementia and a (comparison) group composed of subjects without dementia were included, (2) the cause(s) of death was/were reported, and (3) pneumonia was identified as one of the possible causes of death. The occurrence of death due to pneumonia associated with dementia was expressed as an odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI). Thirteen studies were included. The odds of death resulting from pneumonia were significantly increased for persons with any form of dementia compared with those without dementia (OR = 2.22, 95% CI 1.44-3.42, p < 0.001). In a subgroup analysis, using the results from 8 studies that restricted inclusion to persons with Alzheimer’s disease, the odds of death resulting from pneumonia were also significantly higher (OR = 1.70, 95% CI 1.12-2.58, p = 0.013). Key Messages: The odds of pneumonia- associated mortality were increased more than 2-fold for patients with dementia. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adult, Adverse Outcomes, Ag, Alzheimer’s, Alzheimer’s Disease, Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Aspiration Pneumonia, Autopsy, Cause Of Death, Cohort, Comorbidity, Comparison, Confidence, Databases, Death, Dementia, Disease, Dysphagia, Embase, Epidemiology, From, Hospital Admissions, Impact, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, ISI Web Of Science Databases, Literature, Literature Search, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pneumonia, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Reviews, S, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Dental Materials

Full Journal Title: [Dental Materials](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6195&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=558a9287fb391197978d399f208aa81d)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0109-5641

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Bayne, S.C., Swift, E.J. and Thompson, J.Y. (1995), Review of dental materials citations: Part A, January to June 1995. *Dental Materials*, **11** (4), 281-293.

Full Text: [1995\Den Mat11, 281.pdf](1995\Den%20Mat11,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Electronic databases are an excellent resource for identifying relevant references for research and education projects. However, these databases are not yet a substitute for direct inspection of the literature because: (a) there still is a lag of many months between journal issue publication and updates of the database, and (b) most databases selectively report a portion of the entire literature. The objective was to identify and categorize all the dental materials citations in biomedical journals that were published from January 1995 through June 1995. Methods: Seventeen primary and 56 secondary dental journals were manually searched via their tables of contents to detect dental materials publications from January to June of 1995. Denial materials citations were categorized into 17 major sections and further divided into several subsections. The review excluded case reports and literature primarily related to dental implants or biomedical materials outside of dentistry. Results: Three hundred-sixty-nine citations were identified. The greatest number of citations were associated with dentin bonding, composites, and glass ionomers. There was no significant increase in dental materials publications vs. The number reported for 1994. Significance: This list provides a comprehensive source for review by academicians and researchers to bridge the gap between initial publication and electronic citation.

Keywords: Publications, Research

? Swift, E.J., Thompson, J.Y. and Bayne, S.C. (1996), Review of dental materials citations: Part B. July to December 1995. *Dental Materials*, **12** (2), 127-141.

Full Text: [1996\Den Mat12, 127.pdf](1996\Den%20Mat12,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: A lag of many months occurs between journal issue publication and updates to electronic databases. The objective of this literature analysis was to identify and categorize all of the dental materials citations in biomedical journals that were published from July 1995 through December 1995. Methods: Seventeen primary and 51 secondary journals were searched using their tables of contents to detect and record dental materials publications from July to December of 1995. Those journals that were typically rich in dental materials articles were classified as primary ones. Citations were categorized into 17 topics and divided into subsections. The review excluded case reports, most literature related primarily to dental implants, and most articles on biomedical materials used outside of the field of general dentistry. Results. The greatest number of citations was related to topics of dentin bonding and resin-based restorative filling materials (composites and glass ionomers). There was no major change in the number of dental materials publications per year reported from 1993 (n = 786) to 1995 (n = 751). Significance: This citation list provides a comprehensive resource for use by academicians and researchers to bridge the gap between initial publication and access to electronic searching methods for major databases.

Keywords: Publications

? Attin, T., Hannig, C., Wiegand, A. and Attin, R. (2004), Effect of bleaching on restorative materials and restorations: A systematic review. *Dental Materials*, **20** (9), 852-861.

Full Text: [2004\Den Mat20, 852.pdf](2004\Den%20Mat20,%20852.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Internal and external bleaching procedures utilizing 3-35% hydrogen peroxide solutions or hydrogen peroxide releasing agents, such as carbamide peroxide or sodium perborate, can be used for whitening of teeth. The purpose of the review article was to summarize and discuss the available information concerning the effects of peroxide releasing bleaching agents on dental restorative materials and restorations. Sources: Information from all original scientific full papers or reviews listed in PUBMED or ISI Web of Science (search term: bleaching and (composite OR amalgam OR glass ionomer OR compomer OR resin OR alloy) were included in the review. Data: Existing literature reveals that bleaching therapies may have a negative effect on physical properties, marginal integrity, enamel and dentin bond strength, and color of restorative materials as investigated in numerous in vitro studies. However, there are no reports in literature indicating that bleaching may exert a negative impact on existing restorations requiring renewal of the restorations under clinical conditions. Conclusion: Bleaching may exert a negative influence on restorations and restorative materials. Advice is provided based on the current literature to minimize the impact of bleaching therapies on restorative materials and restorations. (C) 2004 Academy of Dental Materials. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 10-Percent Carbamide Peroxide, 30-Percent Hydrogen-Peroxide, Amalgam, Bleaching, Bond Strength, Bonding, Composite Resin, Composite Resin Color, Dental Materials, Impact, In-Vitro, Information, ISI, Literature, Mercury Release, Papers, Peroxide, Pubmed, Pulp Chamber, Restoration, Review, Scanning Electron-Microscopy, Science, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Unbleached Bovine Enamel, Web of Science

? Ruse, N.D. (2008), Propagation of erroneous data for the modulus of elasticity of periodontal ligament and gutta percha in FEM/FEA papers: A story of broken links. *Dental Materials*, **24** (12), 1717-1719.

Full Text: [2008\Den Mat24, 1717.pdf](2008\Den%20Mat24,%201717.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. This brief review essay was triggered by the discovery of two errors that have been perpetuated in the dental literature for the last quarter century and is intended to alert the research community. Methods. An extensive search of the published literature, using PUBMED and Web of Science search engines, electronic journal resources, and several trips to the library for manual retrievals of articles were used to retrieve hundreds of articles reporting on finite element modeling - finite element analysis (FEM/FEA) involving periodontal ligament (PDL) and gutta percha (GP). Results. The literature search revealed that erroneous values for the modulus of elasticity of PDL and GP were introduced in 1980 and in 1983, respectively. The identified errors range between two to three orders of magnitude and have been used in hundreds of FEM/FEA papers. Significance. The finding casts serious doubts regarding the validity of the results published in hundreds of papers and highlights the importance of checking the references cited and citing, or at least confirming, primary sources rather than citing citations. (C) 2008 Academy of Dental Materials. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Behavior, Bone, Citations, Dental Implants, Finite Element Modeling - Finite Element Analysis (FEM, FEA), Finite-Element-Analysis, Gutta Percha, Human Periodontal Ligament, Incisor, Journal, Literature, Mechanical-Properties, Methods, Modeling, Modulus of Elasticity, Papers, Post, Primary, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Strength, Stress-Distribution, Teeth, Validity, Web of Science

? Attin, T., Schmidlin, P.R., Weyehaupt, F. and Wiegand, A. (2009), Influence of study design on the impact of bleaching agents on dental enamel microhardness: A review. *Dental Materials*, **25** (2), 143-157.

Full Text: [2009\Den Mat25, 143.pdf](2009\Den%20Mat25,%20143.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Numerous studies investigated the impact of bleaching procedures on enamel microhardness, The outcomes of these studies reveal inconsistencies regarding the fact whether a microhardness reduction due to bleaching occurs or not. Aim of the present review was to summarize the existing literature of external bleaching therapies, which used microhardness tests for evaluation of possible effects on enamel and to weigh up different parameters of the study designs with respect to the outcome of these studies. Methods. The data from original scientific full papers listed in PUBMED or ISI Web of Science (search term: enamel and (bleaching or peroxide) and (hardness or microhardness or Knoop or Vickers)) and received by additional hand-search meeting the inclusion criteria were included in the review. Influences of different parameters on the outcome of the bleaching treatments were analyzed with the Fisher’s-exact-test. Results. A total of 5S studies were identified with 166 hardness measurements conducted directly after bleaching and 69 measurements performed after a post-treatment episode. Directly after bleaching, 84 (51%) treatments showed microhardness reduction compared to baseline, whereas 82 (49%) did not yield microbardness reduction. After the post-treatment episode, 20 (29%) treatments showed hardness reduction and 49 (71%) did not. A significant higher number of bleaching treatments resulting in enamel microhardness reduction were observed, when artificial instead of human saliva was used for storage of the enamel samples in the intervals between the bleaching applications and when no fluoridation measures were applied during or after the bleaching phase. Significance. The review shows that in those studies, which simulated the intraoral conditions as closely as possible, the risk of enamel microhardness decrease due to bleaching treatments seems to be reduced. Nevertheless more in situ- and in vivo-studies are needed to verify this observation. (c) 2008 Academy of Dental Materials. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 10-Percent Carbamide Peroxide, Bleaching, Bovine, Bovine Enamel, Demineralized Enamel, Evaluation, Hardness, Human, Hydrogen-Peroxide, Impact, In-Vitro Evaluation, Inconsistencies, ISI, Literature, Methods, Mineral-Content, Observation, Outcome, Outcomes, Papers, Peroxide, Pubmed, Remineralization Periods, Review, Risk, Science, Subsurface Microhardness, Surface Microhardness, Tetracycline-Stained Teeth, Web of Science

? Kaizer, M.R., de Oliveira-Ogliari, A., Cenci, M.S., Opdam, N.J.M. and Moraes, R.R. (2014), Do nanofill or submicron composites show improved smoothness and gloss? A systematic review of in vitro studies. *Dental Materials*, **30** (4), E41-E78.

Full Text: [2014\Den Mat30, E41.pdf](2014/Den%20Mat30,%20E41.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. Despite nanofill and submicron composites’ aim to provide high initial polishing combined with superior smoothness and gloss retention, the question still remains whether clinicians should consider using these new materials over traditional microhybrids. The aim of this paper was to systematically review the literature on how nanofills and submicrons react to polishing procedures and surface challenges in vitro compared with microhybrids. The paper has also given an overview of the compositional characteristics of all resin composites and polishing systems whose performance was presented herein. Data. The database search for the effect of filler size on surface smoothness and gloss of commercial composites retrieved 702 eligible studies. After deduplication, 438 records were examined by the titles and abstracts; 400 studies were excluded and 38 articles were assessed for full-text reading. An additional 11 papers were selected by hand-searching. In total, 28 articles met inclusion criteria and were included in the study. Sources. The databases analyzed were MEDLINE, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and SciVerse Scopus. Study selection. Papers were selected if they presented a comparison between nanofill or submicron and microhybrid composites with quantitative analysis of smoothness and, or gloss on baseline and, or after any aging protocol to assess smoothness and gloss retention. Only in vitro studies written in English were included. Conclusions. There is no in vitro evidence to support the choice for nanofill or submicron composites over traditional microhybrids based on better surface smoothness and, or gloss, or based upon maintenance of those superficial characteristics after surface challenges. (C) 2014 Academy of Dental Materials. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aging, Analysis, Atomic-Force Microscopy, Characteristics, Choice, Color-Stability, Comparison, Composites, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Dental Composites, English, Evidence, Filler, Finishing, Polishing, Gloss, In Vitro, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Materials, Nanofill Composites, Nanohybrid Resin Composites, One Hybrid Composite, Papers, Performance, Polishing, Posterior Composites, Procedures, Protocol, Quantitative Analysis, Reading, Records, Resin, Restorative Materials, Retention, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Selection, Size, Step Polishing Systems, Sub Micron Composites, Support, Surface, Surface Challenge, Surface Roughness, Surface Smoothness, Surface-Roughness, Systematic Review, Systems, Toothbrush Abrasion, Web of Science

# Title: Dental Materials Journal

Full Journal Title: Dental Materials Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Profeta, A.C. (2014), Dentine bonding agents comprising calcium-silicates to support proactive dental care: Origins, development and future. *Dental Materials Journal*, **33** (4), 443-452.

Full Text: [2014\Den Mat J33, 443.pdf](2014/Den%20Mat%20J33,%20443.pdf)

Abstract: The origin of ion-releasing dentine bonding agents lies in a change in attitude. regarding the qualities demanded of a restorative dental material. The objectives of this paper are to review recent studies on novel hybrid adhesives comprising bioactive fillers based on information from original research papers, reviews, and patent literatures. Literature searches of free text and MeSH terms were Performed by using MedLine (PubMed), Web of Science, Scopus, Scielo and the Cochrane Library (6th November, 2013). Reference lists of primary research reports and eligible systematic reviews were cross-checked in an attempt to identify additional studies. Experimental methacrylate-based adhesives, either when incorporating calcium/sodium phosphate-phyllosilicates or calcium silicate cements, demonstrated to promote therapeutic/protective effects on the micro-mechanical and ultramorphological properties of resin bonded-dentine interfaces associated with mineral deposition over time. Further randomized control trials re needed in order to confirm these initial results in vivo.

Keywords: Adhesion Durability, Attitude, Bioactive Micro-Fillers, Bone, Calcium, Care, Collagen, Control, Crystal-Growth, Deposition, Development, Dissolution, Effects, Etch-And-Rinse Adhesives, From, Hybrid, Hydroxyapatite, In Vivo, Information, Interface, Interfaces, Literature, Mechanical-Properties, Mineral Trioxide Aggregate, Nano-Leakage, Origin, Papers, Patent, Phosphate, Primary, Properties, Pubmed, Randomized, Recent, Reference, Reference Lists, Remineralization, Research, Research Papers, Resin, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Silicate, Support, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Web Of Science

# Title: Dentomaxillofacial Radiology

Full Journal Title: Dentomaxillofacial Radiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Donald-Jankowski, D.S. (2003), Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia: A systematic review. *Dentomaxillofacial Radiology*, **32** (3), 141-149.

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the principal features of florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD) by systematic review (SR), with particular regard to comparison of Oriental with non-Oriental populations, and of reports derived from pathology files with those from non-pathology sources. Methods: All alternative names for FCOD were used as search terms for two electronic databases, namely MEDLINE and “Web of Science”. Only multiple forms of cemento-osseous dysplasia occurring in a series in the reporting authors’ case load were considered. Results: MEDLINE produced more SR-identified reports. The search terms “Cementoma” and “Osseous Dysplasia” were the most effective for both databases. One hundred and fifty-eight cases of FCOD were observed in 17 series of patients reported in 16 SR-identified reports. Fifty-nine percent of cases were found in Blacks, 37% in Orientals and 3% in Caucasians. Ninety-seven percent were females. Fifty percent of cases in the SRs were observed incidentally. Pain was most frequent in those with presenting symptoms, and was significantly more frequent in the Oriental series. In two studies on the same Chinese community, those cases found incidentally on radiographs alone were significantly younger than those with symptoms in the pathology files. Conclusion: The nomenclature for FCOD is extensive, but older and more general terms were more effective in recalling SR-identified reports. Cases in a report based on pathology files appear to be older than those in a report based on radiology alone files. With the exception of a higher prevalence of pain in Orientals, mainly Chinese, there did not appear to be any differences in presentation compared with that observed in Black communities.

Keywords: Authors, Benign Fibroosseous Lesions, Bone, Databases, Diffuse Sclerosing Osteomyelitis, Gigantiform Cementoma, Hong-Kong Chinese, Jaw Lesions, Jaws, Methods, Multiple Enostosis, Odontogenic Tumours, Cementoma, Odontogenic-Tumors, Origin, Osteitis, Pain, Pathology, Prevalence, Radiology, Review, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review

# Title: Dental Traumatology

Full Journal Title: [Dental Traumatology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118537215/toc?func=showIssues&code=edt&CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Glendor, U. (2009), Aetiology and risk factors related to traumatic dental injuries - A review of the literature. *Dental Traumatology*, **25** (1), 19-31.

Full Text: [2009\Den Tra25, 19.pdf](2009\Den%20Tra25,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: During the past 30 years, the number of aetiologies of traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) has increased dramatically in the literature and now includes a broad spectrum of variables, including oral and environmental factors and human behaviour. The aim of this study is to present an international review of well-known as well as less well-known unintentional and intentional causes of TDIs. Moreover, some models that are useful in investigating contact sport injuries are presented. The databases of MEDLINE, Cochrane, Social Citation Index, Science Citation Index and CINAHL from 1995 to the present were used. Oral factors (increased overjet with protrusion), environmental determinants (material deprivation) and human behaviour (risk-taking children, children being bullied, emotionally stressful conditions, obesity and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder) were found to increase the risk for TDIs. Other factors increasing the risk for TDIs are presence of illness, learning difficulties, physical limitations and inappropriate use of teeth. A new cause of TDIs that is of particular interest is oral piercing. In traffic facial injury was similar in unrestrained occupants (no seat belts) and occupants restrained only with an air bag. Amateur athletes have been found to suffer from TDIs more often than professional athletes. Falls and collisions mask intentional TDIs, such as physical abuse, assaults and torture. Violence has increased in severity during the past few decades and its role has been underestimated when looking at intentional vs unintentional TDIs. There are useful models to prevent TDIs from occurring in sports. WHO Healthy Cities and WHO Health Promoting Schools Programmes offer a broad solution for dental trauma as a public health problem. The number of known causes of TDIs has grown to alarming levels, probably because of increased interest of the causes and the underlying complexity of a TDI. Accepted oral, environmental and human aetiological factors must therefore be included in the registration of TDIs.

Keywords: 12-Year-Old School-Children, Aged 7-18 Years, Anterior Teeth, Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Citation, Gingival Recession, Maxillofacial Fractures, MEDLINE, Mouthguard Use, Oral Trauma, Permanent Incisors, Preschool-Children, Public Health, Risk Factors, Science

? Magunacelaya, M.B. and Glendor, U. (2011), Surfing for mouth guards: Assessing quality of online information. *Dental Traumatology*, **27** (5), 334-343.

Full Text: [2011\Den Tra27, 334.pdf](2011\Den%20Tra27,%20334.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The Internet is an easily accessible and commonly used source of health-related information, but evaluations of the quality of this information within the dental trauma field are still lacking. Aim: The aims of this study are (i) to present the most current scientific knowledge regarding mouth guards used in sport activities, (ii) to suggest a scoring system to evaluate the quality of information pertaining to mouth guard protection related to World Wide Web sites and (iii) to employ this scoring system when seeking reliable mouth guard-related websites. Materials and methods: First, an Internet search using the keywords ‘athletic injuries/prevention and control’ and ‘mouth protector’ or ‘mouth guards’ in English was performed on PubMed, Cochrane, SvedMed+ and Web of Science to identify scientific knowledge about mouth guards. Second, an Internet search using the keywords ‘consumer health information Internet’, ‘Internet information public health’ and ‘web USAge-seeking behaviour’ was performed on PubMed and Web of Science to obtain scientific articles seeking to evaluate the quality of health information on the Web. Based on the articles found in the second search, two scoring systems were selected. Then, an Internet search using the keywords ‘mouth protector’, ‘mouth guards’ and ‘gum shields’ in English was performed on the search engines Google, MSN and Yahoo. The websites selected were evaluated for reliability and accuracy. Results: of the 223 websites retrieved, 39 were designated valid and evaluated. Nine sites scored 22 or higher. The mean total score of the 39 websites was 14.2. Fourteen websites scored higher than the mean total score, and 25 websites scored less. The highest total score, presented by a Public Institution Web site (Health Canada), was 31 from a maximum possible score of 34, and the lowest score was 0. Conclusion: This study shows that there is a high amount of information about mouth guards on the Internet but that the quality of this information varies. It should be the responsibility of health care professionals to suggest and provide reliable Internet URL addresses to patients. In addition, an appropriate search terminology and search strategy should be made available to persons who want to search beyond the recommended sites.

Keywords: Accuracy, Activities, Anesthesia-Related Information, Breast-Cancer, Canada, Care, Cochrane, Consumer, Control, Education, Health, Health Care, Health Information, Information, Internet, Knowledge, Mouthguards, Online Information, Patients, Performance, Public Health, Pubmed, Reliability, Science, Sport, Strategy, Trauma, Traumatic Dental Injuries, Web of Science, Websites, World Wide Web, World-Wide-Web

? Feldens, C.A., Kramer, P.F. and Feldens, E.G. (2013), Exploring the profile of articles on traumatic dental injuries in pediatric dental journals. *Dental Traumatology*, **29** (3), 172-177.

Full Text: [2013\Den Tra29, 172.pdf](2013/Den%20Tra29,%20172.pdf)

Abstract: Aim To explore the profile of articles on traumatic dental injuries (TDI) published in leading pediatric dental journals between 2000 and 2010 via bibliometric analysis. Methods A search was conducted on the PubMed database to find the six pediatric dental journals with the highest numbers of articles on TDI published between January 2000 and December 2010. All titles and abstracts of full-length articles were reviewed by two examiners. Studies focusing on TDI were independently categorized according to the following aspects: (i) year of publication; (ii) country where the study was carried out; (iii) study design; (iv) topic addressed; (v) type of TDI; and (vi) type of dentition. Data were analyzed in terms of frequency distribution. Results of a total of 3720 articles published in the six selected journals, only 119 (3.2%) focused on TDI, with no significant variations across the journals or years. The countries with the greatest number of publications on TDI were India (19.3%), followed by the USA (15.1%), Brazil (13.4%), and Italy (11.8%). Case report and case series were the dominant study design (53%). Most studies addressed treatment of TDI (63%) and described injuries to permanent teeth (68%), especially avulsion and crown fractures. Conclusions There is an urgent need for expanding the number and quality of research on TDI in pediatric dental journals, especially with better quality study designs. Cohort studies and investigations focusing on the assessment of health services and technologies are important targets for future research.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Avulsion, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Children, Country, Database, Dental Trauma, Design, Distribution, Health, Health Services, Impact, India, Investigations, Italy, Journals, Methods, Pediatric, Permanent, Public-Health, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality-Of-Life, Research, Research Outputs, Results, Services, Study Design, Technologies, Teeth, Tooth Injury, Topic, Traumatic, Treatment, USA, World

? Lenzi, M.M., Alexandria, A.K., Ferreira, D.M.T.P. and Maia, L.C. (2015), Does trauma in the primary dentition cause sequelae in permanent successors? A systematic review. *Dental Traumatology*, **31** (2), 79-88.

Full Text: [2015\Den Tra31, 79.pdf](2015/Den%20Tra31,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: This systematic review sought scientific evidence (in the literature) that trauma in the primary incisors cause sequelae in permanent successors. Also this work verified whether there was a relation between the presence and type of sequelae in permanent teeth with the child’s age at the time of injury and type of trauma. Electronic databases, including the PubMed, Scopus, The Cochrane Library, LILACS, and Web of Science were used to search for original articles up to June 2013. Prospective and retrospective studies that assessed the association of trauma in deciduous incisors and developmental disturbances in permanent successors were selected. Two authors independently reviewed and extracted the data from the included studies. A methodological quality assessment evaluation of the selected studies was performed. The search retrieved 258 citations. Initially, 19 studies fulfilled the selection criteria; however, one (1) was excluded, leaving 18 for the final selection. Despite some limitations in the study designs were observed, especially the lack of a control group in most studies, the evidence found suggests that individuals with trauma in their primary incisors have more developmental disorders in the permanent successors than individuals without a previous trauma. Furthermore, the younger the child is at the time of injury, the more frequent and more severe are the sequelae to the permanent successor incisors. More severe traumas such as intrusion and avulsion are associated to more serious developmental disorders. These results should be analyzed carefully because very few studies evaluated had a control group.

Keywords: Age, Articles, Assessment, Association, Authors, Avulsion, Child, Children, Citations, Control, Criteria, Data, Databases, Deciduous, Developmental Disturbances, Disturbances, Evaluation, Evidence, From, Injuries, Injury, Intrusion, Library, Literature, Luxation, Methodological Quality, Permanent, Permanent Tooth, Prevalence, Primary, Primary Incisors, Primary Predecessors, Primary Tooth, Prospective, Pubmed, Quality, Retrospective, Retrospective Studies, Review, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, Systematic, Systematic Review, Teeth Following Trauma, Tooth Injury, Trauma, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Depression and Anxiety

Full Journal Title: [Depression and Anxiety](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/38924/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel

López-Muñoz, F., Alamo, C., Rubio, G., García-García, P., Martín-Agueda, B. and Cuenca, E. (2003), Bibliometric analysis of biomedical publications on SSRI during 1980-2000. *Depression and Anxiety*, **18** (2), 95-103.

Full Text: [2003\Dep Anx18, 95.pdf](2003\Dep%20Anx18,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a bibliometric study of the scientific publications referring to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). The database used was EMBASE: Psychiatry. We applied the principal bibliometric indicators: Price’s and Bradford’s laws on the increase or dispersion of scientific literature, Lotka’s law on the productivity of authors, the participation index (Pal) of countries, the productivity index (PI) of authors, and the collaboration index. By means of manual coding, documents were classified according to type of study and to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) or nonpsychiatric categories. We analysed 3,622 original documents published between 1980 and 2000. Our results show nonfulfilment of Price’s law because production on SSRIs does not grow exponentially (r = 0.937 vs. r = 0.946, after linear adjustment). The journal most employed is the journal of Clinical Psychiatry (Bradford’s first zone). The United States is the most productive country (PaI = 41.50). The documents were distributed in four groups: experimental pharmacology (8.38%), tolerance and safety (34.94%), clinical efficacy (49.11%), and not specified (7.56%). The drug most studied was fluoxetine (1,745 articles), followed by paroxetine (659). The DSM-IV diagnostic categories most studied were depression (834), obsessive-compulsive disorder (171), and panic disorder (75). The control antidepressants most used in comparative clinical studies were amitriptyline (51) and imipramine (42). The results of the present study show that the SSRIs are not solely antidepressant drugs, but also have a wide range of uses both within the psychiatric sphere (especially in the field of anxiety) and outside it, which explains the considerable scientific production generated in relation to these drugs. (C) 2003 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Analysis, Antidepressant, Anxiety, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Biomedical, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Coding, Collaboration, Control, Country, Database, Depression, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Dispersion, Distributed, Drug, Drugs, DSM-IV, Efficacy, Experimental, Field, First, Index, Indicators, Journal, Law, Laws, Literature, Participation, Pharmacology, Productivity, Publications, Safety, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Serotonin, Tolerance, United States

# Title: Der Nervenarzt

Full Journal Title: Der Nervenarzt

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0028-2804 (Paper) 1433-0407 (Online)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: [Elsevier Springer-Verlag Heidelberg](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/main.asp?wasp=cmw7ypruqk7vneg2dr2p)

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Pantel, J. and Mundt, C. (1999), Über die Evaluation von Forschungsleistungen in der Psychiatrie: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen bibliometrischer Analysen. *Der Nervenarzt*, **70** (3), 281-287.

Full Text: [1999\Der Ner70, 281.pdf](1999\Der%20Ner70,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: Recent scientific and economic developments have emphasized the need for objective and operationalized criteria for the evaluation of collective and individual research performance. In this context the present article discusses the possibilities and limitations of bibliometric analysis in the evaluation of psychiatric research. Taking into account recent scientometric knowledge, the potentials and pitfalls of the so called impact factor are critically discussed with respect to its usefulness in the evaluation of psychiatric research performance in Germany. A major criticism arises from the observation that the unreflecting use of the impact factor may overemphasize quantitative aspects to the disatvantage of qualitative aspects of research. This may however lead to unwanted distortions and misjudgements. The critical analysis of the current use of scientometric indices in the evaluation process emphasizes the need for alternative criteria, which should take into account disciplinary as well as national idiosyncrasis. Accordingly, the authors aim to induce and contribute to a discussion process within the scientific community, which may lead to a more appropriate evaluation of psychiatric research performance.

Keywords: Schlü, Sselwö, Rter Forschungsevaluation, Impact-Faktor, Psychiatrische Forschung, Szientometrie

# Title: Dermatologic Surgery

Full Journal Title: [Dermatologic Surgery](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/121557229/grouphome/home.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

: Impact Factor

? Nguyen, N.Q. and Moy, R.L. (2000), Authors in *Dermatologic Surgery*. *Dermatologic Surgery*, **26** (12), 1092-1095.

Full Text: [2000\Der Sur26, 1092.pdf](2000\Der%20Sur26,%201092.pdf)

Abstract: Authors of scientific papers have been evaluated in the past by how frequently the medical literature cites them. In this analysis, we specifically identify those individuals who have contributed to the field of cutaneous surgery through publications in Dermatologic Surgery. We further analyze those publications frequently cited in Dermatologic Surgery, allowing us to determine topics of utmost value and interest. Using a citation database provided by the Institute for Scientific Information, we first identify all publications and citations from 1981 to 1999 for Dermatologic Surgery and the Journal of Dermatologic Surgery and Oncology (the previous name for this journal). of the original articles published during this time frame, 3099 authors published 2167 papers. We quantify the publications from each author, and identify 57 authors with at least 10 original articles. When expanding the database parameters to include original articles, reviews, notes, and proceedings (as defined by the Science Citation Index), we find that the eight authors with the greatest number of publications are the same individuals with the greatest number of original articles. This reflects significant contributions to the field of cutaneous surgery by these authors. This analysis further identifies source papers for authors in Dermatologic Surgery. Publications frequently cited include those papers discussing laser surgery, with Dermatologic Surgery serving as the most frequently cited journal.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Citation, Citations, Database, Institute for Scientific Information, Journal, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, Number of Publications, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Topics

? Joyce, C.W., Sugrue, C.M., Joyce, K.M., Kelly, J.L. and Regan, P.J. (2014), 100 citation classics in the melanoma literature: A bibliometric analysis. *Dermatologic Surgery*, **40** (12), 1284-1298.

Full Text: 2014\Der Sur40, 1284.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND Modern immunologic therapies targeting genetic mutations have created a renewed interest in melanoma research, and this is reflected in the increasing number of published works. OBJECTIVE The purpose of this study was to identify the top 100 most cited articles in melanoma and to examine the characteristics of each individual article. METHODS Using an electronic database through the Web of Science, we were able to determine the 22 journals that contributed to the 100 most cited articles in melanoma. RESULTS Each article was examined individually looking at characteristics such as subject matter, article type, country of origin, institution, authorship, and year of publication. The New England Journal of Medicine contributed the most articles to the top 100 with 20 articles, whereas the most cited article originated from the Archives of Surgery and has been cited 2,384 times. The United States produced 74% of the top 100 articles, and the most prolific institution was the National Cancer Institute in Maryland with 18 articles. CONCLUSION This study has identified the most significant contributions to melanoma research over the past 63 years and identifies many important scientific breakthroughs and landmarks that have occurred during this time.

Keywords: Analysis, Archives, Article, Articles, Authorship, Background, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Classics, Country, Country Of Origin, Database, England, From, Genetic, Impact Factor, Ireland, Journal, Journals, Literature, Maryland, Medicine, Melanoma, Methods, Most Cited, Most Cited Articles, Mutations, Origin, Publication, Published Works, Purpose, Research, Science, Surgery, Targeting, United States, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Dermatologica Sinica

Full Journal Title: Dermatologica Sinica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

: Impact Factor

? Senel, E. and Demir, E. (2015), A global productivity and bibliometric analysis of telemedicine and teledermatology publication trends during 1980-2013. *Dermatologica Sinica*, **33** (1), 16-20.

Full Text: [2015\Der Sin33, 16.pdf](2015/Der%20Sin33,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: Background/Objective: Telemedicine and teledermatology literature has a limited number of bibliometrics reports. We aimed to analyze telemedicine and teledermatology literature using the Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science database. Methods: The statistical analysis of the documents published during 1980-2013 was performed. We also analyzed the correlations between economical productivities, humanity index, and technological advancement levels and performances of the countries in both fields. Results: The USA ranked first in the telemedicine field with 3204 publications and 33.8% of the world production followed by the UK and Germany. In the teledermatology field, the USA was the first country again with 206 papers (36%) followed by the UK and Australia (104 and 50 papers, respectively). The most productive countries in telemedicine were Cyprus (30.03), Norway (28.19), and Australia (19.61). Austria ranked first (4.94) in terms of productivity in teledermatology followed by Norway (3.13), New Zealand (2.43), and Australia (2.13). A high correlation was found between number of publications and 2013 gross domestic product values of 60 countries (r = 0.804, p < 0.001 for telemedicine and r = 0.721, p < 0.001 for teledermatology). A high correlation was detected between the number of telemedicine publications and gross domestic product per hour worked (r = 0.712, p < 0.001) although moderate correlation was measured in teledermatology field (r = 0.558, p < 0.05). We found a significant correlation between number of publications and human development index (r = 0.779, p < 0.001 for telemedicine and r = 0.767, p < 0.001 for teledermatology). Conclusion: Most items have been published from high-income, developed countries. Thus the physicians in undeveloped and developing countries, in which telemedicine and teledermatology applications are crucial to deliver medical care and services, should be encouraged to perform novel studies. Copyright (C) 2014. Taiwanese Dermatological Association. Published by Elsevier Taiwan LLC. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Australia, Austria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Care, Correlation, Correlations, Country, Database, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Documents, Field, First, From, Germany, Global, Gross Domestic Product, Human, Human Development, Index, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Literature, Mar, Medical, Medical Care, Methods, New Zealand, Norway, Papers, Physicians, Productivity, Publication, Publication Trends, Publications, Results, Rights, Science, Scientometrics, Services, Statistical Analysis, Taiwan, Teledermatology, Telemedicine, Trends, Uk, Usa, Web, Web Of Science, World

# Title: Dermatology

Full Journal Title: [Dermatology](http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=JournalHome&ProduktNr=224164)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dermatology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Dermatology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

: Impact Factor

? Didierjean, X. (2002), “Editors! - Check your impact factor data!”. *Dermatology*, **205** (4), 327-328.

Full Text: [2002\Dermatology205, 327.pdf](2002\Dermatology205,%20327.pdf)

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor

# Title: Desalination and Water Treatment

Full Journal Title: [Desalination and Water Treatment](http://www.deswater.com/contents-dwt.php)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Desalin. Water Treat.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Desalin Water Treat

ISSN: 1944-3994

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Italy

Language: English

Publisher: Desalination Publ

Publisher Address: Via Antica Arischia 1, L Aquila 67100, Italy

Subject Categories

Engineering, Chemical: Impact Factor , 124/126 (2009)

Water Resources: Impact Factor , 65/66 (2009)

? Tanaka, H. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Global trends and performances of desalination research. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, **25** (1-3), 1-12.

Full Text: [2011\Des Wat Tre25, 1.pdf](2011\Des%20Wat%20Tre25,%201.pdf); [2011\Des Wat Tre-Tanaka.pdf](2011\Des%20Wat%20Tre-Tanaka.pdf)

Abstract: This study was designed to evaluate the global scientific output of desalination research to assess the characteristics of the research tendencies and the research performances. Data were based on the online version of Science Citation Index, Web of Science from 1991 to 2008. Two main respects of the paper characteristics, performance of publication and research tendency, were analyzed. Performances of publications were assessed including document type, language, subject categories, journals, institutes, and countries. Research tendency was investigated by statistically analyzing the distribution of word in article title, author keyword, and keyword plus in different periods. Results show the desalination research mainly performed on subject category of chemical engineering. More specific, research might focus on membranes related research.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cellulose Acetate, Characteristics, Chemical, Chemical Engineering, Continuous Fractional Distillation, Desalination, Distribution, Engineering, Journals, Membrane Desalination, Nanofiltration Membranes, Of-The-Art, Performance, Publication, Publications, Research, Reverse Osmosis, Reverse-Osmosis, Science Citation Index, Scientific Output, Sea-Water, Seawater Desalination, Solar Distillation, Solar Energy, Trends, Version, Water-Vapor Distillation, Web of Science

? Wang, M.H., Li, J.F. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Research articles published in water resources journals: A bibliometric analysis. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, **28** (1-3), 353-365.

Full Text: [2011\Des Wat Tre28, 353.pdf](2011\Des%20Wat%20Tre28,%20353.pdf); [2011\Des Wat Tre28, 1.pdf](2011/Des%20Wat%20Tre28,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This study was designed to evaluate the global scientific output in the ISI subject category of “water resources” for the past 16 years. Data were based on the online version of the Science Citation Index Expanded, Web of Science, from 1993 to 2008. Articles referring to water resources were assessed for many aspects, including distributions of source countries, institutes, words in the title, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus. The h-Index was also calculated in terms of the characteristics of publications. Distributions of paper titles, the author’s keywords, and KeyWords Plus at different periods were applied to evaluate research trends. The analysis showed that researchers paid most attention to groundwater and water quality parameters. Modeling and adsorption were the most popular techniques in water resources research. In addition, the relationship between the impact factor and h-Index was significant for journals in the first group. The impact of the most cited articles each year were also discussed along with the article life information.

Keywords: Adsorption, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Design, Exponential Model, h Index, h-Index, Hydrogeological Research, Impact Factor, Information, Journals, Management, Power Model, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Research Trend, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Sewage, Trends, Water Resources, Web of Science

? Huang, W.L., Zhang, B.G., Feng, C.P., Li, M. and Zhang, J. (2012), Research trends on nitrate removal: A bibliometric analysis. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, **50** (1-3), 67-77.

Full Text: [2012\Des Wat Tre50, 67.pdf](2012/Des%20Wat%20Tre50,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Nitrate contamination has become an increasing problem globally and has aroused the interests of researchers. The present research was designed to evaluate the global scientific outputs in the Institute of Scientific Information subject category of “nitrate removal” for the past 20 years, based on the online version of the Science Citation Index Expanded, Web of Science, from 1991 to 2010. Articles related to nitrate removal were assessed from the aspect of distributions of source countries, institutes, the distributions of words in the title, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus. The new method named “word cluster analysis” was also employed to further investigate the research status on nitrate removal. Three categories including removal field, removal methods, and product were also introduced to analyze the research trends in nitrate removal. The results showed that researchers paid most attention to “soil” and “water” in the removal field. “Denitrification” possessed the largest percentage among the removal methods, indicating that biological means were dominated for nitrate removal. Moreover, “nitrogen” as the ideal product of nitrate removal was the most predominant among the product, which was the goal of the technique for nitrate removal. The impacts of the most cited articles each year were also discussed with the article life information.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Research Trend, Nitrate Removal, Denitrification, Catalytic-Reduction, Nitrogen Removal, Drinking-Water, Ion-Exchange, Groundwater, Electrodialysis, Copper, Ratio

? Ye, Z.F., Zhang, B.G., Liu, Y., Zhang, J., Wang, Z.Y. and Bi, H.T. (2014), A bibliometric investigation of research trends on sulfate removal. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, **52** (31-33), 6040-6049.

Full Text: [2014\Des Wat Tre52, 6040.pdf](2014/Des%20Wat%20Tre52,%206040.pdf)

Abstract: Sulfate contamination has become a global problem, which attracts wide concern of researchers in this field. In this study, a bibliometric analysis was employed to analyze the scientific outputs on sulfate removal, in terms of source countries, institutes, distribution of words in titles, author keywords, KeyWords Plus. Three categories including removal field, removal methods, and products have further contributed to revealing the research trends in the past 20 years, based on the online version of Science Citation Index Expanded, Web of Science from 1991 to 2010. It is concluded that researchers have paid most attention to desulfuration in water. This would probably continue as the main developing research trend, thus helping researchers establish future research directions in this area.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Investigation, Citation, Contamination, Developing, Distribution, Field, From, Global, Industrial Waste-Water, Investigation, Methods, Online, Reactor, Reducing Bacteria, Reduction, Removal, Research, Research Trend, Research Trends, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Source, Sulfate, Sulfate Removal, Sulfide, System, Trend, Trends, Version, Water, Web, Web Of Science, Wetland

Notes: CCountry

? Wang, Y., Hou, S.W., Ke, F. and Gao, H. (2015), Bibliometric analysis of research on microcystins in China and worldwide from 1991 to 2011. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, **53** (1), 272-283.

Full Text: [2015\Des Wat Tre53, 272.pdf](2015/Des%20Wat%20Tre53,%20272.pdf)

Abstract: Blue green algae cyanobacterial blooms can produce a family of toxins, microcystins, Microcystis aeruginosa. These proliferate in warm water bodies where nutrients are available, thus drinking water can be contaminated. This study evaluates the scientific output of microcystin research in China relative to that worldwide during 1991-2011 and explores future research directions. Data were retrieved from the online version of Web of Science from 1991 to 2011. Articles referring to microcystins were evaluated by yearly number of publications, cumulative number of articles, distribution of source countries, institutes, subject categories, journals, as well as by author keywords in these years based on the predictive h-index. It appeared that the quantity of articles published by Chinese researchers had increased at a quicker pace than the worldwide average rate since 2001. Article visibility was not in proportion to its article numbers. Moreover, China showed a different focus and future direction on microcystin research than other countries.

Keywords: Algae, Analysis, Apoptosis, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bioaccumulation, Bodies, China, Chinese, Cumulative, Cyanobacterial Blooms, Cyanobacterial Toxins, Data, Distribution, Drinking Water, Family, From, Green Algae, H Index, H-Index, Hepatotoxicity, Journals, Lake Taihu, Liver, Lr, Microcystins, Microcystis, Microcystis Aeruginosa, Nutrients, Online, Predictive, Publications, Rat Hepatocytes, Research, Research Trends, Researchers, Science, Scientific Output, Source, Stress, Transcription, Version, Visibility, Water, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology

Full Journal Title: [DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology](http://vnweb.hwwilsonweb.com/hww/Journals/getIssues.jhtml?sid=HWW:OMNIS&id=07029)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

: Impact Factor

? Gupta, B.M. and Bhattacharya, S. (2004), A bibliometric approach towards mapping the dynamics of science and technology. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, **24** (1), 3-8.

Full Text: DES Bul Inf Tec24, 3.pdf

Abstract: This paper attempts to highlight the role of bibliometrics in studying the dynamics of science and technology. Tools and techniques available in bibliometrics to address and understand the complexities of scientific fields are explored. The paper concludes that for wider acceptance among academicians and policy makers, bibliometric approach should ingrain itself within sociology and philosophy of science in studying the different facets of science and technology.

? Kademani, B., Vijai, K., Anil, S., Anil, K., Lalit, M. and Ganesh, S. (2006), Scientometric dimensions of thorium research in India. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, **26** (3), 9-25.

Full Text: DES Bul Inf Tec26, 9.pdf

Abstract: This paper attempts to provide detailed quantitative analysis of Indian contributions on thorium in terms of publications output as per International Nuclear Information System database during 1970-2004. A total of 2399 papers were published by the Indian scientists in the field of thorium. There were only nine publications in 1970. Thereafter, a steady growth was observed except for the period 1983-1985. The highest papers (188) were published in the year 2000. USA with 8049 (28.05 per cent) and India with 2399 (8.30 per cent) publications were the top two countries who published work on thorium. Authorship and collaboration trend was towards multi-authored papers as 85.70 per cent of the papers were collaborative. There were 79 international collaborative papers. Bilateral collaboration accounted for 90.14 per cent of total collaborative papers. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai topped the list with 1251 authorships followed by Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam with 168, Atomic Minerals Division, Hyderabad with 71, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar with 43 and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata with 31 authorships, respectively. The journals most preferred by the scientists for publication of papers were: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society with 78 papers, followed by the Indian Journal of Chemistry A with 60 papers, Bulletin of Radiation Protection with 56 papers, Journal of Radio Analytical and Nuclear Chemistry with 54 papers, Radiation Protection and Environment with 37 papers, Exploration and Research for Atomic Minerals and Journal of Geological Society of India with 35 papers each. English was the most predominant language used by the scientists for communication.

Keywords: Analysis, Collaboration, Communication, Database, Field, Growth, India, International, Journals, Mumbai, Papers, Publication, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Trend, USA, Work

# Title: Design Studies

Full Journal Title: Design Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

: Impact Factor

? Youmans, R.J. (2011), The effects of physical prototyping and group work on the reduction of design fixation. *Design Studies*, **32** (2), 115-138.

Full Text: [2011\Des Stu32, 115.pdf](2011\Des%20Stu32,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Innovation is important for successful designs, but design fixation likely prevents designers from reaching their innovative potential. Participants in this study were 120 students, 80 of which had design backgrounds. Participants saw an example tool, and then worked alone or in small groups to design two new tools using a construction set. All participants designed two tools: one in a physical prototyping environment and one in an environment without physical prototyping. Results showed that designs were better and contained fewer fixations to the example tool when designed in the physical prototyping environment, but that groups designed better tools than individuals or nominal groups when no physical prototyping was available. These results underscore the importance of physical prototyping in design. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Creativity, Creativity, Cryptomnesia, Design Fixation, Design Techniques, Environment, Examples, Generation, Group Work, Group-Performance, Incubation, Innovation, Problem-Solving Task, Productivity, Students, Thinking, Unconscious Plagiarism

? Chai, K.H. and Xiao, X. (2012), Understanding design research: A bibliometric analysis of *Design Studies* (1996-2010). *Design Studies*, **33** (1), 24-43.

Full Text: [2012\Des Stu33, 24.pdf](2012\Des%20Stu33,%2024.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the core themes of design research by analysing citations of papers in the journal Design Studies. It also aims to find out the evolution and future trends of design research. Employing a bibliometrics and network analysis, the paper analyses citations and co-citations from Design Studies. Instead of using the standard analysis method of aggregating author co-citations, this study conducts the analysis at the individual publication level. Due to the limitation of the Scopus database, this study only managed to extract articles with full citations in Design Studies from 1996 to 2010. Further studies could also include articles from 1979 to 1995 by either using some character recognition software or manually extracting them. The study identifies the core themes centered on design process and design cognition. In addition, it also reveals that the research method protocol analysis has become more popular in recent years among researchers. The main contribution of this paper is the use of a network analysis technique to analyse 12 107 citations in the 459 articles published in Design Studies between 1996 and 2010. Unlike previous review papers which relied heavily on the qualitative observations and reflections of the authors, this paper is the first comprehensive quantitative analysis in this field. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Character, Citations, Cocitation Analysis, Cognition, Contribution, Design, Design Research, Engineering Design, Evolution, Information, Intellectual Structure, Journal, Management Research, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Process, Protocol, Publication, Qualitative, Quantitative, Recognition, Research, Research Method, Researchers, Review, Science, Science of Design, Scopus, Software, Themes, Trends

# Title: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift

Full Journal Title: Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift

ISO Abbreviated Title: Deut. Med. Wochenschr.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Deut Med Wochenschr

ISSN: 0012-0472

Issues/Year: 52

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Stuttgart

Publisher Address: Rudigerstr 14, D-70469 Stuttgart, Germany

Subject Categories

Medicine: Impact Factor 0.788,/(2000)

General & Internal: Impact Factor 0.788,/(2000)

? Rieger, H.J. (1992), Accounting problems - Performance according to outsiders and radioimmunoassays without corresponding authorization - Ruling of the Munich Amtsgericht in March 1992. *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, **117** (46), 1774-1775.

Keywords: Performance

? Navarro, F.A. (1996), English or German? The language of medicine in original papers cited in *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* from 1920 to 1995. *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, **121** (50), 1561-1566.

Abstract: Aim of study: To describe and analyse the frequency of English and German in the bibliographical references from the original articles published in ‘Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift’ during the past 75 years (1920-1995).

Methods: The language of publication of 16001 references from 800 original papers, at the rate of 50 articles per year at intervals of 5 years, was determined.

Results: The percentage of references in German has been decreasing during the whole studied period: 90.1% in 1920, 85.9% in 1935, 75.8% in 1950, 44.1% in 1965, 31.0% in 1980, and 16.4% in 1995. The percentage of references in English, on the contrary, has continued to increase: 3.2% in 1920, 10.6% in 1935, 21.5% in 1950, 50.0% in 1965, 66.2% in 1980, and 82.8% in 1995.

Conclusion: Even though the importance of English has been increasing during the entire considered period, it did not clearly supplant German as the main language of medicine in Germany until 1975.

Keywords: Scientific Activity, Science

# Title: Deutscher Dokumentartag 1987. Von der Information zum Wissen, von Wissen zur Information: Traditionelle und Moderne Informationssysteme fur Wissenschaft und Praxis (German Documentation 1987. From Information to Knowledge, from Knowledge to Information: Traditional and Modern Information Systems for Knowledge and Practice)

Full Journal Title: Deutscher Dokumentartag 1987. Von der Information zum Wissen, von Wissen zur Information: Traditionelle und Moderne Informationssysteme fur Wissenschaft und Praxis (German Documentation 1987. From Information to Knowledge, from Knowledge to Information: Traditional and Modern Information Systems for Knowledge and Practice)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? von Keitz, W. (1988), Scientometric analysis of online collected data pools by means of the EXTRACT-SHOW computer program. *Deutscher Dokumentartag 1987. Von der Information zum Wissen, von Wissen zur Information: Traditionelle und Moderne Informationssysteme fur Wissenschaft und Praxis (German Documentation 1987. From Information to Knowledge, from Knowledge to Information: Traditional and Modern Information Systems for Knowledge and Practice)*, 202-220.

Abstract: Relates scientometry and information science, lists the commands available in the EXTRACT-SHOW program language, and shows how document distribution analyses in particular fields can be prepared. Frequency of occurrence is obtained, and statistical analysis is explained on the basis of samples. An example of searching for a particular chemical substance mentioned in cancer research is presented. Future trends in scientometry are noted.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Cancer, Chemical, Data, Distribution, Information, Information Science, Research, Science, Scientometry, Statistical Analysis, Trends

# Title: Deutsches Arzteblatt International

Full Journal Title: Deutsches Arzteblatt International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2008\Deu Arz Int105, 507.pdf](2008\Deu%20Arz%20Int105,%20507.pdf)

Keywords: Gender, Medicine, Physicians

? Letzel, S. (2009), Lead poisoning due to adulterated marijuana in leipzig indication for chelator therapy should be defined critically incorrectly cited. *Deutsches Arzteblatt International*, **106** (28-29), 479.

Full Text: [2009\Deu Arz Int106, 479.pdf](2009\Deu%20Arz%20Int106,%20479.pdf)

Keywords: Lead

? Mertens, S. (2010), Spotlight on plagiarism. *Deutsches Arzteblatt International*, **107** (49), 863-865

Full Text: 2008\Deu Arz Int107, 863.pdf

Keywords: Citations, Duplicate Publications, Plagiarism

# Title: Developing World Bioethics

Full Journal Title: Developing World Bioethics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zeng, W.Q. and Resnik, D. (2010), Research integrity in China: Problems and prospects. *Developing World Bioethics*, **10** (3), 164-171.

Full Text: [2010\Dev Wor Bio10, 164.pdf](2010/Dev%20Wor%20Bio10,%20164.pdf)

Abstract: In little more than 30 years, China has recovered from the intellectual stagnation brought about by the Cultural Revolution to become a global leader in science and technology. Like other leading countries in science and technology, China has encountered some ethical problems related to the conduct of research. China’s leaders have taken some steps to respond to these problems, such as developing ethics policies and establishing oversight committees. To keep moving forward, China needs to continue to take effective action to promote research integrity. Some of the challenges China faces include additional policy development, promoting education in responsible conduct of research, protecting whistle-blowers, and cultivating an ethical research environment.

Keywords: China, Conduct, Development, Education, Environment, Ethics, Fraud, Lessons, Misconduct, Plagiarism, Policies, Policy, Research, Research Ethics, Research Integrity, Science, Scientific Misconduct

Notes: highly cited

? Wonkam, A., Kenfack, M.A., Muna, W.F.T. and Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer, O. (2011), Ethics of human genetic studies in sub-saharan Africa: The case of Cameroon through a bibliometric analysis. *Developing World Bioethics*, **11** (3), 120-127.

Full Text: [2011\Dev Wor Bio11, 120.pdf](2011\Dev%20Wor%20Bio11,%20120.pdf)

Abstract: Many ethical concerns surrounding human genetics studies remain unresolved. We report here the situation in Cameroon. Objectives: To describe the profile of human genetic studies that used Cameroonian DNA samples, with specific focus on i) the research centres that were involved, ii) authorship, iii) population studied, iv) research topics and v) ethics disclosure, with the aim of raising ethical issues that emerged from these studies. Method: Bibliometric Studies; we conducted a PubMed-based systematic review of all the studies on human genetics that used Cameroonian DNA samples from 1989 to 2009. Results and Discussion: Fifty articles were identified, involving predominantly research centres from Europe (64%) and America (32%). Only 7 (14%) Cameroonian institutions and 14 (28%) Cameroonian authors were associated with these publications. At least 52% of publications were devoted to population genetics (variation/migration patterns) amongst 30 Cameroonian ethnic groups. Very few studies concerned public health related genetic issues and only 5 (10%) references were found for hemoglobinopathies like sickle cell anaemia. Almost all DNA samples are ‘banked’ outside of the African continent. Capacity building, rights to the genetic information and benefits to the individuals, communities and populations who contribute to these studies are addressed. Conclusions: 1) Our data suggests the need for a wider debate towards building capacity and addressing ethical issues related to human genomic research in sub-Saharan Africa and specifically in Cameroon; 2) National ethical guidelines and regulations concerning the collection, use and storage of human DNA are urgently needed in Cameroon.

Keywords: Africa, Anaemia, Authors, Authorship, Benefit, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Cameroon, Capacity, Capacity Building, Challenges, Developing-Countries, Disclosure, DNA, DNA Samples, Ethical Concerns, Ethics, Europe, Genetic, Genetic Information, Genetics, Genome-Project, Guidelines, History, Human, Human Genetics, Information, Participation, Perceptions, Physicians, Population Genetics, Profile, Public Health, Publications, Research, Research Topics, Review, Services, Society, Sub-Saharan Africa, Systematic, Systematic Review, Topics

# Title: Development Policy Review

Full Journal Title: Development Policy Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zuccala, A. and van Eck, N.J. (2011), Poverty research in a development policy context. *Development Policy Review*, **29** (3), 311-330.

Full Text: [2011\Dev Pol Rev29, 311.pdf](2011\Dev%20Pol%20Rev29,%20311.pdf)

Abstract: This article provides an evaluation of the extent to which science is addressing worldwide poverty and hunger. It is based on the literature contained in the Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science Citation Index (1980 to 2008) and focuses on the WOTRO Strategy Plan 2007-2010 of the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research, although similar policies from other countries might also be assessed. The data show that poverty/hunger research has grown steadily over time in many disciplines, most significantly in Environmental Sciences and Technology. Much of this research is hidden; hence the construction of an internationally recognised open-access database is recommended so that scientists can easily identify critical gaps related to scientific capacity-building.

Keywords: Capacity Building, Citation, Comparative Advantage, Construction, Data, Database, Economic-Development, Environmental, Evaluation, Exports, Hunger, Industrial-Policy, Literature, Model, Open Access, Open Access to Scientific Literature, Policies, Policy, Poverty, Poverty Research, Research, Science, Science and Development Policy, Science Citation Index, Soft Budget Constraint, The Netherlands, Thomson-Reuters, Trade, Web of Science

# Title: Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology

Full Journal Title: Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gobets, D., Beckerman, H., de Groot, V., van Doorn-Loogman, M.H. and Becher, J.G. (2010), Indications and effects of botulinum toxin A for obstetric brachial plexus injury: A systematic literature review. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **52** (6), 517-528.

Full Text: [2010\Dev Med Chi Neu52, 517.pdf](2010/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu52,%20517.pdf)

Abstract: Aim To give an overview of indications for the use of botulinum toxin A (BoNT-A) treatment for children with obstetric brachial plexus injury (OBPI), and to present the best available evidence of the effectiveness of this treatment. Method Searches were performed in Cinahl, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, PUBMED, and Web of Science, using the keywords ‘botulinum’ and ‘plexus’, to identify articles reporting on the use of BoNT-A as a treatment for children with OBPI. Studies found through the references of related articles were also selected. Results Ten full-text papers and six congress abstracts were included, involving 343 children. Four groups of indications could be identified: internal rotation/adduction contracture of the shoulder, limited active elbow flexion, limited active elbow extension, and pronation contracture of the lower arm. Overall, positive results were reported for all except the indication for limited active elbow extension. However, only one study was comparative in nature; all others were classified as having a low level of evidence. There was a large variation in outcome measures. Interpretation To provide better evidence for the already partly promising results of BoNT-A treatment for children with OBPI, multicentre randomized controlled trials are needed.

Keywords: Birth Injuries, Cerebral-Palsy, Children, Cochrane, Cocontractions, Effectiveness, Indications, Injury, Lesions, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Outcome, Overview, Papers, Prognosis, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Shoulder, Spasticity, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? Grunt, S., Becher, J.G. and Vermeulen, R.J. (2011), Long-term outcome and adverse effects of selective dorsal rhizotomy in children with cerebral palsy: A systematic review. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **53** (6), 490-498.

Full Text: [2011\Dev Med Chi Neu53, 490.pdf](2011/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu53,%20490.pdf)

Abstract: Aim To assess the long-term outcome and adverse events of selective dorsal rhizotomy (SDR) in children with spastic cerebral palsy (CP). Method Studies were selected based on the following inclusion criteria: children with CP that underwent SDR with a follow-up period of at least 5 years. The following databases were searched: MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE, PEDro, and the Cochrane library. Studies meeting the inclusion criteria were scored by two reviewers, who graded the level of evidence and the quality/conduct of the studies. Outcomes were classified according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Results Only three of the 21 studies who met the inclusion criteria allowed a tentative conclusion on outcome. There is moderate evidence that SDR has a positive long-term influence on the ICF body structure and body function domains but there is no evidence that SDR has an influence on the ICF activity and participation domains. Spinal abnormalities seem to be common, but no conclusion can be drawn about their relation to SDR. Interpretation There is lack of evidence concerning the long-term outcomes after SDR. Future studies need to clarify the long-term influence of SDR - especially in the ICF domains of activity and participation.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Classification, Cochrane, Databases, Disability, Follow-Up, Gross Motor Function, Health, Long-Term Outcome, MEDLINE, Orthopedic-Surgery, Outcome, Outcomes, Physiotherapy, Posterior Rhizotomy, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Review, Science, Spasticity, Spinal Deformity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Validated Evaluative Measure, Web of Science

? Peters, L.H.J., Maathuis, C.G.B. and Hadders-Algra, M. (2013), Neural correlates of developmental coordination disorder. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **55** (S4), 59-64.

Full Text: [2013\Dev Med Chi Neu55, 59.pdf](2013/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu55,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: AIM To review neuroimaging studies in children with developmental coordination disorder (DCD) systematically. Because only a few studies addressed this, we broadened our search and included neuroimaging studies in children with perinatal adversities and motor impairment without cerebral palsy. METHOD Two searches were performed in PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science addressing (1) neuroimaging in DCD and (2) neuroimaging in children with perinatal adversities and motor impairment. RESULTS Five studies in children with DCD were identified. Four functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies showed that children with DCD activate multiple brain areas differently than controls. One diffusion tensor imaging study indicated that the internal capsule in children with DCD showed differences. The second search identified seven studies: three showed that white matter abnormalities and severe abnormalities on MRI were related to motor impairment; four were unable to demonstrate similar relationships. INTERPRETATION Data on neuroimaging in DCD are scarce; data available suggest that multiple brain areas are involved in the neuropathophysiology of DCD. Motor impairment in children with perinatal adversities is related especially to white matter abnormalities and severe abnormalities on MRI. We hypothesize that in some children with DCD the neural substrate mimics that of cerebral palsy. More neuroimaging studies are needed to understand the neural correlates of DCD better.

Keywords: Brain, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Coordination, Correlates, Data, Diffusion, Imaging, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Mri, Neuroimaging, Nov, Perinatal, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Review, Science, Si, Web of Science

? Pons, C., Remy-Neris, O., Medee, B. and Brochard, S. (2013), Validity and reliability of radiological methods to assess proximal hip geometry in children with cerebral palsy: A systematic review. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **55** (12), 1089-1102.

Full Text: [2013\Dev Med Chi Neu55, 1089.pdf](2013/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu55,%201089.pdf)

Abstract: AimThe aim of this systematic review was to assess the current validity and reliability of radiological methods used to measure proximal hip geometry in children with cerebral palsy. MethodA search was conducted using relevant keywords and inclusion/exclusion criteria of the MEDLINE, CINALH Plus, Embase, Web of Science, Academic Search Premier, The Cochrane Library, and PsychINFO databases. ResultsThe migration percentage using X-rays showed excellent reliability and concurrent validity with three-dimensional (3D) measurements from computed tomography (CT) scans. The acetabular index, measured using X-rays had good reliability but moderate concurrent validity with 3D CT measurements; 3D CT scan indexes had greater reliability. The measurement of the neck shaft angle using X-rays showed excellent concurrent validity with measurements from 3D CT scans and excellent reliability. Regarding femoral anteversion, one study found an excellent correlation between two-dimensional CT and clinical assessment and excellent reliability. Two others showed less evidence for the use of CT ultrasounds. InterpretationMost of the X-ray-based measurements showed good to excellent metrological properties. More metrological evidence is needed for the assessment of femoral anteversion. Magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasound-based measurements have great potential although very little metrological evidence is available.

Keywords: 3-Dimensional Computed-Tomography, 3d, Academic, Acetabular Dysplasia, Assessment, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Classification-System, Clinical, Clinical Assessment, Computed Tomography, Correlation, Criteria, CT, CT Scan, Databases, Evidence, Imaging, Index, Magnetic, Measure, Measurement, Measuring Femoral Anteversion, MEDLINE, Methods, Migration, Morphometric-Analysis, Neck, Neck-Shaft Angle, Potential, Properties, Reliability, Review, Science, Search, Surveillance, Systematic Review, Three-Dimensional, Torsion, Validity, Web of Science, X-Rays

? Thomson, L., Fayed, N., Sedarous, F. and Ronen, G.M. (2014), Life quality and health in adolescents and emerging adults with epilepsy during the years of transition: A scoping review. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **56** (5), 421-433.

Full Text: [2014\Dev Med Chi Neu56, 421.pdf](2014/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu56,%20421.pdf)

Abstract: Aims The aims of this study were to (1) search the literature in order to identify the challenges facing adolescents and emerging adults with epilepsy; and (2) categorize these issues within both the framework of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and an empirical model of quality of life (QOL) in childhood epilepsy. Method We systematically searched PsycINFO, Ovid MEDLINE and Web of Science for studies reporting on QOL and health identified in people with epilepsy aged 12 to 29years. Studies were limited to those that were published in the last 20years in English, presenting the patient perspective. Data were extracted and charted using a descriptive analytical method. Identified issues were classified according to the ICF and QOL frameworks. Results Fifty four studies were identified. Another 62 studies with potentially useful information were included as an addendum. The studies highlight a range of psychosocial issues emphasizing peer acceptance, social isolation, and feelings of anxiety, fear, and sadness. Interpretation The ICF and QOL constructs represent useful starting points in the analytical classification of the potential challenges faced by adolescents with epilepsy. Progress is needed on fully classifying issues not included under these frameworks. We propose to expand these frameworks to include comorbidities, impending medical interventions, and concerns for future education, employment, marriage, dignity, and autonomy.

Keywords: Acceptance, Adolescents, Aged, Anxiety, Autonomy, Childhood, Childhood-Onset Epilepsy, Classification, Data, Depressive Symptoms, Disability, Education, Employment, English, Epilepsy, Fear, Framework, Health, Icf, Information, Interpretation, Interventions, Issues, Life, Literature, Medical, Medline, Model, Nigerian Adolescents, Northern Jordan, Of-Life, Pediatric Epilepsy, Perceived Impact, Potential, Psychiatric-Symptoms, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Qol, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Social, Uncomplicated Epilepsy, Web Of Science, Young-Adults

? Cunningham, B.J. and Rosenbaum, P.L. (2014), Measure of processes of care: A review of 20 years of research. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **56** (5), 445-452.

Full Text: [2014\Dev Med Chi Neu56, 445.pdf](2014/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu56,%20445.pdf)

Abstract: Aim This article reviews literature on findings from the Measure of Processes of Care (MPOC) to assess family-centred services. Method Systematic searches for papers citing MPOC in both PubMed and Web of Science identified 107 articles. Fifty-five met the criterion for inclusion in this review in that they reported MPOC data. Results Over the past 20years MPOC has been used in settings additional to the children’s treatment centres for which it was designed; used in 11 countries and translated into 14 languages; and used to measure change in respondents’ perceptions over time. MPOC findings have also informed our understanding of the provision of family-centred services. Overall, parents report that service providers do a good job of providing respectful, comprehensive services in partnership with families, but that there remain limitations in the provision of general information, an area for improvement. Finally, MPOC has been shown to correlate with various other measures related to the provision of family-centred services. Interpretation The MPOC ‘family’ of measures can be used to assess both families’ and service providers’ experiences and perceptions of the family-centredness of services received/provided. Opportunities abound for further research enquiries.

Keywords: Article, Cerebral-Palsy, Data, Early Intervention Programs, Families, Family, Family-Centered Care, General, Habilitation Process, Improvement, Information, Interpretation, Languages, Literature, Measure, Measures, Papers, Parents, Parents Perceptions, Pediatric Rehabilitation Services, Physical-Disability, Providers, Providers Mpoc-Sp, Pubmed, Recreational Activities, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Service, Services, Treatment, Understanding, Web Of Science, Young-Children

? Verbecque, E., Da Costa, P.H.L., Vereeck, L. and Hallemans, A. (2015), Psychometric properties of functional balance tests in children: A literature review. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, **57** (6), 521-529.

Full Text: [2015\Dev Med Chi Neu57, 521.pdf](2015/Dev%20Med%20Chi%20Neu57,%20521.pdf)

Abstract: AimIdentifying balance problems are the first step towards monitoring and rehabilitation. Therefore, this paper aims to make an overview of the psychometric properties of the functional balance tests available for children. MethodA literature search was performed in PubMED and Web of Science on 8 February 2014 and updated on 6 July 2014. A conceptual framework for functional balance tests was defined, taking balance control components and task constraints into account. The tests were selected for inclusion by consensus of 2-3 reviewers using the conceptual framework. ResultsFourteen tests were investigated in 25 articles and analysed within the conceptual framework. The Timed Up and Go test, Pediatric Balance Scale, and Pediatric Reach Test are well investigated and all show good reliability. Validity remains unclear because of lack of a criterion standard to measure balance control. InterpretationBecause of the lack of good methodological studies, strong evidence for the use of one or more functional balance tests in children cannot be provided. Moreover, it is necessary that a criterion standard to measure balance is established.

Keywords: Balance, Brain-Injury, Cerebral-Palsy, Children, Consensus, Control, Evidence, First, Framework, Literature, Literature Review, Measure, Monitoring, Motor Proficiency, Performance, Posture Control, Rehabilitation, Reliability, Review, Scale, Science, Sensorineural Hearing-Loss, Standard, Systems, Validity, Web Of Science

# Title: Developmental Neurorehabilitation

Full Journal Title: Developmental Neurorehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Salazar, L.F.G., dos Santos, G.L., Pavao, S.L., Rocha, N.A.C.F. and de Russo, T.L. (2015), Intrinsic properties and functional changes in spastic muscle after application of BTX-A in children with cerebral palsy: Systematic review. *Developmental Neurorehabilitation*, **18** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [2015\Dev Neu18, 1.pdf](2015/Dev%20Neu18,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This article aimed to review the literature to verify the effect of botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) on the intrinsic properties of spastic muscles and functionality in children with cerebral palsy (CP). Methods: A literature search was conducted in the following databases: CINAHL, SCOPUS, Web of Science and PubMed. Database searches were limited to the period from January 1993 to March 2014. Results: A total of 2182 papers were identified, and 17 met the inclusion criteria. Only one study analyzed the effect of the toxin on muscle intrinsic properties and others analyzed the effect on functionality. Conclusion: BTX-A application demonstrated no changes in the passive stiffness of spastic muscle. In relation to functional level, the evidence of BTX-A effect was controversial. These studies showed methodological quality limitations that restrict the interpretation of the results for the entire CP population, which justifies the need for further randomized controlled trials.

Keywords: Application, Article, Botulinum Toxin, Botulinum-Toxin-A, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Changes, Children, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Database, Databases, Double-Blind, Evidence, From, Functionality, Gastrocnemius-Muscle, Gross Motor Function, Health-Care Interventions, Injection, Intrinsic, Limb Spasticity, Literature, Literature Search, Methodological Quality, Methods, Motor Developmental, Muscle, Muscle Spasticity, Muscles, Papers, Population, Postural Control, Properties, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Skeletal-Muscle, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toxin, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Developmental Psychobiology

Full Journal Title: [Developmental Psychobiology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/29287/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bacher, L.F., Romm, R., Spanier, H., Tellefsen, L., Yip, S. and Smotherman, W.P. (2000), *Developmental Psychobiology*: A look back on 30 years. *Developmental Psychobiology*, **37** (1), 1-4.

Full Text: [2000\Dev Psy37, 1.pdf](2000\Dev%20Psy37,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Developmental Psychobiology publishes papers from the disciplines of psychology, biology, neuroscience, and medicine that contribute to an understanding of behavioral development. Research focuses on development in the embryo/fetus, neonate, juvenile, and adult as well as multidisciplinary research that relates behavioral development to anatomy physiology, biochemistry genetics, and evolution. The journal represents a broad phylogenetic perspective on behavioral development by including studies on invertebrates, fish, birds, non-human primates, and humans. This paper presents an analysis of empirical articles published since its first issue in 1968. This analysis covers number of authors, sex of first author evidence of grant support, and participation of investigators from outside the US. Additionally, the analysis includes the topic of research, level of analysis, and subject of experimental study. Over its 32-year history, Developmental Psychobiology has published papers on a wide range of topics representing a broad phylogenetic perspective, with a continued focus on behavioral investigation. This analysis revealed trends such as an increase in the number of studies at a physiology/anatomy level, an increase in studies with human subjects, and increases in contributions from investigators outside of the United States as well as women. (C) 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Biology, Birds, Development, Evidence, Evolution, Experimental, First, Fish, Genetics, History, Human, Humans, Invertebrates, Investigation, Journal, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neonate, Papers, Participation, Physiology, Psychology, Research, Sex, Support, Trends, Understanding, United States, US, Women

# Title: Developmental Psychology

Full Journal Title: Developmental Psychology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kerr, M., Stattin, H. and Özdemir, M. (2012), Perceived parenting style and adolescent adjustment: Revisiting directions of effects and the role of parental knowledge. *Developmental Psychology*, **48** (6), 1540-1553.

Full Text: [2012\Dev Psy48, 1540.pdf](2012/Dev%20Psy48,%201540.pdf)

Abstract: In the present research on parenting and adolescent behavior, there is much focus on reciprocal, bidirectional, and transactional processes, but parenting-style research still adheres to a unidirectional perspective in which parents affect youth behavior but are unaffected by it. In addition, many of the most cited parenting-style studies have used measures of parental behavioral control that are questionable because they include measures of parental knowledge. The goals of this study were to determine whether including knowledge items might have affected results of past studies and to test the unidirectional assumption. Data were from 978 adolescents participating in a longitudinal study. Parenting-style and adolescent adjustment measures at 2 time points were used, with a 2-year interval between time points. A variety of internal and external adjustment measures were used. Results showed that including knowledge items in measures of parental behavioral control elevated links between behavioral control and adjustment. Thus, the results and conclusions of many of the most highly cited studies are likely to have been stronger than if the measures had focused strictly on parental behavior. In addition, adolescent adjustment predicted changes in authoritative and neglectful parenting styles more robustly than these styles predicted changes in adolescent adjustment. Adolescent adjustment also predicted changes in authoritativeness more robustly than authoritativeness predicted changes in adjustment. Thus, parenting style cannot be seen as independent of the adolescent. In summary, both the theoretical premises of parenting-style research and the prior findings should be revisited.

Keywords: Achievement, Adolescent, Adolescents, Authoritarian, Authoritative Parenting, Behavior, Changes, Child, Control, Disclosure, Disclosure, Fit Indexes, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Internalizing and Externalizing Problems, Interval, Knowledge, Longitudinal, Model, Neglectful Families, Nov, Parental Knowledge, Parenting, Parenting Style, Parents, Problem Behavior, Reinterpretation, Research, Socialization, Youth

# Title: Developmental Review

Full Journal Title: Developmental Review

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dev. Rev.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Dev Rev

ISSN: 0273-2297

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Academic Press Inc

Publisher Address: 525 B St, Ste 1900, San Diego, CA 92101-4495

Subject Categories

Psychology, Developmental: Impact Factor 1.839,/(2001)

Notes: TTopic

Howard, G.S. and Day, J.D. (1995), Individual productivity and impact in *Developmental Psychology*. *Developmental Review*, **15** (2), 136-149.

Full Text: [1995\Dev Rev15, 136.pdf](1995\Dev%20Rev15,%20136.pdf)

Abstract: Individual eminence in developmental psychology was examined through a textbook citation analysis conducted on 10 current textbooks. For the 285 leading authors in this textbook citation study, data on individual research productivity in psychology (from 1983 to 1991) and on a subset of six journals of special importance for developmental psychology were obtained from the PsycLIT data base. An estimate of the scholarly impact of these authors was obtained from citation counts from the 1988-1991 volumes of the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). The diversity of research interests (e.g., cognitive and social development, public policy) and age groups currently studied by developmental psychologists are reflected in the list of top contributors. The development of the discipline could be described through future productivity studies such as this one.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Data, Data Base, Development, Diversity, Impact, Journals, Policy, Productivity, Psychology, Public, Public Policy, Research, Research Productivity, Scholarly Impact, Social, SSCI, Textbooks

? Brainerd, C.J. (2006), *Developmental Review*’s most influential articles. *Developmental Review*, **26** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [2006\Dev Rev26, 1.pdf](2006/Dev%20Rev26,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Developmental Review is a journal of literature reviews and theoretical analyses for developmental scientists. During its first quarter-century of publication, the quality of those articles resulted in a journal whose level of impact on the scientific literature is extremely high, currently in the top 10% of all journals indexed by Social Sciences Citation Index. A study of the 25 most influential articles published during this period is presented. Characteristics of the articles’ content and authorship are discussed that are strongly associated with high levels of influence. These data are then used to identify some recently published papers that may prove to be highly influential articles in future years. (c) 2006 Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Analyses, Authorship, Data, First, Impact, Journal, Journals, Literature, Papers, Publication, Quality, Quality of, Reviews, Scientific Literature

# Title: Developmental Science

Full Journal Title: Developmental Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Olson, K.R. and Shaw, A. (2011), ‘No fair, copycat!’: What children’s response to plagiarism tells us about their understanding of ideas. *Developmental Science*, **14** (2), 431-439.

Full Text: [2011\Dev Sci14, 431.pdf](2011/Dev%20Sci14,%20431.pdf)

Abstract: Adults believe that plagiarizing ideas is wrong, which requires an understanding that others can have ideas and that it is wrong to copy them. In order to test when this understanding emerges, we investigated when children begin to think plagiarism is wrong. In Study 1, children aged 7, 9 and 11 years old, as well as adults, disliked someone who plagiarized compared to someone who drew an original drawing or someone who drew an identical picture by chance. Study 2 investigated the same question with younger children, focusing on children aged 3-6 years old. Children aged 5-6 years old evaluated plagiarizers negatively relative to unique drawers, but 3-4-year-olds did not. Study 3 replicated the findings from Study 2 and found that children justify their negative evaluations of plagiarizers by mentioning concerns over copying. These experiments provide evidence that, by age 5 years old, children understand that others have ideas and dislike the copying of these ideas.

Keywords: Children, Infer Ownership, Peers, Plagiarism, Possession

# Title: Diabetes

Full Journal Title: Diabetes

ISO Abbreviated Title: Diabetes

JCR Abbreviated Title: Diabetes

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language: English

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (1965), Diabetes - Related literature index - by authors and by key words in title for year 1962. *Diabetes*, **S 14**, 1-??.

? (1966), Diabetes - Related literature index - by authors and by key words in title for year 1963. *Diabetes*, **S 15**, R2-??.

? (1967), Diabetes - Diabetes-related literature index by authors and by key words in title for year 1964. *Diabetes*, **S 16**, 1-??.

# Title: Diabetes Care

Full Journal Title: Diabetes Care

ISO Abbreviated Title: Diabetes Care

JCR Abbreviated Title: Diabetes Care

ISSN: 0149-5992

Issues/Year: 10

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Diabetes Assoc

Publisher Address: 1660 Duke St, Alexandria, VA 22314

Subject Categories:

Endocrinology & Metabolism: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Burgers, J.S., Bailey, J.V., Klazinga, N.S., Van der Bij, A.K., Grol, R. and Feder, G. (2002), Inside Guidelines: Comparative analysis of recommendations and evidence in diabetes guidelines from 13 countries. *Diabetes Care*, **25** (3), 1933-1939.

Full Text: [2002\Dia Car25, 1933.pdf](2002\Dia%20Car25,%201933.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE—To compare guidelines on diabetes from different countries in order to examine whether differences in recommendations could be explained by use of different research evidence.

RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS—We analyzed 15 clinical guidelines on type 2 diabetes from 13 countries using qualitative methods to compare the recommendations and bibliometric methods to measure the extent of overlap in citations used by different guidelines. A further qualitative analysis of recommendations and cited evidence for two specific issues in diabetes care explored the apparent discrepancy between recommendations and evidence.

RESULTS—The recommendations made in the guidelines were in agreement about the general management of type 2 diabetes, with some important differences in treatment details. There was little overlap in evidence cited by the guidelines, with 18% (185/1, 033) of citations shared with any other guideline, and only 10 studies (1%) appearing in six or more guidelines. The measurable overlap in evidence between guidelines increases if multiple publications from the same study and the use of reviews are taken into account. Research originating from the U.S. predominated (40% of citations); however, nearly all (11/12) guidelines were significantly more likely to cite evidence originating from their own countries.

CONCLUSIONS—Despite the variation in cited evidence and preferential citation of evidence from a guideline’s country of origin, we found a high degree of international consensus in recommendations made for the clinical care of type 2 diabetes. The influence of professional bodies such as the American Diabetes Association may be an important factor in explaining international consensus. Globalization of recommended management of diabetes is not a simple consequence of the globalization of research evidence.

Abbreviations: ADA, American Diabetes Association; AGREE, Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation; DCCT, Diabetes Control and Complications Trial; UKPDS, U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study

Keywords: Blood-Glucose Control, Care, Clinical-Practice Guidelines, Hypertension, Implementation, Mellitus, Microvascular Complications, Progression, Risk, Systematic Reviews

? Cardwell, C.R., Shields, M.D., Carson, D.J. and Patterson, C.C. (2003), A meta-analysis of the association between childhood type 1 diabetes and atopic disease. *Diabetes Care*, **26** (9), 2568-2574.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE - To review the published literature and perform a meta-analysis summarizing the evidence in support of an inverse association between type I diabetes and the atopic disorders: asthma, eczema, and allergic rhinitis in children. RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS - MEDLINE, Web of Science, and PUBMED were searched to identify relevant studies. These were assessed on quality criteria, and odds ratios (ORs) and 95% CIS were calculated for each study from the reported prevalences of atopy in children with diabetes and in control children. Meta-analysis was then used to derive a combined OR and test for heterogeneity in findings between studies. RESULTS - Twenty-five studies were identified. Heterogeneity in the findings from different studies was evident but was considerably reduced when the asthma and rhinitis analyses were restricted to those studies judged to be of adequate design. The meta-analysis revealed an inverse association between asthma and type I diabetes, but the finding only attained significance when analysis was restricted to the studies of adequate design (OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.68-0.99). In this subset an association of similar magnitude was observed between eczema and type 1 diabetes (0.82,0.62-1.10) although this failed to attain statistical significance, and heterogeneity between studies was still present. There was little evidence of an association between rhinitis and type I diabetes (0.97, 0.82-1.16) in this subset of studies. CONCLUSIONS - our analysis suggests that there is a small but significant reduction in the prevalence of asthma in children with type 1 diabetes, but the findings for the other atopic diseases are less conclusive.

Keywords: Allergic Rhinitis, Analysis, Asthma, Bias, Children, Control, Decreased Prevalence, Design, Diabetes, Disease, Eczema, Epidemiology, Hygiene Hypothesis, Inverse Relationship, Literature, MEDLINE, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Prevalence, Pubmed, Research, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Statistical, Symptoms, Type 1, Type 1 Diabetes, Web of Science

? Kirk, J.K., D’Agostino, R.B., Bell, R.A., Passmore, L.V., Bonds, D.E., Karter, A.J. and Narayan, K.M.V. (2006), Disparities in HbA(1c) levels between African-American and non-Hispanic white adults with diabetes: A meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care*, **29** (9), 2130-2136.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE - Among individuals with diabetes, a comparison of HbA(1c), (A1C) levels between African Americans and non-Hispanic whites was evaluated. Data sources included PUBMED, Web of Science, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health, the Cochrane Library, the Combined Health Information Database, and the Education Resources Information Center. RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS - We executed a search for articles published between 1993 and 2005. Data on sample size, age, sex, A1C, geographical location, and study design were extracted. Cross-sectional data and baseline data from clinical trials and cohort studies for African Americans and non-Hispanic whites with diabetes were included. Diabetic subjects aged < 18 years and those with pre-diabetes or gestational diabetes were excluded. We conducted a meta-analysis to estimate the difference in the mean values of A1C for African Americans and non-Hispanic whites. RESULTS - A total of 391 studies were reviewed, of which 78 contained A1C data. Eleven had data on A1C for African Americans and non-Hispanic whites and met selection criteria. A meta-analysis revealed the standard effect to be 0.31 (95% CI 0.39-0.25). This standard effect correlates to an A1C difference between groups of similar to 0.65%, indicating a higher A1C across studies for African Americans. Grouping studies by study type (cross-sectional or cohort), method of data collection for A1C (chart review or blood draw), and insurance status (managed care or nonmanaged care) showed similar results. CONCLUSIONS - The higher A1C observed in this meta-analysis among African Americans compared with non-Hispanic whites may contribute to disparity in diabetes morbidity and mortality in this population.

Keywords: Adults, African American, Aged, Blood, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Correlates, Data Collection, Design, Diabetes, Disparities, Disparity, Education, Ethnic Disparities, Fetal-Hemoglobin, Gestational Diabetes, Glycemic Control, Health, Health-Insurance Coverage, Managed Care, Managed-Care, Meta-Analysis, Mexican-Americans, Morbidity, Mortality, Nursing, Pubmed, Quality-of-Care, Racial-Differences, Research, Review, Science, Stage Renal-Disease, United-States, Web of Science

? Kirk, J.K., Passmore, L.V., Bell, R.A., Narayan, K.M.V., D’Agostino, R.B., Arcury, T.A. and Quandt, S.A. (2008), Disparities in A1C levels between hispanic and non-hispanic white adults with diabetes a meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care*, **31** (2), 240-246.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE - Hispanics have higher rates of diabetes and diabetes-related complications than do non-Hispanic whites. A meta-analysis was conducted to estimate the difference between the mean Values of A1C for these two groups. RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS - We executed a PUBMED search of articles published from 1993 through July 2007. Data sources included PUBMED, Web of Science, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health, the Cochrane Library, Combined Health Information Database, and Education Resources Information Center. Data on sample size, age, sex, A1C, geographical location, and Study design were extracted. Cross-sectional data and baseline data from clinical trials and cohort studies for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites With diabetes were included. Studies were excluded if they included individuals < 18 years of age or patients with pre-diabetes or gestational diabetes. RESULTS - A total of 495 Studies were reviewed, of which 73 contained data on A1C for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites, and I I met the inclusion criteria. Meta-analysis revealed a statistically significant mean difference (P < 0.0001) of -0.46 (95% CI -0.63 to -0.33), correlating to an similar to 0.5% higher A1C for Hispanics. Grouping Studies by design (cross-sectional or cohort), Method of data collection for A1C (chart review or blood sampling), and care type (managed or nonmanaged) yielded similar results. CONCLUSIONS - in this meta-analysis, A1C was similar to 0.5% higher in Hispanic patients With diabetes than in non-Hispanic patients. Understanding the reasons for this disparity should be a focus for future research.

Keywords: Adults, Blood, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Outcomes, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Data Collection, Design, Diabetes, Disparities, Disparity, Education, Ethnic-Differences, Gestational Diabetes, Glycemic Control, Health, Hemoglobin A(1C), Managed Care, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Mexican-Americans, Nursing, Population, Pubmed, Quality-of-Care, Research, Review, Science, Type-2, Web of Science

? Calvin, A.D., Aggarwal, N.R., Murad, M.H., Shi, Q., Elamin, M.B., Geske, J.B., Fernandez-Balsells, M.M., Albuquerque, F.N., Lampropulos, J.F., Erwin, P.J., Smith, S.A. and Montori, V.M. (2009), Aspirin for the primary prevention of cardiovascular events: A systematic review and meta-analysis comparing patients with and without diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, **32** (12), 2300-2306.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE - The negative results of two randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have challenged current guideline recommendations for using aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events among patients with diabetes. We therefore sought to determine if the effect of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events and mortality differs between patients with and without diabetes. RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS - We conducted a systematic search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and Scopus since their inceptions until November 2008 for RCTs of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events. Blinded pairs of reviewers evaluated studies and extracted data. Random-effects meta-analysis and Bayesian logistic regression were used to estimate the ratios of relative risks (RRs) of outcomes of interest among patients with and without diabetes. A 95% Cl that crosses 1.00 indicates that the effect of aspirin does not differ between patients With and without diabetes. RESULTS - Nine RCTs with moderate to high methodological quality contributed data to the analyses. The ratios of RRs comparing the benefit of aspirin among patients with diabetes compared with patients without diabetes for mortality, myocardial infarction, and ischemic stroke were 1.12 (95% CI 0.92-1.35), 1.19 (0.82-1.17), and 0.70 (0.25-1.97), respectively. CONCLUSIONS - Whereas estimates of benefit among patients with diabetes remain imprecise, our analysis suggests that the relative benefit of aspirin is similar in patients With and without diabetes.

Keywords: Analysis, Aspirin, Cardiovascular, Cochrane, Design, Diabetes, Disease, Embase, Interest, Low-Dose Aspirin, MEDLINE, Mellitus, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Outcomes, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Task-Force, Web of Science

? Greenwood, D.C., Threapleton, D.E., Evans, C.E.L., Cleghorn, C.L., Nykjaer, C., Woodhead, C. and Burley, V.J. (2013), Glycemic Index, Glycemic Load, Carbohydrates, and Type 2 Diabetes Systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of prospective studies. *Diabetes Care*, **36** (12), 4166-4171.

Full Text: 2013\Dia Car36, 4166.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE Diets with high glycemic index (GI), with high glycemic load (GL), or high in all carbohydrates may predispose to higher blood glucose and insulin concentrations, glucose intolerance, and risk of type 2 diabetes. We aimed to conduct a systematic literature review and dose-response meta-analysis of evidence from prospective cohorts. RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODS We searched the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, MEDLINE in-process, Embase, CAB Abstracts, ISI Web of Science, and BIOSIs for prospective studies of GI, GL, and total carbohydrates in relation to risk of type 2 diabetes up to 17 July 2012. Data were extracted from 24 publications on 21 cohort studies. Studies using different exposure categories were combined on the same scale using linear and nonlinear dose-response trends. Summary relative risks (RRs) were estimated using random-effects meta-analysis. RESULTS The summary RR was 1.08 per 5 GI units (95% CI 1.02-1.15; P = 0.01), 1.03 per 20 GL units (95% CI 1.00-1.05; P = 0.02), and 0.97 per 50 g/day of carbohydrate (95% CI 0.90-1.06; P = 0.5). Dose-response trends were linear for GI and GL but more complex for total carbohydrate intake. Heterogeneity was high for all exposures (I-2 >50%), partly accounted for by different covariate adjustment and length of follow-up. CONCLUSIONS Included studies were observational and should be interpreted cautiously. However, our findings are consistent with protective effects of low dietary GI and GL, quantifying the range of intakes associated with lower risk. Future research could focus on the type of sugars and other carbohydrates associated with greatest risk.

Keywords: American, Association, Base-Line, Blood, Blood Glucose, Cab, Cancer, Carbohydrates, Cohort, Design, Diabetes, Dietary Fiber Intake, Effects, Evidence, Exposure, Exposures, Gi, Glucose, Glucose Intolerance, Index, Insulin, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Length, Literature, Literature Review, Load, MEDLINE, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nonlinear, Observational, P, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publications, Research, Review, Risk, Risks, Scale, Science, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Trends, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science, Women

? Pal, K., Eastwood, S.V., Michie, S., Farmer, A., Barnard, M.L., Peacock, R., Wood, B., Edwards, P. and Murray, E. (2014), Computer-based interventions to improve self-management in adults with type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care*, **37** (6), 1759-1766.

Full Text: 2014\Dia Car37, 1759.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE Structured patient education programs can reduce the risk of diabetes-related complications. However, people appear to have difficulties attending face-to-face education and alternatives are needed. This review looked at the impact of computer-based diabetes self-management interventions on health status, cardiovascular risk factors, and quality of life of adults with type 2 diabetes. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS We searched The Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and CINAHL for relevant trials from inception to November 2011. Reference lists from relevant published studies were screened and authors contacted for further information when required. Two authors independently extracted relevant data using standard data extraction templates. RESULTS Sixteen randomized controlled trials with 3,578 participants met the inclusion criteria. Interventions were delivered via clinics, the Internet, and mobile phones. Computer based diabetes self-management interventions appear to have small benefits on glycemic control: the pooled effect on HbA(1c) was -0.2% (-2.3 mmol/mol [95% CI -0.4 to -0.1%]). A subgroup analysis on mobile phone-based interventions showed a larger effect: the pooled effect on HbA(1c) from three studies was -0.50% (-5.46 mmol/mol [95% CI -0.7 to -0.3%]). There was no evidence of improvement in depression, quality of life, blood pressure, serum lipids, or weight. There was no evidence of significant adverse effects. CONCLUSIONS Computer-based diabetes self-management interventions to manage type 2 diabetes appear to have a small beneficial effect on blood glucose control, and this effect was larger in the mobile phone subgroup. There was no evidence of benefit for other biological, cognitive, behavioral, or emotional outcomes.

Keywords: Adults, Adverse Effects, Alternatives, Analysis, Authors, Benefits, Biological, Blood, Blood Glucose, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Care, Complications, Conclusions, Control, Criteria, Data, Decision-Support-Systems, Depression, Design, Diabetes, Education, Effects, Evidence, Extraction, Glucose, Glucose Control, Glycemic Control, Health, Health Status, Impact, Improvement, Information, Internet, Interventions, Life, Lipids, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mobile, Outcomes, Patient Education, Physical-Activity, Pressure, Program, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Self Management, Self-Management, Serum, Small, Standard, Systematic Review, Templates, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science

# Title: Diabetes Educator

Full Journal Title: Diabetes Educator

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Parkin, C.G., Hinnen, D., Campbell, R.K., Geil, P., Tetrick, D.L. and Polonsky, W.H. (2009), Effective use of paired testing in type 2 diabetes practical applications in clinical practice. *Diabetes Educator*, **35** (6), 915-927.

Full Text: [2009\Dia Edu35, 915.pdf](2009/Dia%20Edu35,%20915.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The purpose of this article is to discuss practical approaches to the use of self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) in clinical practice using paired glucose testing. A rationale for SMBG use and innovative tools for data collection and analysis are presented. Method Health care professionals from various medical specialties collaborated to review current evidence regarding the value and utility of SMBG and to formulate professional opinions regarding use of SMBG. The literature review included key SMBG studies from 2002 through 2009. Established guidelines, position papers, and other evidence were also reviewed for this report. Reference Manager Software was used to search ISI Web of Science, PUBMED, and Z39.50 site databases. Results Although the utility of SMBG in non-insulin-treated type 2 diabetes remains controversial, a recent report from the International Diabetes Federation recommends SMBG use in this population if it is used to educate/motivate individuals and/or monitor and adjust therapy. Health care providers must develop strategies to use SMBG in ways that address these criteria. Conclusions Paired SMBG (testing before/after specific events) promotes diabetes knowledge and self-management skills today’s educator and facilitates assessment of the impact of behavioral changes, medical nutrition therapy, and pharmacologic interventions on glycemic levels. New tools have been developed to assist in using paired testing in clinical practice.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Blood, Blood-Glucose, Data Collection, Databases, Diabetes, Endothelium-Dependent Vasodilation, Guidelines, Health, Hyperglycemia, Impact, Interventions, Intima-Media Thickness, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, Nutrition, Nutrition Therapy, Pancreatic-Cancer, Papers, Parallel-Group, Patients Beliefs, Postprandial Plasma-Glucose, Practice, Professional, Pubmed, Randomized-Trial, Review, Science, Self-Management, Therapy, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Dia Edu39, 53.pdf](2013/Dia%20Edu39,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose Treatment guidelines recommend insulin progression (switching from basal to a premixed insulin regimen, adding bolus doses, and/or increasing dosing frequency) to achieve A1C targets as type 2 diabetes progresses, but fewer patients are being progressed than would be indicated based on their disease status. This systematic review proposes 2 questions regarding insulin progression among patients with type 2 diabetes: (1) What are the patient, provider, and health system barriers to insulin progression? (2) Do insulin progression barriers differ between insulin-naive and insulin-experienced patients? Methods We conducted a systematic review in the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, PsycINFO, CINAHL, and Cochrane Library databases through July 2011. Results of 745 potentially relevant articles, 10 met inclusion criteria: 7 evaluated patient and 2 evaluated provider barriers, and 1 was an intervention to reduce barriers among physicians. Patients with prior insulin experience had fewer barriers arising from injection-related concerns and worries about the burden of insulin progression than did insulin-naive patients. Physician barriers included concerns about patients’ ability to follow more complicated regimens as well as physicians’ own inexperience with insulin and progression algorithms. The crosssectional nature, narrow scope, and failure of all studies to examine patient, provider, and health systems barriers concurrently limited both barrier identification and an assessment of their impact on progression. Conclusions Patient and physician experience with insulin and diabetes/insulin education were associated with fewer perceived barriers to insulin progression. Future studies should use multilevel longitudinal designs to quantify the relative impact of potential patient, provider, and health system factors on progression and health outcomes.

Keywords: Algorithms, Assessment, Barrier, Barriers, Burden, Care, Citation, Criteria, Databases, Diabetes, Disease, Education, Embase, Experience, Failure, Guidelines, Health, Health Outcomes, Health System, Health System Factors, Health Systems, Identification, Impact, Insulin, Intensification, Intervention, Longitudinal, Management Protocols, MEDLINE, Outcomes, Patients, Physician, Physicians, Potential, Provider Adherence, Psycinfo, Quality, Regimens, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Scope, Systematic Review, Systems, Therapy, Treatment, Type 2 Diabetes, Validation, Year-2000

# Title: Diabetes-Metabolism Research and Reviews

Full Journal Title: Diabetes-Metabolism Research and Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garduno-Diaz, S.D. and Khokhar, S. (2012), Prevalence, risk factors and complications associated with type 2 diabetes in migrant South Asians. *Diabetes-Metabolism Research and Reviews*, **28** (1), 6-24.

Full Text: [2012\Dia-Met Res Rev28, 6.pdf](2012\Dia-Met%20Res%20Rev28,%206.pdf)

Abstract: It is estimated that type 2 diabetes (T2D) currently affects about 246 million people worldwide, with South Asians, especially Indians, having both the largest number of cases and the fastest growing prevalence. South Asian ethnicity has been identified as a major risk factor for the development of T2D with central adiposity, insulin resistance and an unfavourable lipid profile being identified as predominant signals of alarm. Leading databases, including Web of Science, MEDLINE, PubMed and Science Direct, were consulted and manual searches were conducted for cited references in leading diabetes-related journals. In all, 152 articles were included for the final assessment reported in this review. Genetic predisposition, central adiposity and unfavourable lifestyle, including physical inactivity and an unhealthy diet, were associated with the prevalence of T2D in migrant South Asians. Westernization, acculturation, socio-economic factors and lack of knowledge about the disease have also been identified as contributors to the development of T2D in this population. Higher prevalence of T2D in migrant South Asians may not be entirely attributed to genetic predisposition; hence, ethnicity and associated modifiable risk factors need further investigation. Preventive measures and appropriate interventions are currently limited by the lack of ethnic-specific cut-off points for anthropometric and biological markers, as well as by the absence of reliable methods for dietary and physical activity assessment. This article describes the prevalence rate, risk factors and complications associated with T2D in migrant South Asians living in different countries. Copyright (C) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: 3 Ethnic-Groups, Acculturation, Adiposity, Articles, Assessment, Biological Markers, Body-Fat, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular-Disease, Central Obesity, Complications, Copyright, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Countries, Databases, Development, Diabetes, Diet, Disease, Ethnicity, Genetic, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Insulin, Insulin-Resistance, Interventions, Journals, Knowledge, Lipid, MEDLINE, Migrants, People, Physical Activity, Points, Prevalence, Profile, Promoting Physical-Activity, Pubmed, Resistance, Retinopathy, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Socioeconomic Factors, South Asians, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Urban-Rural Epidemiology, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2015\Dia-Met Res Rev31, 402.pdf](2015/Dia-Met%20Res%20Rev31,%20402.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundPlatelet activation contributes to cardiovascular disease (CVD), the main complication of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and pre-diabetic conditions. Mean platelet volume is an easy-to-measure platelet parameter that has been associated with CVD. We sought to assess mean platelet volume, platelet distribution width, and platelet count in T2DM, impaired fasting glucose (IFG), impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), and metabolic syndrome. MethodsWeb-based literature search (PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science) of studies published in English through June 2014 was performed to select case-control and cross-sectional studies that reported data on mean platelet volume, platelet distribution width, or platelet count in cases (subjects with T2DM, IFG, IGT, or metabolic syndrome) and noncases. Descriptive and quantitative information was extracted, and within-study standardized mean difference was estimated from means and standard deviations. Standardized mean differences across studies were synthesized using a random random-effects model, and subgroup analyses were performed on pre-specified study-level characteristics. ResultsThirty-nine studies were included. Compared with controls, mean platelet volume was significantly higher in T2DM (standardized mean difference, 95% confidence interval: 0.70, 0.50-0.91; N=24245), IFG (0.14, 0.02-0.26; N=17389) but not in metabolic syndrome (0.15, -0.24 to 0.55; N=14990). Platelet distribution width was wider in T2DM (0.93, 0.09-1.76; N=471). Platelet count resulted higher in IFG (0.18, 0.12-0.24; N=3960) and metabolic syndrome (0.39, 0.01-0.78; N=4070). Only two studies included IGT. ConclusionsAvailable data suggest that T2DM subjects tend to have higher mean platelet volume and platelet distribution width values, but nondifferent platelet count as compared with subjects without T2DM. Whether and how these morphometric changes contribute to CVD of T2DM or can be used as CVD biomarker awaits further investigation. Copyright (c) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Activation, Analyses, Biomarker, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Case-Control, Changes, Characteristics, Circulating Reticulated Platelets, Collaborative Metaanalysis, Complication, Confidence, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Cross-Sectional Studies, Data, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Distribution, Elevation Myocardial-Infarction, Essential Thrombocythemia, General-Population, Glucose, Glycemic Control, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, Information, Interval, Investigation, Ischemic-Stroke, Literature, Mean Platelet Volume, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Platelet, Platelet Count, Pre-Diabetic State, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Review, Science, Standard, Syndrome, Thromboxane Biosynthesis, Tolerance, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Vascular-Disease, Volume, Web Of Science

# Title: Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, Z., Lai, S.T., Xie, L., Zhao, J.D., Ma, N.Y., Zhu, J., Ren, Z.G. and Jiang, G.L. (2014), Metformin is associated with reduced risk of pancreatic cancer in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **106** (1), 19-26.

Full Text: [2014\Dia Res Cli Pra106, 19.pdf](2014/Dia%20Res%20Cli%20Pra106,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Recent epidemiological studies indicated that use of metformin might decrease the risk of various cancers among patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). However, its influence on pancreatic cancer was controversial. Therefore, we did a meta-analysis of currently available observational studies on the issue. Methods: We did a PubMed and ISI Web of Science search for observational articles. The pooled relative risk (RR) was estimated using a random-effect model. Heterogeneity was evaluated using I-2 statistic. Subgroup analysis was performed to explore the source of heterogeneity and confirm the overall estimates. Publication bias was also examined. Results: The analysis included 11 articles (13 studies) comprising 10 cohort studies and 3 case-control studies. Use of metformin was associated with a significant lower risk of pancreatic cancer [RR 0.63, 95% confidence internal (CI) 0.46-0.86, p = 0.003]. In a total 11 subgroup analyses, 5 provided the consistent result with pooled effect estimates of overall analysis. No publication bias was detected by Begg’s (Z = -0.79, p = 0.428) and Egger’s test (t = -0.92, p = 0.378). Conclusions: From present observational studies, use of metformin appears to be associated with a reduced risk of pancreatic cancer in patients with T2DM. Further investigation is needed. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chemotherapy, Cohort, Confidence, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Drug, Estimates, Gemcitabine, Growth, Heterogeneity, Influence, Inhibition, Investigation, Ireland, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metformin, Methods, Model, Observational, Observational Studies, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Proliferation, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Recent, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Source, Stem-Cells, Systematic, Systematic Review, T, Therapy, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Dia Res Cli Pra106, 401.pdf](2014/Dia%20Res%20Cli%20Pra106,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To examine clinician views and knowledge regarding postpartum healthcare provision for women who have experienced gestational diabetes (GDM). Methods: Systematic review that searched PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE and CINAHL. Qualitative studies and surveys, with clinicians as participants, which reported pre-specified outcomes, including barriers and facilitators to postpartum care for GDM, were included. Two authors independently assessed quality and undertook thematic synthesis. Results: Eleven surveys and two interview studies were included (4435 clinicians). Key themes included adequacy of knowledge of risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), gaps between knowledge and practice relating to postpartum screening, and differing perceptions of the value of postpartum screening. Clinicians perceived that women faced obstacles to accessing healthcare, and a need for improved GDM education. Studies reported shortfalls in systems to ensure postpartum screening occurs, and a need to improve communication and collaboration relating to care of women who have experienced GDM. The surveys were often limited in their depth and ability to identify remedial strategies. Conclusions: Barriers to provision of care for women who have had GDM, such as lack of communication of the diagnosis, need to be addressed, and further interview studies exploring clinician views on screening for T2DM are required. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adequacy, Association, Authors, Barriers, Care, Clinician, Collaboration, Communication, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diagnosis, Education, Embase, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Healthcare, History, Ireland, Knowledge, Management, Mellitus, Methods, Midwives, Obstetrician-Gynecologists, Outcomes, Postpartum, Postpartum Care, Postpartum Period, Practice, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Qualitative, Quality, Recent, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Screening, Surveys, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics

Full Journal Title: Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Asche, C.V., Shane-McWhorter, L. and Raparla, S. (2010), Health economics and compliance of vials/syringes versus pen devices: A review of the evidence. *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, **12** (S1), S101-S108.

Full Text: [2010\Dia Tec The12, S101.pdf](2010\Dia%20Tec%20The12,%20S101.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The goal of this review was to assess the state of the published literature on health economics and compliance of vials/syringes versus pen devices. Methods: A literature search was performed using the Embase search engine for publications that linked drug terms (insulin and insulin lispro) to disease terms (insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus) and other terms (accuracy, article, clinical trial, controlled clinical trial, controlled study, cost benefit analysis, drug delivery system, drug dosage form, drug dosage form comparison, drug dose comparison, drug preference, equipment design, force, glycemic control, healthcare cost, human, insulin treatment, needle, patient attitude, patient compliance, patient safety, torque) along with author keywords (Diabetes, Dose accuracy, FlexPen(R) [Novo Nordisk, Bagsvaerd, Denmark], Insulin, Next Generation FlexPen). Results: The search yielded 39 articles, of which five articles met our study criteria. The focus of the critical outcomes was patient adherence to insulin pen devices versus insulin vials (syringes), hypoglycemic events, emergency department visits due to hypoglycemic events, and costs associated with diabetes and health care. The observation period, mean age of patients, and data sources differed across the studies. The studies indicated that there was an improved adherence with insulin pen devices as opposed to insulin vials (syringes) and that the associated healthcare resource utilization and costs associated with them were found to decrease with the use of pen devices, compared to vials. Conclusions: The use of pen devices improves the health economics benefits and adherence to insulin therapy.

Keywords: Accuracy, Articles, Attitude, Author Keywords, Barriers, Comparison, Costs, Criteria, Dose, Economics, Evidence, Health, Health Care, Human, Impact, Initiation, Insulin, Jun, Literature, Management, Medication Adherence, Outcomes, Publications, Review, Sources, State, Syringe, System, Therapy, Treatment, Type-2 Diabetes-Mellitus

? DeShazo, J., Harris, L. and Pratt, W. (2010), Effective intervention or child’s play? A review of video games for diabetes education. *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, **12** (10), 815-822.

Full Text: 2010\Dia Tec The12, 815.pdf

Abstract: Background: The purpose of this study is (1) to identify diabetes education video games and pilot studies in the literature, (2) to review themes in diabetes video game design and evaluation, and (3) to evaluate the potential role of educational video games in diabetes self-management education. Methods: Studies were systematically identified for inclusion from MEDLINE, Web of Science, CINAHL, EMBASE, Psychinfo, IEEE Xplore, and ACM Digital Library. Features of each video game intervention were reviewed and coded based on an existing taxonomy of diabetes interventions framework. Results: Nine studies featuring 11 video games for diabetes care were identified. Video games for diabetes have typically targeted children with type 1 diabetes mellitus and used situation problem-solving methods to teach diet, exercise, self-monitored blood glucose, and medication adherence. Evaluations have shown positive outcomes in knowledge, disease management adherence, and clinical outcomes. Conclusions: Video games for diabetes education show potential as effective educational interventions. Yet we found that improvements are needed in expanding the target audience, tailoring the intervention, and using theoretical frameworks. In the future, the reach and effectiveness of educational video games for diabetes education could be improved by expanding the target audience beyond juvenile type 1 diabetes mellitus, the use of tailoring, and increased use of theoretical frameworks.

Keywords: Adherence, Blood, Care, Children, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Disease Management, Education, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Exercise, Games, Glycemic Control, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Medication, Medication Adherence, Mellitus, Methods, Outcomes, Review, Science, Self-Management, Self-Management Education, Type 1, Type 1 Diabetes, Web of Science

? Garg, S., Moser, E., Dain, M.P. and Rodionova, A. (2010), Clinical experience with insulin glargine in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, **12** (11), 835-846.

Full Text: [2010\Dia Tec The12, 835.pdf](2010\Dia%20Tec%20The12,%20835.pdf)

Abstract: The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) demonstrated the importance of optimal glycemic control achieved through intensive insulin therapy in reducing the microvascular complications associated with type 1 diabetes. However, the DCCT, which was conducted prior to the availability of insulin analogs, also reported a significant increase in severe hypoglycemia with intensive versus conventional therapy. Insulin analogs were developed to aid patients in achieving better diabetes control by providing insulins with optimized pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics. Insulin glargine was the first long-acting insulin analog with a 24-h duration of action, offering once-daily injection, and has now been in clinical use for over 10 years. The authors performed a systematic search of EMBASE, MEDLINE, and Web of Science (Science Citation Index) to determine the efficacy of insulin glargine in type 1 diabetes in basal-bolus insulin regimens. Randomized controlled trials have demonstrated that glycemic control with insulin glargine is at least comparable to that with neutral protamine Hagedorn (NPH) insulin in adults and in children and adolescents, and with continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion in adults. However, these same trials show a significantly lower risk for hypoglycemia with insulin glargine compared with NPH insulin in adults.

Keywords: Acting Insulin, Basal-Bolus Regimen, Citation, Complications, Control, Dawn Phenomenon, Duration, Embase, Fasting Blood-Glucose, Glycemic Control, Insulin Glargine, Long-Term Efficacy, MEDLINE, Multiple Daily Injection, Neutral Protamine Hagedorn, NPH Human Insulin, Randomized Cross-Over, Science, Science Citation Index, Therapy, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2015\Dia Tec The17, 55.pdf

Abstract: Background: Diabetes self-management education is a cornerstone of successful diabetes management. Various methods have been used to reach the increasing numbers of patients with diabetes, including Internet-based education. The purpose of this article is to review various delivery methods of Internet diabetes education that have been evaluated, as well as their effectiveness in improving diabetes-related outcomes. Materials and Methods: Literature was identified in the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PubMed, Medline, EBSCO, the Cochrane Library, and the Web of Science databases through searches using the following terms: “type 2 diabetes AND internet/web based AND education” and “type 2 diabetes AND diabetes self-management education (DSME) AND web-based/internet OR technology assisted education.” The search was limited to English language articles published in the last 10 years. The search yielded 111 articles; of these, 14 met criteria for inclusion in this review. Nine studies were randomized controlled trials, and study lengths varied from 2 weeks to 24 months, for a total of 2,802 participants. Results: DSME delivered via the Internet is effective at improving measures of glycemic control and diabetes knowledge compared with usual care. In addition, results demonstrate that improved eating habits and increased attendance at clinic appointments occur after the online DSME, although engagement and usage of Internet materials waned over time. Interventions that included an element of interaction with healthcare providers were seen as attractive to participants. Conclusions: Internet-delivered diabetes education has the added benefit of easier access for many individuals, and patients can self-pace themselves through materials. More research on the cost-benefits of Internet diabetes education and best methods to maintain patient engagement are needed, along with more studies assessing the long-term impact of Internet-delivered DSME.

Keywords: Access, Article, Articles, Assessing, Care, Clinic, Control, Criteria, Databases, Delivery, Delivery Methods, Delivery-Methods, Diabetes, Diabetes Self-Management, Diet, Education, Effectiveness, Engagement, English, From, Glycemic Control, Guide, Health, Impact, Interaction, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Language, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Materials, Measures, Medline, Methods, Nursing, Online, Outcomes, Patients, Perspectives, Providers, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Results, Review, Science, Self Management, Self-Management, Support Program, Technology, Us, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Diabetic Medicine

Full Journal Title: Diabetic Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Colquitt, J., Royle, P. and Waugh, N. (2003), Are analogue insulins better than soluble in continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion? Results of a meta-analysis. *Diabetic Medicine*, **20** (10), 863-866.

Full Text: 2003\Dia Med20, 863.pdf

Abstract: Aims The properties of rapid-acting insulin analogues are thought to be particularly appropriate for use in continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII) or insulin pump therapy. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of trials comparing rapid-acting insulin analogues with soluble insulin in CSII. Methods The following databases were searched (last search June 2002): MEDLINE 1985 - 2002; EMBASE 1980 - 2002; PUBMED internet version, records added June 2001 to June 2002; Science Citation Index 1990 - 2002; BIOSIS 1999 - 2002; Web of Science Proceedings 1990 - 2002; and the Cochrane Library, including DARE and the HTA databases. Randomized controlled trials and crossover studies with at least 10 weeks on each treatment were included. Data extraction and quality assessment were undertaken by one reviewer and checked by a second. A meta-analysis was undertaken using a random effects model. Results A significant improvement of 0.26% (95% confidence interval - 0.47, - 0.06%) in glycated haemoglobin was demonstrated with lispro. Some studies reported fewer hypoglycaemic episodes with analogue insulin but this varied according to the definitions used. No differences in insulin dosage or weight were seen. Two studies reported patient preference, with analogues preferred in both. The extra cost per annum ranges from pound72 (at 40 units per day) to pound150 (at 84 units per day). Conclusions Insulin analogues result in a modest but significant reduction in HbA(1c) compared with soluble insulin when used in CSII, and are preferred by patients.

Keywords: Analogue Insulin, Assessment, Citation, Cochrane, Csii, Databases, Definitions, Glycated Haemoglobin, Haemoglobin, Hypoglycaemia, Insulin, Lispro, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Pubmed, Pumps, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regular Insulin, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Henry, E.B., Patterson, C.C. and Cardwell, C.R. (2011), A meta-analysis of the association between pre-eclampsia and childhood-onset Type 1 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetic Medicine*, **28** (8), 900-905.

Full Text: [2011\Dia Med28, 900.pdf](2011/Dia%20Med28,%20900.pdf)

Abstract: Aims To review and synthesize the evidence for an increased risk of childhood Type 1 diabetes mellitus in children born to mothers diagnosed with pre-eclampsia during pregnancy. Methods A comprehensive search of the published literature was performed in MEDLINE, Web of Science and EMBASE limited to studies published before August 2010. Crude odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated from the data reported in each study. Meta-analysis techniques were then used to derive a combined odds ratio and investigate heterogeneity. Sensitivity analyses were conducted by study design, ascertainment of pre-eclampsia and study quality. Results Data were available from 16 studies including 8315 children with Type 1 diabetes. Overall, there was little evidence of an increase in the risk of Type 1 diabetes in children born to mothers who had pre-eclampsia during pregnancy (OR = 1.10, 95% CI 0.96-1.27; P = 0.17). This association did not vary much between studies (I(2) = 28%, P for heterogeneity = 0.14). The association was similar in three cohort studies (OR = 1.05,95% CI 0.77-1.44; P = 0.75) and in seven studies with a low risk of bias (OR = 1.13, 95% CI 0.91-1.40; P = 0.27), but was more marked in 13 studies which ascertained pre-eclampsia from obstetrical records or birth registry data (OR = 1.18, 95% CI 1.03-1.36; P = 0.02). Conclusions This analysis demonstrates little evidence of any substantial increase in childhood Type 1 diabetes risk after pregnancy complicated by pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Children, Cohort, Cohort Studies, Confidence Intervals, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Epidemiology, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mothers, Perinatal Risk-Factors, Pre-Eclampsia, Pregnancy, Ratio, Record Linkage, Review, Risk, Science, Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, UK, Vitamin-D Supplementation, Web of Science, Yorkshire

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Full Text: [2013\Dia Med30, 399.pdf](2013/Dia%20Med30,%20399.pdf)

Abstract: Diabet. Med. 30, 399412 (2013) Abstract Aim To summarize findings from studies reporting the prevalence and incidence of diabetic retinopathy and diabetic maculopathy in African countries in light of the rising prevalence of diabetes mellitus. Methods Using a predefined search strategy, we systematically searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation index and Conference Proceedings Citation index, African Index Medicus and the grey literature database OpenSIGLE’ for studies published between January 1990 and February 2011. Included studies reported prevalence or incidence of diabetic retinopathy or diabetic maculopathy of subjects with diabetes resident in African countries. Results Sixty-two studies from 21 countries were included: three population-based surveys; two cohort studies; five casecontrol studies; 32 diabetes clinic-based, nine eye clinic-based and 11 other hospital-based surveys. Included studies varied considerably in terms of patient selection, method of assessing the eye and retinopathy classification. In population-based studies, the reported prevalence range in patients with diabetes for diabetic retinopathy was 30.2 to 31.6%, proliferative diabetic retinopathy 0.9 to 1.3%, and any maculopathy 1.2 to 4.5%. In diabetes clinic-based surveys, the reported prevalence range for diabetic retinopathy was 7.0 to 62.4%, proliferative diabetic retinopathy 0 to 6.9%, and any maculopathy 1.2 to 31.1%. No obvious association between prevalence and income level of the country was detected. Conclusions Large, community-based cross-sectional and cohort studies are needed to investigate rates and determinants of prevalence of diabetic retinopathy, incidence and progression in Africa. Consensus is needed on the most appropriate methods of identification and classification of retinopathy for research and clinical practice. Estimates of prevalence of diabetic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy and maculopathy are comparable with recent European and American studies.

Keywords: Addis-Ababa, Africa, African Countries, Assessing, Association, Citation, Citation Index, Classification, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical-Features, Cohort, Community Based, Conference, Country, Database, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Epidemiology, Eye Disease, Glycemic Control, Identification, Incidence, Index, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Patient Selection, Patients, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Practice, Prevalence, Progression, Quality-of-Care, Rates, Recent, Reporting, Research, Resident, Results, Retinal Diseases, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Search Strategy, Selection, South-Africa, Strategy, Sub-Saharan Africa, Surveys, Systematic Review, Visual Impairment

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Full Text: [2014\Dia Med31, 897.pdf](2014/Dia%20Med31,%20897.pdf)

Abstract: Aims To establish the prevalence and incidence of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes in people with an intellectual and developmental disability and determine their impact on health and well-being and to appraise the evidence available to inform good practice in diabetes management for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Methods We conducted separate searches of multiple databases (EMBASE, CINAHL, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, SCOPUS, Web of Science, PUBMED and Cochrane Library) to find relevant articles. Results A total of 13 studies were identified: 13 addressed the prevalence of diabetes in people with intellectual and developmental disability, three addressed the impact of diabetes on their health and well-being and three addressed the management of diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes in people with intellectual and developmental disability remains uncertain, and the incidence of diabetes in this group of people is unknown. There is some evidence to support the assertion that people with intellectual and developmental disability might be at greater risk of diabetes than the general population. Overall, the quality of the evidence on which to base prevention and management strategies is variable. Conclusions There is a paucity of research focusing on the prevalence, incidence and impact of diabetes among people with intellectual and developmental disability. Further research is needed to inform policy and practice in this area and, in particular, work is needed to develop methodologies, evaluation tools, educational resources and diabetes care support services appropriate to the needs of people with intellectual and developmental disability.

Keywords: Adults, Articles, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Care, Databases, Developmental Disabilities, Diabetes, Disability, Downs-Syndrome, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, General, General Population, Health, Impact, Incidence, Individuals, Management, Medline, Mellitus, Methodologies, Methods, Needs, Older-People, Policy, Population, Practice, Prevalence, Prevention, Primary-Care, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Resources, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Services, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Work

? Quirk, H., Blake, H., Tennyson, R., Randell, T.L. and Glazebrook, C. (2014), Physical activity interventions in children and young people with Type 1 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Diabetic Medicine*, **31** (10), 1163-1173.

Full Text: [2014\Dia Med31, 1163.pdf](2014/Dia%20Med31,%201163.pdf)

Abstract: Aims To synthesize evidence from randomized and non-randomized studies of physical activity interventions in children and young people with Type 1 diabetes so as to explore clinically relevant health outcomes and inform the promotion of physical activity. Method We conducted a search of CINAHL Plus, the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, SCOPUS, SportDiscus and Web of Science between October and December 2012. Eligible articles included subjects aged <= 18 years with Type 1 diabetes and a physical activity intervention that was more than a one-off activity session. Physiological, psychological, behavioural or social outcomes were those of interest. Results A total of 26 articles (10 randomized and 16 non-randomized studies), published in the period 1964-2012, were reviewed. Although there was heterogeneity in study design, methods and reporting, 23 articles reported at least one significant beneficial health outcome at follow-up. Meta-analyses of these studies showed potential benefits of physical activity on HbA1c (11 studies, 345 participants, standardized mean difference -0.52, 95% CI -0.97 to -0.07; P = 0.02), BMI (four studies, 195 participants, standardized mean difference -0.41, 95% CI -0.70 to -0.12; P = 0.006) and triglycerides (five studies, 206 participants, standardized mean difference -0.70, 95% CI -1.25 to -0.14; P = 0.01). The largest effect size was for total cholesterol (five studies, 206 participants, standardized mean difference -0.91, 95% CI -1.66 to -0.17; P = 0.02). Conclusions Physical activity is important for diabetes management and has the potential to delay cardiovascular disease, but there is a lack of studies that are underpinned by psychological behaviour change theory, promoting sustained physical activity and exploring psychological outcomes. There remains a lack of knowledge of how to promote physical activity in people with Type 1 diabetes.

Keywords: Activity, Adolescents, Aged, Articles, Behaviour, Benefits, Bmi, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Children, Cholesterol, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Effect Size, Embase, Evidence, Exercise Program, Fitness, Follow-Up, From, Glycemic Control, Hba1c, Health, Health Outcomes, Heterogeneity, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic-Control, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Physical, Physical Activity, Potential, Promotion, Psychological, Psycinfo, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Sedentary Behavior, Size, Social, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theory, Triglycerides, Web Of Science, Young, Youth

# Title: Diabetologia

Full Journal Title: Diabetologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cardwell, C.R., Stene, L.C., Joner, G., Cinek, O., Svensson, J., Goldacre, M.J., Parslow, R.C., Pozzilli, P., Brigis, G., Stoyanov, D., Urbonaite, B., Sipetic, S., Schober, E., Ionescu-Tirgoviste, C., Devoti, G., de Beaufort, C.E., Buschard, K. and Patterson, C.C. (2008), Caesarean section is associated with an increased risk of childhood-onset type 1 diabetes mellitus: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *Diabetologia*, **51** (5), 726-735.

Full Text: [2008\Diabetologia51, 726.pdf](2008/Diabetologia51,%20726.pdf)

Abstract: Aims/hypothesis The aim of this study was to investigate the evidence of an increased risk of childhood-onset type 1 diabetes in children born by Caesarean section by systematically reviewing the published literature and performing a meta-analysis with adjustment for recognised confounders. Methods After MEDLINE, Web of Science and EMBASE searches, crude ORs and 95% CIs for type 1 diabetes in children born by Caesarean section were calculated from the data reported in each study. Authors were contacted to facilitate adjustments for potential confounders, either by supplying raw data or calculating adjusted estimates. Meta-analysis techniques were then used to derive combined ORs and to investigate heterogeneity between studies. Results Twenty studies were identified. Overall, there was a significant increase in the risk of type 1 diabetes in children born by Caesarean section (OR 1.23, 95% CI 1.15-1.32, p<0.001). There was little evidence of heterogeneity between studies (p=0.54). Seventeen authors provided raw data or adjusted estimates to facilitate adjustments for potential confounders. In these studies, there was evidence of an increase in diabetes risk with greater birthweight, shorter gestation and greater maternal age. The increased risk of type 1 diabetes after Caesarean section was little altered after adjustment for gestational age, birth weight, maternal age, birth order, breast-feeding and maternal diabetes (adjusted OR 1.19, 95% CI 1.04-1.36, p=0.01). Conclusions/Interpretation This analysis demonstrates a 20% increase in the risk of childhood-onset type 1 diabetes after Caesarean section delivery that cannot be explained by known confounders.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Birth-Order, Birthweight, Caesarean Section, Cesarean Section, Children, Delivery, Determinants, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Epidemiology, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Northern-Ireland, Observational Studies, Perinatal Factors, Population-Based Cohort, Record Linkage, Reviewing, Risk, Science, Type 1, Type 1 Diabetes, UK, Web of Science, Yorkshire

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Full Text: [2008\Diabetologia51, 2168.pdf](2008/Diabetologia51,%202168.pdf)

Abstract: There has been substantial interest in the association between psychosocial stress and risk of diabetes mellitus, but no data on the systematic quantification of the caUSAl relationship have been published. This analysis aims to evaluate the association between adverse psychosocial factors and diabetes mellitus. We performed a search of MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and PUBMED up to July 2008. The studies included were prospective cohort studies investigating the association between adverse psychosocial factors and risk of diabetes mellitus. There were 22 relationships between psychosocial factors and disease-related factors (in 14 papers), of which 16 evaluated the associations of adverse psychosocial factors with diabetes control in diabetic populations and six evaluated the associations of adverse psychosocial factors with the incidence of diabetes in populations without any diagnosed diabetes. The overall meta-analysis demonstrated that adverse psychosocial factors were significantly associated with poor diabetes control (combined correlation coefficient, r=0.096, p=0.006), whereas adverse psychosocial factors were not associated with incident diabetes mellitus. More notably, sensitivity analyses showed that low social support was more robustly associated with poor diabetes control than stressful events per se or stress-prone personality or coping style, and that adverse psychosocial factors were associated with poor control of type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The current review revealed a detrimental association of psychosocial factors with the prognosis of both type 1 and type 2 diabetes. However, any aetiological effect of adverse psychosocial factors remains elusive as a result of the small number of individuals enrolled in the cohorts studied.

Keywords: Adherence, Analysis, Autoimmunity, Children, Cohort Studies, Control, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Improve Glycemic Control, Interest, Life Events, Meta-Analysis, Metabolic-Control, Mind and Body Connection, Papers, Prognosis, Psychological Interventions, Psychoneuroendocrinology, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Stress, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Social, Stress, Systematic, Type 1, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Diabetologia55, 2863.pdf](2012/Diabetologia55,%202863.pdf)

Abstract: The 1985 manuscript describing the HOMA model, by Matthews and colleagues, is the most cited paper in the history of Diabetologia. In this edition of ‘Then and now’ we assess the impact of this seminal paper by considering the contribution of this elegant work in the context of the most rapidly changing period in the history of diabetes. HOMA was born in the middle of an ‘era’ of insulin resistance, and was subsequently nurtured and grew during the ‘eras’ of insulin sensitisers and diabetes prevention. From the modern era of insulin resistance onward, researchers have sought a convenient method for measuring insulin sensitivity and secretion, and found this in HOMA. However, the explosion in the prevalence of diabetes clearly underlines that an understanding of insulin resistance and how it can be measured has been insufficient to make any impact on the growing pandemic of diabetes. Knowledge of individual physiology is important, but the dramatic impact of the modern environment may be the factor that has escaped attention until very recently. An optimist can only state that the coming ‘era’ in diabetes research will be a period of true translation of scientific insight and implementation of effective disease prevention.

Keywords: Clamp, Context, Diabetes, Diet, Disease, Environment, Exercise, Explosion, Function, History, Homa, Impact, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Implementation, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Secretion, Insulin Sensitivity, Life-Style, Mathematical Model, Mellitus, Model, Nov, Obesity, Physiology, Prevalence, Prevention, Research, Resistance, Secretion, Sensitivity, State, Translation, Type 2 Diabetes, Understanding, Work

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Full Text: [2013\Diabetologia56, 2122.pdf](2013/Diabetologia56,%202122.pdf)

Abstract: In type 2 diabetes, in contrast to the well-documented endothelial dysfunction, studies assessing vascular smooth muscle (VSM) function have yielded discrepant results over the last two decades. We therefore sought to determine whether or not VSM function is impaired in individuals with type 2 diabetes. We conducted a systematic search of MEDLINE, Cochrane, Scopus and Web of Science databases, from their respective inceptions until December 2012, for articles evaluating VSM function in individuals with type 2 diabetes. A meta-analysis was performed to compare the standardised mean difference (SMD) in VSM function between individuals with type 2 diabetes and age-matched controls. Subgroup analyses and meta-regression were used to identify sources of heterogeneity. Twenty-seven articles (1,042 individuals with type 2 diabetes and 601 control subjects) were included in this analysis. VSM function was significantly impaired in diabetic compared with control subjects (SMD -0.68, 95% CI -0.84, -0.52; p < 0.001). Although moderate heterogeneity among studies was found (I (2) = 52%), no significant publication bias was detected. Subgroup analyses showed a further decline in VSM function assessed in the microcirculation compared with the macrocirculation of individuals with type 2 diabetes (p = 0.009). In meta-regression, VSM function in the microcirculation was inversely associated with BMI and triacylglycerols and was positively associated with HDL-cholesterol. In addition to the endothelium, the VSM is a source of vascular dysfunction in type 2 diabetes. An exacerbation of VSM function in the microcirculation may be a distinctive feature in type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Bias, Bmi, Brachial-Artery, Control, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Databases, Density-Lipoprotein Cholesterol, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Endothelial Dysfunction, Endothelium, Endothelium-Dependent Vasodilation, Feature, Function, Healthy-Individuals, Heterogeneity, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Muscle, Nitric-Oxide, Noninvasive Detection, Oxide-Mediated Vasodilation, Publication, Publication Bias, Resistance Arteries, Review, Science, Scopus, Smooth Muscle, Source, Sources, Systematic Review, Term Cardiovascular Events, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Vascular Smooth Muscle, Vascular Smooth Muscle Function, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Diabetologia58, 242.pdf](../HO-reference/2015/Diabetologia58,%20242.pdf)

Abstract: In people with prediabetes, lifestyle interventions and glucose-lowering medications are effective in preventing the progression to type 2 diabetes. It is unclear whether differences in treatment effects between men and women need to be taken into consideration when choosing a preventive strategy for an individual person. We systematically searched PubMed, the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, and reference lists of pertinent review articles from 1980 to June 2013. We conducted random effects meta-analyses of published and unpublished data to determine differences of treatment effects between men and women. Twelve randomised control trials (RCTs) provided sex-specific information on treatment effects. Compared with usual care, men and women who received lifestyle interventions had a lower rate of progression to type 2 diabetes (RR 0.60 [95% CI 0.35, 1.05] after 1 year; RR 0.63 [95% CI 0.51, 0.79] after 3 years); greater weight reduction (-2.45 kg; [95% CI -3.56, -1.33 kg] after 3 years); and greater reductions of fasting plasma glucose (-0.31 mmol/l [95% CI -0.48, -0.15] after 3 years) and 2 h post-challenge-glucose (-0.68 mmol/l [95% CI -1.03, -0.34] after 3 years). No statistically significant differences in treatment effects between men and women were apparent for any outcomes (p values of all comparisons a parts per thousand yen0.09). Our study emphasises the importance of preventive interventions in people with prediabetes and indicates no differences of beneficial preventive effects on the incidence of type 2 diabetes and weight gain between men and women.

Keywords: Articles, Care, Control, Data, Diabetes, Diabetes Prevention, Effects, Embase, Fasting Glucose, Follow-Up, From, Glucose, Glucose-Lowering Agents, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Incidence, Information, Insulin Sensitivity, Interventions, Life-Style Intervention, Lifestyle Intervention, Medication Dream Trial, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Person, Plasma, Prediabetes, Prevention, Progression, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Reduction Assessment, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Sex, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Type 2 Diabetes, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Gain, Weight-Loss, Women

# Title: Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology

Full Journal Title: [Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology](http://www.dirjournal.org/archive.php3?code=DIR)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Inst Sci Inform Inc, Philadelphia

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Akpinar, E. and Karcaaltincaba, M. (2010), Analysis of scientific papers in the field of radiology and medical imaging included in Science Citation Index Expanded and published by Turkish authors. *Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology*, **16** (3), 175-178.

Full Text: [2010\Dia Int Rad16, 175.pdf](2010\Dia%20Int%20Rad16,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE We aimed to analyze scientific papers published by Turkish authors in “radiology, nuclear medicine and medical imaging” journals included in the Science Citation Index Expanded and compared the number of published scientific papers from Turkey and other countries. MATERIALS and METHODS We retrospectively searched all papers published by Turkish authors between 1945 and 2008 by using Web of Science software. We performed the analysis by typing “Turkey” in the address section and all radiology and medical imaging journals in the source title section using the general search function of the software. We further analyzed these results by using “analyze” function of the software according to the number of publications per year, journals, institution and type of papers. We also calculated total number of citations to published scientific papers using citation report function. We analyzed the rank of Turkey among other countries in terms of the number of published papers. RESULTS Overall, 4,532 papers were published between 1945 and 2008. The first paper was published in 1976. Number of publications increased dramatically from 1976 (n = 1) to 2008 (n = 383). The top 5 journals publishing papers from Turkish authors were European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (n = 328), Clinical Nuclear Medicine (n = 296), European Journal of Radiology (n = 289), European Radiology (n = 207) and Journal of Clinical Ultrasound (n = 186). All published papers received 18,419 citations and citation to paper ratio was 4.06. The rank of Turkey among other countries in terms of published papers improved during the last 25 years. CONCLUSION Number of papers from Turkey published in radiology and medical imaging journals has increased at the start of the new millennium. Currently, Turkey is among the top 12 countries when the number of scientific papers published in radiology journals is taken into consideration.

Keywords: American, Citation, Journals, Medicine, Publication, Publications, Radiology, Science Citation Index Expanded, Turkey

# Title: Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease

Full Journal Title: [Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5016&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=7aa7b81e389e76930884299abe5f2db0)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Diagn. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Diagn Micr Infec Dis

ISSN: 0732-8893

Issues/Year: 11

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Infectious Diseases Microbiology: Impact Factor

? Barrett, M.S., Jones, R.N., Erwin, M.E. and Koontz, F.P. (1992), Ci-960 (Pd127391 Or Am-1091), Sparfloxacin, Win-57273, and Isepamicin Activity Against Clinical Isolates of Mycobacterium- Avium-Intracellularae Complex, M-Chelonae, and M-Fortuitum. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease*, **15** (2), 169-171.

Abstract: A 7119 broth microdilution method against CI-960, sparfloxacin, WIN57273, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, isepamicin, amikacin, kanamycin, ethambutol, isoniazid, and rifampin was used to test 35 *Mycobacterium avium*-intracellulare complex (MAI) and five M. chelonae-fortuitum strains. The majority of MAI isolates were inhibited by all tested compounds, with sparfloxacin (MIC90, 0.5 μg g/ml) being the most active among the fluoroquinolones: isepamicin (MIC90, 4 μg g/ml), The most potent aminoglycoside; and isoniazid, rafampin, and ethambutol also demonstrating some degree of activity. Mycobacterium chelonae strains were resistant to all drugs except ciprofloxacin (MIC50, 1 μg/ml). Mycobacterium fortuitum isolates were generally susceptible, especially to the newer fluoroquinolones

Keywords: Amikacin, AT-4140, Ciprofloxacin, Fluoroquinolones, Infections, Invitro Susceptibility, Invivo, Quinolone, Sparfloxacin, Tuberculosis

# Title: Diagnostic Pathology

Full Journal Title: Diagnostic Pathology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2011\Dia Pat6, S26.pdf](2011\Dia%20Pat6,%20S26.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The first appearance of the word “telepathology” in a scientific paper can be tracked down to 1986, in a famous editorial of Ronald Weinstein. Since that paper, research in telepathology grew up developing different subfields, including static and dynamic telepathology and more recently virtual microscopy. The present work attempts an analysis of research in telepathology, starting from the tools provided by bibliometrics. Methods: A query has been developed to extract papers related to telepathology and virtual microscopy, and it has been then submitted to PUBMED by means of Entrez Utilities functions. Results obtained in XML have been processed through ad-hoc developed PHP scripts, in order to extract data on Authors, countries, and keywords. Results: On PUBMED, 967 papers related to telepathology and virtual microscopy have been retrieved, which involved 2904 Authors; corresponding authors were from 37 countries. of those authors, 2213 co-authored just one paper. Papers were published on 344 different journals, of which only 52 from the Pathology field. An analysis of papers per year has been also attempted, that demonstrates variable research output in time. Conclusions: From the proposed analysis, telepathology seems to have been consistently studied, in time, by about 400 researchers, with occasional participation of many other people. Telepathology research seems also to have varied in time, although some peaks in paper publishing are certainly related to the proceedings of the European congress on telepathology series, when they have been published on journals. However, some clear sign appears that suggests research in traditional telepathology, after a peak in 2000, showed some decline until virtual microscopy became mainstream, topic that currently pushes research again. The low number of clinical trials calls for more randomized studies in telepathology, to enable evidence-based application.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Clinical Trials, Journals, Papers, Publication Output, Publishing, PUBMED, Research, Research Output, Telemedicine

? Xu, Z.G., Yu, L. and Zhang, X.Y. (2013), Association between the hOGG1 Ser326Cys polymorphism and lung cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis based on 22,475 subjects. *Diagnostic Pathology*, **8**, Article Number: 144.

Full Text: [2013\Dia Pat8, 144.pdf](2013/Dia%20Pat8,%20144.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The Ser326Cys polymorphism in the human 8-oxogunaine glycosylase (hOGG1) gene with lung cancer susceptibility had been investigated, but results were inconsistent and underpowered. The aim of this study was to conduct a meta-analysis assessing the association of hOGG1 Ser326Cys polymorphism with risk of lung cancer. Materials and methods: Relevant studies were identified through a search of MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, and Chinese Biomedical Literature database (CBM) using terms “lung cancer”, “hOGG1” or “OGG1”, “polymorphism” or “variation” and the last search updated on May 1, 2013. in this meta-analysis, we assessed 30 published studies involving 22,475 subjects that investigated the association between the hOGG1 Ser326Cys polymorphism and lung cancer susceptibility. Results: Overall, the hOGG1 Ser326Cys polymorphism was not associated with lung cancer susceptibility in different genetic models (dominant model comparison: OR = 0.133; 95% CI = 0.111-0.161; P-heterogeneity = 0.000), and recessive model: OR = 0.543; 95% CI = 0.399-0.739; P-heterogeneity = 0.000). Similarly, in the stratified analyses by ethnicity, significantly increased risks were found among Asians for homozygote comparison (OR = 0.850; 95% CI = 0.732 0.986; P-heterogeneity = 0.064), and dominant model (OR = 0.160; 95% CI = 0.137-0.187; P-heterogeneity = 0.001), and Caucasians for dominant model (OR = 1.35; 95% CI = 1.03-1.77; P-heterogeneity = 0.015), and recessive model (OR = 1.35; 95% CI = 1.03-1.77; P-heterogeneity = 0.015). in population-based populations, marginally significant increased risks were found in dominant model (OR = 0.143; 95% CI = 0.111 0.184; P-heterogeneity = 0.000) and recessive model (OR = 0.429; 95% CI = 0.261-0.705; P-heterogeneity = 0.000). We also found a significant difference between hOGG1 Ser326Cys genotype and lung cancer susceptibility in studies with hospital-based controls for homozygote model (OR = 0.798; 95% CI = 0.649-0.982; P-heterogeneity = 0.007), dominant model (OR = 0.122; 95% CI = 0.091-0.163; P-heterogeneity = 0.000). Conclusion: Our data showed that the hOGG1 Ser326Cys polymorphism contributed to the risk of lung cancer.

Keywords: 8-Hydroxyguanine, 8-Oxoguanine, Adenocarcinoma, Analyses, Assessing, Association, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Chinese, Chinese Population, Comparison, Data, Database, Embase, Ethnicity, Excision Repair Genes, Gene, Genetic, Hogg1, Human, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Materials, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Mth1 Gene, Ogg1 Gene, Oxidative Dna-Damage, Polymorphism, Population Based, Population-Based, Populations, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risks, Science, Susceptibility, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Dia Pat8, 180.pdf](2013/Dia%20Pat8,%20180.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Recent epidemiological studies suggest that treatment with insulin may promote cancer growth. The present systematic review and meta-analysis of published observational studies was conducted to assess the risk of cancer during treatment with insulin. Materials and methods: A compressive search was conducted through MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, and Chinese Biomedical Literature databases (CBM). Pooled relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated with a random-effects model. Results: A total of four studies with one case-controls study and three cohort studies comparing the insulin therapy and colorectal cancer susceptibility were identified. When all four studies were analyzed, the summary RRs were 1.61 (95% CI = 1.18-1.35) in a random-effects model for individuals with insulin therapy, compared with individuals without insulin therapy, which suggests a statistically significant association between insulin use and colorectal cancer. Conclusions: Our findings provides the evidence that insulin therapy may contribute to the risk of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Biomedical, Cancer, Chinese, Cohort, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Diabetes, Embase, Evidence, Growth, Insulin, Insulin Therapy, Intervals, Literature, Materials, Medline, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Recent, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Dia Pat8, 181.pdf](2013/Dia%20Pat8,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Accumulated evidence has indicated a correlation between S100A4 expression and colorectal cancer (CRC) progression. However, its prognostic significance for patients with CRC remains inconclusive. To clarify their relationship, a meta-analysis of the relevant published studies was performed. Method: PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science databases were electronically searched. All studies evaluating the prognostic value of S100A4 expression in CRC patients regarding survival and a series of clinicopathological parameters were included. The effect of S100A4 expression on the overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were measured by pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs), while the effect of S100A4 expression on the clinicopathological parameters were measured by the pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% CIs. Results: Eleven studies (2,824 patients in total) were included in the meta-analysis. Overall, S100A4 overexpression was significantly associated with worse OS (HR = 1.90, 95% CI: 1.58-2.29, P < 0.001), and worse DFS (HR = 2.16, 95% CI: 1.53-3.05, P < 0.001) in patients with CRC. Subgroup analyses showed that S100A4 overexpression was significantly correlated with poor OS in Asian, European, and Australian patients and patients treated with surgery or chemotherapy. Additionally, there were significant associations between S100A4 expression and several clinicopathological parameters (tumour location, lymph node metastasis, nodal status, TNM stage, and tumour depth). Conclusions: This meta-analysis indicates that S100A4 overexpression seems to correlate with tumour progression and poor prognosis of CRC patients. It may be a useful marker to predict progression and prognosis of CRC. Virtual slides: The virtual slide(s) for this article can be found here: http://www.diagnosticpathology.diagnomx.eu/vs/8643820431072915.

Keywords: Analyses, Asian, Australian, Calcium-Binding Protein, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Clinical-Trials, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Databases, Disease-Free Survival, Evidence, Expression, Hazard, Increased Expression, Intervals, Location, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Metastasis-Associated Gene, Nov, P, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, S100a4, Science, Significance, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Surgery, Survival, Value, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Dia Pat9, 15.pdf](2014/Dia%20Pat9,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Whether the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) Lys751Gln of xeroderma pigmentosum group D (XPD) gene increases susceptibility to head and neck cancer (HNC) is controversial and undetermined. Therefore, we conducted this meta-analysis to systematically assess the possible association between them. Methods: The OVID, Medline, Embase, Pubmed, Web of Science databases were searched to identify the eligible studies. The odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were used to assess the strength of association. Results: A total of 11,443 subjects from eighteen studies were subjected to meta-analysis. Overall, XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism had no association with increased HNC risk under all five genetic models (P > 0.05). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity and source of controls, still no significant association was found under five genetic models (P > 0.05). In the subgroup analysis by cancer type, XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism had statistically significant association with elevated laryngeal cancer (LC) and nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC) risk under heterozygous comparison and dominant model (P < 0.05) and borderline significantly increased risk was found under allele contrast for LC and NPC. Carriers of Lys allele and Lys/Lys genotype may be associated with elevated LC and NPC risk. Conclusions: There is overall lack of association between XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and HNC risk under all five genetic models and still no significant association was found in the subgroup analysis by ethnicity and source of controls. However, XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism was significantly associated with susceptibility to LC and NPC and the Lys allele and Lys/Lys genotype of XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism may be a risk factor for LC and NPC. However, relatively modest sample sizes were included in this meta-analysis and studies with large sample sizes and representative population are warranted to further clarify this finding.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Borderline, Cancer, Chinese Population, Comparison, Confidence, Databases, DNA-Repair Genes, Enzymes, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Head And Neck Cancer, Interval, Laryngeal Cancer, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Neck, North Indian Population, Odds Ratio, Oral-Cancer, P, Polymorphism, Population, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Smoking, Snp, Source, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, XPD, XRCC1

? Tang, L.L., Ye, H.D., Hong, Q.X., Chen, F., Wang, Q.W., Xu, L.T., Bu, S.Z., Liu, Q., Ye, M., Wang, D.W., Mai, Y.F. and Duan, S.W. (2014), Meta-analyses between 18 candidate genetic markers and overweight/obesity. *Diagnostic Pathology*, **9**, Article Number: 56.

Full Text: [2014\Dia Pat9, 56.pdf](2014/Dia%20Pat9,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: The goal of our study is to investigate the associations between 18 candidate genetic markers and overweight/obesity. Methods: A total of 72 eligible articles were retrieved from literature databases including PubMed, Embase, SpingerLink, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), and Wanfang. Meta-analyses of 18 genetic markers among 56,738 controls and 48,148 overweight/obese persons were done by Review Manager 5.0. Results: Our results showed that SH2B1 rs7498665 polymorphism was significantly associated with the risk of overweight/obesity (overall odds ratio (OR) = 1.21, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.09-1.34, P = 0.0004). Increased risk of overweight/obesity was also observed in FAIM2 rs7138803 polymorphism (overall OR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.01-1.22, P = 0.04). Conclusion: Our meta-analyses have shown the important role of 2 polymorphisms (SH2B1 rs7498665 and FAIM2 rs7138803) in the development of overweight/obesity. This study highlighted the importance of above two candidate genes (SH2B1 and FAIM2) in the risk of overweight/obesity.

Keywords: Adipose-Tissue, Adrenergic-Receptor, Apolipoprotein-E, Body-Mass Index, Chinese, Confidence, Databases, Development, Energy-Balance, Ester Transfer Protein, Faim2, Femoral-Head, Genes, Genetic, Interval, Knowledge, Lipid-Metabolism, Literature, Mar, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Obesity, Odds Ratio, Overweight, P, Plasminogen-Activator Inhibitor-1, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Sh2b1, Steroid-Induced Osteonecrosis, Web Of Science

? Deng, J.Y., Wang, C.Y., Xiang, M.Q., Liu, F.T., Liu, Y. and Zhao, K.L. (2014), Meta-analysis of postoperative efficacy in patients receiving chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery for resectable esophageal carcinoma. *Diagnostic Pathology*, **9**, Article Number: 151.

Full Text: [2014\Dia Pat9, 151.pdf](2014/Dia%20Pat9,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Many studies have demonstrated that chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery (CRTS) prolongs the 5-year survival rate of resectable esophageal carcinoma patients. However, the effect of CRTS on postoperative complications, local recurrence and distant metastasis remains controversial. We performed a systematic review of the literature and conducted a meta-analysis to assess the postoperative efficacy of CRTS compared with surgery alone (SA). Methods: Pubmed, Web of Science and the Cochrane library Databases were used to identify published studies between 2000 and 2013 that directly compared CRTS with SA. The pooled relative risk (RR) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI) constituted the principal measure of treatment effects. Heterogeneity was assessed by the chi(2) and I-2 statistic. Results: The final analysis included 1930 resectable esophageal carcinoma cases from 13 randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Compared with SA, CRTS was associated with significantly decreased postoperative mortality, local recurrence and distant metastasis rates, with RR (95% CI) = 0.64 (0.49-0.84), 0.53 (0.39-0.73), 0.82 (0.68-0.98); p = 0.001, < 0.00001, = 0.03, respectively. However, there was no significant difference in postoperative complication incidence between the two groups (RR, 1.09; 95% CI, 0.96-1.24; p = 0.18). Conclusions: CRTS significantly decreased postoperative mortality, local recurrence and distant metastasis rates compared to SA. Additionally, there were no increased postoperative complications for patients with resectable esophageal carcinoma.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chemoradiotherapy, Chemoradiotherapy Followed By Surgery, Chemotherapy, Complication, Complications, Confidence, Databases, Effects, Efficacy, Esophageal Carcinoma, Groups, Incidence, Interval, Literature, Local, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Mortality, Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Postoperative, Postoperative Complication, Postoperative Complications, Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Resection, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Surgery, Surgery Alone, Survival, Survival Rate, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Xu, C., Wu, Y., Liu, G.D., Liu, X.Q., Wang, F. and Yu, J. (2014), Relationship between homocysteine level and diabetic retinopathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diagnostic Pathology*, **9**, Article Number: 167.

Full Text: [2014\Dia Pat9, 167.pdf](2014/Dia%20Pat9,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The relationship between homocysteine (Hcy) and diabetic retinopathy (DR) remains unclear to date. Therefore, a systematic review and meta-analysis was performed on the relationship between Hcy level and DR. Methods: Studies were identified by searching PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases until 5 May, 2014. Results: A total of 31 studies involving 6,394 participants were included in the meta-analysis. After pooling the data from each included study, the blood Hcy concentration in the DR group was observed to be higher than that in the control group [WMD = 2.55; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.70-3.40], and diabetes mellitus (DM) patients with hyperhomocysteinemia were at a risk for DR [odds ratio (OR) = 1.93; 95% CI, 1.46-2.53]. Considering the different DM types, hyperhomocysteinemia in T1DM (OR = 1.83, 95% CI, 1.28-2.62) was associated with DR rather than in T2DM (OR = 1.59, 95% CI, 0.72-3.51). Considerable statistical heterogeneity in the overall summary estimates was partly explained by the geographical differences. Conclusions: Results from this current meta-analysis indicate that hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for DR, especially proliferative DR. Differences between geographical regions were observed in the relationship between hyperhomocysteinemia with T1DM risk. Given the heterogeneous results, the relationship between high Hcy and DR needs further investigation.

Keywords: Blood, Cardiovascular-Disease, Complications, Concentration, Confidence, Control, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Retinopathy, Diabetic Retinopathy (Dr), Differences, Endothelial Dysfunction, Estimates, From, Heterogeneity, Homocysteine, Hyperhomocysteinemia, Hyperhomocysteinemia, Insulin, Interval, Investigation, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Needs, Nephropathy, Patients, Plasma Homocysteine, Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-2, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Dia Pat9, 184.pdf](2014/Dia%20Pat9,%20184.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Many epidemiological studies have suggested an association between estrogen receptor-beta (ER-beta) polymorphisms with endometriosis risk. However, the results of these studies have been inconsistent. In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis to clarify the associations between the ER-beta rs4986938 and rs1256049 polymorphisms and endometriosis risk. Methods: Eligible publications were retrieved from the PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and several Chinese language databases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using a random or fixed effect model. Results: A total of eight studies (1100 cases/1485 controls) for the rs4986938 polymorphism and four studies (353 cases/450 controls) for the rs1256049 polymorphism were included in this meta-analysis. Regarding the rs4986938 polymorphism, no obvious associations were found for all genetic models when all studies were pooled into the meta-analysis. In the subgroup analyses by ethnicity, study sample size, endometriosis-associated infertility, and stage of endometriosis, a significantly increased risk was observed among mixed populations (dominant model, OR = 2.03, 95% CI = 1.56-2.64) and among cases with endometriosis-associated infertility (dominant model, OR = 1.83, 95% CI = 1.26-2.67). Regarding the rs1256049 polymorphism, no obvious associations were found for all genetic models in the overall population. Subgroup analyses by ethnicity and study sample size revealed that only one study of a mixed population with small sample size showed an increased risk of endometriosis. No publication bias was found in the present study. Conclusions: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that the ER-beta rs4986938 and rs1256049 polymorphisms may not be associated with endometriosis risk, while the observed increased risk of endometriosis-associated infertility may be due to bias by the inclusion of small-scale studies.

Keywords: Alpha, Analyses, Association, Bias, Breast-Cancer, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Disease, Endometriosis, Er-Beta, Esr2, Estrogen, Estrogen Receptor-Beta, Ethnicity, From, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Infertility, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Pathophysiology, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Small, Web Of Science, Wild-Type, Women

# Title: Diagnostica

Full Journal Title: Diagnostica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Diagnostica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Diagnostica

ISSN: 0012-1924

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Eberwein, M., Schui, G. and Krampen, G. (2006), On the development of German-language psychological tests and measures in the 2nd half of the 20th century. *Diagnostica*, **52** (4), 203-211.

Abstract: The electronic data base segment PSYNDEX Tests is produced by the Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID) at the University of Trier. With currently over 5,000 documents, PSYNDEX Tests constitutes the largest test collection in the German-speaking countries. Each data base document is classified according to different criteria, content-wise and formally. Test descriptions offer various possibilities for bibliometric analysis. Here, specific classification categories and the publication year are chosen, regarding psychological and educational tests that were published in a publishing house completely or in parts. Looking at the decades since 1945, the development of German-speaking psychology is reflected in test publishing data, with a boom in psychological-educational tests in the 1970s, the rapid spreading of clinical-psychological diagnostic measures since the same time period, the stagnation of projective procedures since the 1980s, and the rising quality problems in psychological assessment in work, organizational, and personnel psychology.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Base, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Classification, Development, Organizational, Psychological, Psychological Assessment, Psychology, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Science Research, Spreading, Test, Testing, Tests

# Title: Digestion

Full Journal Title: Digestion

ISO Abbreviated Title: Digestion

JCR Abbreviated Title: Digestion

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bai, Y., Xu, M.J., Yang, X., Xu, C., Gao, J., Zou, D.W. and Li, Z.S. (2010), A systematic review on intrapyloric botulinum toxin injection for gastroparesis. *Digestion*, **81** (1), 27-34.

Full Text: [2010\Digestion81, 27.pdf](2010\Digestion81,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Though trials evaluating the effect of intrapyloric botulinum toxin injection on gastroparesis have been reported, there is no agreement whether botulinum toxin can effectively relieve the symptoms and improve the results of gastric emptying study in patients with gastroparesis. We performed a systematic literature review to address this issue. Methods: Databases including PUBMED, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library and Science Citation Index were searched. Two reviewers independently identified relevant trials. Outcome measures were the improvement of subjective symptoms and objective measurement. Results: 15 reports were included; only 2 randomized controlled trials were available. Almost all the non-randomized trials reported significant improvement in subjective symptoms and objective gastric emptying study after botulinum toxin injection. While the 2 randomized controlled trials did not confirm the efficacy of botulinum toxin injection, none of the individual trials showed that there was statistically significant subjective and objective improvement in the active patients when compared with patients receiving placebo. Conclusions: Available high-quality trials showed that intrapyloric botulinum toxin injection could not significantly relieve subjective symptoms and improve objective measurement in patients with gastroparesis, and there is no evidence to recommend botulinum toxin injection for the treatment of gastroparesis. Copyright (C) 2009 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Botulinum Toxin, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Controlled-Trials, Databases, Delayed Gastric Emptying, Diabetic Gastroparesis, Diagnosis, Efficacy, Esophagectomy, Gastroparesis, Intrapyloric Botulinum Toxin Injection, Literature, Literature Review, Metaanalysis, Pyloric Injection, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sphincter, Symptoms, Systematic Literature Review, Treatment

? Yin, Z., Sun, J., Liu, T., Zhu, Y., Peng, S.L. and Wang, J. (2013), Gum chewing: another simple potential method for more rapid improvement of postoperative gastrointestinal function. *Digestion*, **87** (2), 67-74.

Full Text: 2013\Digestion87, 67.pdf

Abstract: Background: Sham feeding has been reported to enhance bowel motility. Here, to promote gastrointestinal function after postoperative ileus, the effect of gum chewing (GC) was evaluated. Methods: Literature search including Pub-Med, Embase, Science Citation Index, SpringerLink, and secondary sources. Fixed-effect and random-effects models were used to measure the pooled estimates. The test of heterogeneity was performed with the Q statistic. Stratified and sensitivity analyses were performed to explore heterogeneity between studies and to assess effects of study quality. Results: GC was well tolerated in a total of 1,148 cases in this meta-analysis. The pooled weighted mean difference for time to first flatus and bowel movement in GC was found to be -9.21 (95% CI: -12.07 to -6.34; p < 0.01) and -11.42 (95% CI: -16.05 to -6.79; p < 0.01), respectively, compared to standardized postoperative care. The intervention also decreased length of hospitalization by 12.23 h (95% CI: -18.80 to -5.67; p = 0.0003). Subgroup analyses for different abdominal procedures all favored GC. Conclusion: This meta-analysis demonstrated that GC was safe and easily tolerated without any complications following abdominal surgery to potentially shorten postoperative ileus. Copyright (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Abdominal, Abdominal Surgery, Ag, Analyses, Bowel, Bowel Motility, Cancer, Care, Cesarean-Section, Citation, Colorectal Surgery, Complications, Effects, Estimates, Feeding, First, Flatus, Function, Gastrointestinal, Gastrointestinal Function, Gum Chewing, Heterogeneity, Hospitalization, Ileus, Improvement, Intervention, Length, Literature, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Motility, Movement, Open Colectomy, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Postoperative, Postoperative Care, Procedures, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pub Med, Pubmed, Quality, Reduce, Resection, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sources, Surgery

# Title: Digestive Diseases and Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Digestive Diseases and Sciences](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0163-2116/); [Digestive Diseases and Sciences](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101150/?p=e93980f8e3754c8592caa279f65c8da4&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dig. Dis. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Digest Dis Sci

ISSN: 0163-2116

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publ

Publisher Address: 233 Spring St, New York, NY 10013

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor

? Elahi, B., Nikfar, S., Derakhshani, S., Vafaie, M. and Abdollahi, M. (2008), On the benefit of probiotics in the management of pouchitis in patients underwent ileal pouch anal anastomosis: A meta-analysis of controlled clinical trials. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, **53** (5), 1278-1284.

Full Text: 2008\Dig Dis Sci53, 1278.pdf

Abstract: The objective of this study was to evaluate and collect current evidence on the effect of probiotics in preventing pouchitis after restorative ileal pouch anal anastomosis (IPAA). The PUBMED, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, and Scopus bibliographic, and Google Scholar databases were searched between 1966 and May 2007, and relevant controlled clinical trials were extracted, reviewed, and validated according to the study protocol. The outcome of interest was for pouchitis defined by a pouchitis disease activity index (PDAI) 7. Five randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials were included in the meta-analysis. Pooling of the results from these trials yielded an odds ratio (OR) of 0.04 with a 95% CI of 0.01-0.14 (P < 0.0001) in the treatment group in comparison with the placebo group. In conclusion, the benefit of probiotics in the management of pouchitis after IPAA operation was confirmed by the meta-analysis.

Keywords: 4 Weeks Intervention, Antibiotic-Therapy, Bibliographic, Clinical Trials, Controlled Clinical Trials, Crohns-Disease, Databases, Disease, Double-Blind, Google Scholar, Ileal Pouch Anal Anastomosis, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Interest, Lactobacillus-Rhamnosus GG, Maintenance, Management, Meta-Analysis, Outcome, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pouchitis, Probiotics, Protocol, Ratio, Science, Scopus, Surgery, Treatment, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web of Science

? Wang, L., Li, Y.M. and Li, L. (2009), Meta-analysis of randomized and controlled treatment trials for achalasia. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, **54** (11), 2303-2311.

Full Text: [2009\Dig Dis Sci54, 2303.pdf](2009\Dig%20Dis%20Sci54,%202303.pdf)

Abstract: Pharmacological therapy, botulinum toxin injection, pneumatic dilatation, and surgical myotomy are the primary therapeutic modalities for achalasia, for which laparoscopic myotomy is recommended as state-of-the-art therapy. However, its efficacy and safety remain unclear compared with other approaches in the treatment of achalasia. We searched electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Trials, LILACS-Latin American, Caribbean health science literature, and Science Citation Index Expanded) for randomized controlled trials to evaluate which therapeutic measures are temporary and reversible and which measures are definitive and effective by pooling data including remission rate, relapse rate, complications, and adverse effects. Seventeen studies with 761 patients met our inclusion criteria. There was better remission rate in pneumatic dilation than in botulinum toxin injection for initial intervention [relative risk (RR) 2.20, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.51-3.20], Pneumatic dilation had lower relapse rate than did botulinum toxin injection (RR 0.12, 95% CI 0.04-0.32). Compared with pneumatic dilation, laparoscopic myotomy further increased remission rate (RR 1.48, 95% CI 1.48-1.87), and reduced clinical relapse rate (RR 0.14, 95% CI 0.04-0.58), and there was no difference in complication rate (RR 1.48, 95% CI 0.37-5.99). Based on limited randomized and controlled trials, laparoscopic myotomy is the preferred method for patients with achalasia. Future trials should investigate whether laparoscopic myotomy combined with different modalities of fundoplication is superior to isolated laparoscopic myotomy.

Keywords: Achalasia, Antireflux Procedure, Balloon Dilation, Botulinum Toxin Injection, Citation, Comparing Pneumatic Dilatation, Criteria, Databases, DOR Fundoplication, Esophageal Achalasia, Follow-up, Forceful Dilatation, Health, Idiopathic Achalasia, Intervention, Intrasphincteric Botulinum-Toxin, Laparoscopic Heller Myotomy, Laparoscopic Myotomy, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Pneumatic Dilation, Primary, Randomized Controlled Trials, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Therapy, Treatment

? Shao, L.M., Chen, Q.Y., Chen, M.Y. and Cai, J.T. (2010), Nitroglycerin in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis: A meta-analysis. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, **55** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2010\Dig Dis Sci55, 1.pdf](2010\Dig%20Dis%20Sci55,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this research paper is to evaluate the effect of prophylactic nitroglycerin in the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) by performing a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Electronic databases, including PUBMED, EMBASE, the Cochrane library, and the Science Citation Index, were searched to retrieve relevant trials. Outcome measures were the incidence of PEP. Four RCTs, enrolling a total of 856 patients, were included. Meta-analysis of these trials indicated a significant association between the use of nitroglycerin and the reduction of PEP (RR 0.60; 95% CI: 0.39-0.92; P = 0.02). However, subsequent sensitive analysis failed to confirm that nitroglycerin was statistically superior to a placebo in reducing PEP (RR 0.68; 95% CI: 0.41-1.11; P = 0.12). Based on the limitations in this meta-analysis, prophylactic use of nitroglycerine for all patients who underwent ERCP is not recommended. Further clinical trials are required to confirm the effect of nitroglycerin in the prevention of PEP.

Keywords: Citation, Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Complications, Double-Blind, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Meta-Analysis, Nitroglycerin, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Post-ERCP Pancreatitis, Prospective Multicenter, Research, Risk-Factors, Science Citation Index, Sphincter, Therapeutic ERCP, Transdermal Glyceryl Trinitrate

? Slavenburg, S., Heijdra, Y.F. and Drenth, J.P.H. (2010), Pneumonitis as a consequence of (Peg)interferon-ribavirin combination therapy for hepatitis C: A review of the literature. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, **55** (3), 579-585.

Full Text: [2010\Dig Dis Sci55, 579.pdf](2010/Dig%20Dis%20Sci55,%20579.pdf)

Abstract: Combination of peginterferon and ribavirin is the current therapy for chronic hepatitis C infection (HCV). Interstitial pneumonitis is a rare side-effect of HCV therapy and is an important cause of dose reduction or discontinuation, impairing success of antiviral therapy. We performed a review of the literature in order to present diagnostic modalities and possible treatments for pneumonitis and to offer guidelines. We searched for cases where pneumonitis as a side-effect of HCV treatment was documented. First we performed a literature search via PUBMED and Web of Science interface and second we searched three drug toxicity databases. We systematically analyzed all case reports with respect to clinical manifestations, type of treatment, and outcome. A literature search revealed 19 articles, containing 25 case descriptions, while we traced 33 cases from the drug toxicity databases. Pneumonitis presented with any of the combination of fever, dyspnea, and cough and can arise with any type of (conventional or pegylated) interferon. Mortality secondary to pneumonitis was seen in 7% of cases, exclusively with peginterferon alpha-2b. In most cases therapy was discontinued and steroids were started. Interferon-induced pneumonitis during HCV treatment is a severe complication and should be recognized in order to prevent further pulmonary damage and/or death.

Keywords: (Peg)Interferon, Alfa, Alpha-Interferon, Case Reports, Databases, Drug, Fever, Guidelines, Hcv, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Induced Interstitial Pneumonitis, Infection, Literature, Management, Mortality, Outcome, Patient, Pegylated Interferon-Alpha-2B, Pneumonitis, Pubmed, Review, Ribavirin, Ribavirin, Science, Success, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Web of Science

? Guo, Z., Wu, R., Gong, J.F., Zhu, W.M., Li, Y., Li, N. and Li, J.S. (2013), The efficacy and safety of bisphosphonates for osteoporosis or osteopenia in crohn’s disease: A meta-analysis. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, **58** (4), 915-922.

Full Text: [2013\Dig Dis Sci58, 915.pdf](2013/Dig%20Dis%20Sci58,%20915.pdf)

Abstract: Crohn’s disease impacts the bone health of patients and results in a high prevalence of low bone mineral density (BMD) disease such as osteoporosis and osteopenia. Bisphosphonates can reduce bone loss by inhibiting bone resorption. To assess the effectiveness and safety of bisphosphonates for osteoporosis or osteopenia in Crohn’s disease. A literature search included PubMed, EMBASE, the Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Library was conducted to identify studies up to March, 2012. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing bisphosphonates with placebo or no intervention for osteoporosis or osteopenia in adult patients with Crohn’s disease were analyzed. Five RCTs involving 423 participants were included. All patients received daily calcium and vitamin D supplementation. Overall, bisphosphonates improved hip BMD at 12 months (n = 193, MD = 0.99, 95 % CI: 0.14-1.84) compared with placebos or no intervention. No significant differences of spine BMD at both 12 months (n = 193, MD = 1.78, 95 % CI: -0.99 to 4.55) and 24 months (n = 231, MD = 0.70 %, 95 % CI: -0.48 to 1.88), hip BMD at 24 months (n = 231, MD = 0.25 %, 95 % CI: -0.65 to 1.15), new vertebral fractures (n = 117, RD = -0.01, 95 % CI: -0.08 to 0.05) or adverse events (n = 422, RR = 1.03, 95 % CI: 0.71-1.49) between bisphosphonates groups and control groups were noted. Subgroup analyses of participants treated with corticosteroid in the preceding year found no difference between two groups. There was no evidence to support the use of bisphosphonates for osteoporosis or osteopenia in Crohn’s disease. More randomized controlled clinical trials assessing the effects of bisphosphonates are needed.

Keywords: Adult, Analyses, Assessing, Bisphosphonate, Bone, Bone Mineral Density, Bone Resorption, Bone-Mineral Density, Calcium, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Control, Control Groups, Crohn’s Disease, Disease, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Evidence, Fracture Risk, Groups, Health, Ibandronate, Impacts, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Intervention, Literature, Osteopenia, Osteoporosis, Patients, Placebo, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Prevalence, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Risedronate, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sodium-Fluoride, Spine, Support, Vitamin, Vitamin D Supplementation, Vitamin-D

# Title: Digestive Endoscopy

Full Journal Title: Digestive Endoscopy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sethi, S., Wadhwa, V., Thaker, A., Chuttani, R., Pleskow, D.K., Barnett, S.R., Leffler, D.A., Berzin, T.M., Sethi, N. and Sawhney, M.S. (2014), Propofol versus traditional sedative agents for advanced endoscopic procedures: A meta-analysis. *Digestive Endoscopy*, **26** (4), 515-524.

Full Text: 2014\Dig End26, 515.pdf

Abstract: Background and Aim: The optimum method for sedation for advanced endoscopic procedures is not known. Propofol deep sedation has a faster recovery time than traditional sedative agents, but may be associated with increased complication rates. The aim of the present study was to pool data from all available studies to systematically compare the efficacy and safety of propofol with traditional sedative agents for advanced endoscopic procedures. Methods: Databases including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials updated as of January 2013 were searched. Main outcome measures were procedure duration, recovery time, incidence of complications (hypotension, hypoxia), sedation level, patient cooperation and amnesia during advanced endoscopic procedures such as endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic ultrasonography, and deep small bowel enteroscopy. Results: Nine prospective randomized trials with a total of 969 patients (485 propofol, 484 conscious sedation) were included in the meta-analysis. Pooled mean difference in procedure duration between propofol and traditional sedative agents was -2.3 min [95% CI: -6.36 to 1.76, P = 0.27], showing no significant difference in procedure duration between the two groups. Pooled mean difference in recovery time was -30.26 min [95% CI: -46.72 to -13.80, P < 0.01], showing significantly decreased recovery time with propofol. There was also no significant difference between the two groups with regard to hypoxia and hypotension. Conclusions: Propofol for advanced endoscopic procedures is associated with shorter recovery time, better sedation and amnesia level without an increased risk of cardiopulmonary complications. Overall patient cooperation was also improved with propofol sedation.

Keywords: Advanced Endoscopic Procedure, Bowel, Cardiopulmonary, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Conscious Sedation, Cooperation, Data, Databases, Deep Sedation, Duration, Efficacy, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic-Ultrasonography, Gastroenterologist-Administered Propofol, Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, Groups, High-Risk Octogenarians, Hypotension, Hypoxia, Incidence, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outpatient Colonoscopy, P, Patients, Procedure, Procedures, Propofol, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized-Trial, Rates, Recovery, Registered Nurses, Results, Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography, Risk, Routine Ercp, Safety, Science, Sedation, Small, Small Bowel, Traditional Sedative Agent, Ultrasonography, Web Of Science

# Title: Digestive and Liver Disease

Full Journal Title: Digestive and Liver Disease

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Petrelli, F., Coinu, A., Borgonovo, K., Cabiddu, M., Ghilardi, M. and Barni, S. (2014), Polychemotherapy or gemcitabine in advanced pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis. *Digestive and Liver Disease*, **46** (5), 452-459.

Full Text: [2014\Dig Liv Dis46, 452.pdf](2014/Dig%20Liv%20Dis46,%20452.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Gemcitabine monotherapy is the cornerstone of treatment for advanced pancreatic cancer. To date, no clear survival benefit has been found when combination chemotherapy has been compared with gemcitabine alone, except in a few studies. This meta-analysis compared the efficacy of polychemotherapy with gemcitabine alone in advanced pancreatic cancer. Methods: Randomised trials comparing combination chemotherapy with gemcitabine alone were identified through electronic searches of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Overall survival, reported as the hazard ratio at the 95% confidence interval, was the primary outcome measure. Results: 29 trials (19 phase III and 10 small randomised trials) that included 8421 patients were identified. Overall, polychemotherapy significantly improved overall survival (hazard ratio = 0.87; 95% CI, 0.81-0.93; P < 0.0001), progression-free survival (hazard ratio = 0.77; 95% CI, 0.70-0.84; P < 0.00001), and response rate (risk ratio = 1.71; 95% CI, 1.42-2.07; P < 0.00001) compared with gemcitabine alone. Conclusions: Compared with gemcitabine monotherapy, combinations of two or more drugs (particularly those with novel agents or associated with >20% response rates and triplets) improved outcomes and response rate in advanced pancreatic cancer, and they could be considered a new standard of care in advanced settings. (C) 2014 Editrice Gastroenterologica Italiana S.r.l. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1st-Line Treatment, Cancer, Care, Chemotherapy, Cisplatin, Combination Chemotherapy, Combination Therapy, Confidence, Cooperative-Oncology-Group, Drugs, Efficacy, Embase, First Line, Gemcitabine, Hazard, Interval, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nab-Paclitaxel, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P, Paclitaxel Plus Gemcitabine, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Phase Iii, Phase-Iii Trial, Polychemotherapy, Primary, Progression-Free Survival, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomized-Trials, Rates, Response, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, Small, Standard, Standard Of Care, Survival, Treatment, Triplets, Tumor Response, Web Of Science

? Morais, S., Rodrigues, S., Amorim, L., Peleteiro, B. and Lunet, N. (2014), Tobacco smoking and intestinal metaplasia: Systematic review and meta-analysis identified. *Digestive and Liver Disease*, **46** (11), 1031-1037.

Full Text: [2014\Dig Liv Dis46, 1031.pdf](2014/Dig%20Liv%20Dis46,%201031.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The evaluation of specific risk factors for early endpoints in the gastric carcinogenesis pathway may further contribute to the understanding of gastric cancer aetiology. Aims: To quantify the relation between smoking and intestinal metaplasia through systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: Articles providing data on the association between smoking and intestinal metaplasia were identified in PubMed (R), Scopus (R) and Web of Science (TM), searched until April 2014, and through backward citation tracking. Summary odds ratio estimates and 95% confidence intervals were computed using the DerSimonian and Laird method. Heterogeneity was quantitatively assessed using the I-2 statistic. Results: A total of 32 articles were included in this systematic review and 19 provided data for meta- analysis. Smoking was defined as ever vs. never (crude estimates, six studies, summary odds ratio = 1.54,95% confidence interval: 1.12-2.12, I-2 = 67.4%; adjusted estimates, seven studies, summary odds ratio = 1.26,95% confidence interval: 0.98-1.61, I-2 = 65.0%) and current vs. non-smokers (crude estimates, seven studies, summary odds ratio = 1.27, 95% confidence interval: 0.88-1.84, I-2 = 73.4%; adjusted estimates, two studies, summary odds ratio 1.49, 95% confidence interval: 0.99-2.25, I-2 = 0.0%). Conclusion: The weak and non-statistically significant association found through meta-analysis of the available evidence does not confirm smoking as an independent risk factor for intestinal metaplasia. (C) 2014 Editrice Gastroenterologica Italiana S.r.l. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aetiology, Analysis, Articles, Association, Atrophic Gastritis, Cancer, Cigarette-Smoking, Citation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer Risk, Helicobacter-Pylori Infection, Histologic Type, Interval, Intervals, Korean Population, Meta, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nov, Odds Ratio, Positive Subjects, Precancerous Conditions, Precancerous Lesions, Pubmed, R, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Smoking, Stomach Neoplasms, Stomach-Cancer, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term-Follow-Up, Tobacco Smoking, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Digestive Surgery

Full Journal Title: Digestive Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhou, H.Y., Jin, K.Z., Zhang, J., Wang, W.J., Sun, Y.P., Ruan, C.P. and Hu, Z.Q. (2014), Single incision versus conventional multiport laparoscopic appendectomy: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Digestive Surgery*, **31** (4-5), 384-391.

Full Text: 2014\Dig Sur31, 384.pdf

Abstract: Background: The efficacy of single incision laparoscopic appendectomy (SILA) in comparison with conventional multiport laparoscopic appendectomy (CMLA) has not been conclusively determined. Methods: A systematic literature review (Medline, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials) was performed. Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing SILA with CMLA were carried out by RevMan 5.0 software. Results: Eleven RCTs comparing SILA and CMLA were included. Overall, 1,216 patients were operated on: 611 cases by SILA versus 605 cases by CMLA. Compared with CMLA, SILA was associated with increased procedural difficulty, prolonged procedural duration, shorter length of hospital stay, earlier return to normal activity and better cosmesis. There were no significant differences in postoperative pain scores and complication rates between SILA and CMLA. Conclusion: The current best evidence shows SILA holds the promise of improving postoperative recovery and cosmetic result with equal efficacy and safety, whereas it is associated with higher surgical difficulty with longer surgical time when compared with CMLA. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Activity, Acute Appendicitis, Ag, Appendectomy, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Comparison, Complicated Appendicitis, Complication, Complication Rates, Conventional, Duration, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Laparoscopic, Length, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Normal, Pain, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Pain, Prolonged, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recovery, Results, Review, S, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Single-Incision, Software, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review

# Title: Digital 98 Libraries. Third ACM Conference on Digital Libraries

Full Journal Title: Digital 98 Libraries. Third ACM Conference on Digital Libraries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Giles, C., Bollacker, K. and Lawrence, S. (1998), CiteSeer: An automatic citation indexing system. *Digital 98 Libraries. Third ACM Conference on Digital Libraries*, 89-98.

Abstract: We present CiteSeer: an autonomous citation indexing system which Indexes academic literature in electronic format (e.g. postscript files on the Web). CiteSeer understands how to parse citations, identify citations to the same paper in different formats, and identify the context of citations in the body of articles. CiteSeer provides most of the advantages of traditional (manually constructed) citation indexes (e.g. The ISI citation indexes), including: literature retrieval by following citation links (e.g. by providing a list of papers that cite a given paper), The evaluation and ranking of papers, authors, journals, etc., based on the number of citations, and the identification of research trends. CiteSeer has many advantages over traditional citation indexes, including the ability to create more up-to-date databases which are not limited to a preselected set of journals or restricted by journal publication delays, completely autonomous operation with a corresponding reduction in cost, and powerful interactive browsing of the literature using the context of citations. Given a particular paper of interest, CiteSeer can display the context of how the paper is cited in subsequent publications. This context may contain a brief summary of the paper, another author’s response to the paper, or subsequent work which builds upon the original article. CiteSeer allows the location of papers by keyword search or by citation links. Papers related to a given paper can be located using common citation information or word vector similarity. CiteSeer will soon be available for public use.

Keywords: Autonomous, Citation, Citation Indexes, Citations, Constructed, Context, Cost, Databases, Evaluation, Identification, Indexing, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Literature, Location, Operation, Papers, Public, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Reduction, Research, Similarity, Trends, Work

# Title: Digital Libraries: Universal and Ubiquitous Access to Information, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: Digital Libraries: Universal and Ubiquitous Access to Information, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krapivin, M. and Marchese, M. (2008), Focused page rank in scientific papers ranking. *Digital Libraries: Universal and Ubiquitous Access to Information, Proceedings*, **5362**, 144-153.

Abstract: We propose Focused Page Rank (FPR) algorithm adaptation for the problem of scientific papers ranking. FPR is based on the Focused Surfer model, where the probability to follow the reference in a paper is proportional to its citation count. Evaluation on Citeseer autonomous digital library content showed that proposed model is a tradeoff between traditional citation count and basic Page Rank (PR). In contrast to basic Page Rank, proposed Focused Surfer model suffers less from the “outbound links” problem. We believe that FPR algorithm is closer to reality because highly cited papers are more visible and tend to attract more citations in future. This is in accordance with the one of the most significant principles of Scientometrics. No need for lexical analysis of the domain corpus and simplicity of implementation are among the strong points of the proposed model and make the proposed ranking technique attractive for academia digital libraries.

Keywords: Academia, Adaptation, Algorithm, Analysis, Autonomous, Citation, Citation Count, Citation-Based Metrics, Citations, Content, Contrast, Digital Libraries, Evaluation, Focused Surfer, Implementation, Model, Page Rank, Papers, Principles, Problem, Ranking, Reality, Reference, Scientometrics, Technique

? Blooma, M.J., Chua, A.Y.K. and Goh, D.H.L. (2008), Mapping the question answering domain. *Digital Libraries: Universal and Ubiquitous Access to Information, Proceedings*, **5362**, 396-397.

Abstract: We present a trend analysis of the question answering (QA) domain. Bibliometric mapping was used to sketch the boundary of the domain by uncovering the topics central to and peripheral to QA research in the new Millennium. This paper visualizes the evolution of concepts in the QA domain by studying the dynamics of the QA research during the periods 2000 - 2003 and 2004 - 2007. It was found that question classification, answer extraction, information retrieval, user interface, performance evaluation, web, & natural language were the main topics in current QA research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Classification, Co-Word Analysis, Dynamics, Evaluation, Evolution, Extraction, Information, Information Retrieval, Interface, Language, Mapping, Natural, Performance, Performance Evaluation, Question Answering, Research, Trend, Trend Analysis, User Interface, Web

# Title: Disability and Health Journal

Full Journal Title: Disability and Health Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Calder, A.M. and Mulligan, H.F. (2014), Measurement properties of instruments that assess inclusive access to fitness and recreational sports centers: A systematic review. *Disability and Health Journal*, **7** (1), 26-35.

Full Text: [2014\Dis Hea J7, 26.pdf](2014/Dis%20Hea%20J7,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Exercise is necessary for overall health and well-being for all individuals. For people with disabilities, fitness and recreational sports centers are reported to be generally inaccessible and not user friendly. Objective: This review study aimed to identify instruments that assess access to fitness and recreational sports centers and to appraise the identified instruments’ qualitative and quantitative attributes. Methods: We systematically searched databases (AMED, CINAHL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCOPUS, SPORTDiscus and Web of Science for the years spanning 1950 to April 2012) and web-based search engines (Google and Google Scholar) to identify instruments, published in English that objectively assess the accessibility of fitness and recreational sports centers. Identified instruments were critically appraised using the qualitative attributes QAPAQ Checklist Part I and the COSMIN checklist for measurement properties. Results: Seven instruments were included in this review: ADA Accessibility Guidelines Checklist for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG); ADA Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal; Accessibility Instruments Measuring Fitness and Recreation Environments (AIMFREE); Community Health Environment Checklist e Mobility (CHEC-M); Removing Barriers to Health Clubs and Fitness Facilities (RBHCFF); Health Empowerment Zone Environmental Tool Shortened Environmental Checklist: Fitness Centre Survey (HEZEAT-FCS); Community Health Environment Checklist e Exercise Facilities (CHEC-Fit). Only the AIMFREE and CHEC-M have aspects of measurement properties evaluated. Conclusion: We recommend that instrument developers consider conducting full psychometric assessment of their instruments using adequate sample sizes. We also recommend they consider scoring methods and respondent burden to provide scientifically robust instruments that are easy to administer. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Accessibility, Ada Compliance, Architectural Accessibility, Assessment, Barriers, Burden, Cosmin Checklist, Databases, Disabled Persons, Embase, Environment, Environment Design, Environmental, Fitness, Fitness Centers, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Health, Health-Promotion, Instrument, Instruments, Measurement, Medline, Methodological Quality, Methods, Mobility, Mobility Disabilities, Multiple-Sclerosis, Patient-Reported Outcomes, People With Disabilities, Physical-Activity Questionnaires, Properties, Qualitative, Removal, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Secondary Conditions, Spinal-Cord-Injury, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Well-Being

# Title: Disability and Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: [Disability and Rehabilitation](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713723807~tab=issueslist)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0963-8288

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McNally, S., Ben-Shlomo, Y. and Newman, S. (1999), The effects of respite care on informal carers’ well-being: A systematic review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **21** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [1999\Dis Reh21, 1.pdf](1999\Dis%20Reh21,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The provision of respite care is a common method employed to reduce the burden on those who care for individuals with a chronic illness or disability. The aim of the present review was to examine research on respite provision with a view to establishing what effect it has on carers. Method: A literature search was conducted for studies examining the effect of respite provision on carers, ‘Psyclit’, ‘MEDLINE’ and Social Science Citation Index computerized databases were utilized, followed by a search of the reference sections of relevant studies. Results: The search yielded 29 studies, from which there was little evidence that respite intervention has either a consistent or enduring beneficial effect on carers’ well-being. This may be due in part to the fact that the majority of the work conducted has been methodologically poor. Also significant, however, might be that the findings suggest respite care often fails to facilitate the maintenance of socially supportive relationships, which may moderate strain after respite has ended. Conclusions: A more ‘carer-centred’ approach is required in both the provision and evaluation of respite care intervention. This approach would address the experiences of both caregiver and carl-recipient during the respite period.

Keywords: Alzheimers Patients, Burden, Caregivers, Children, Chronic, Citation, Databases, Dementia, Evaluation, Families, Intervention, Literature, MEDLINE, Randomized Trial, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Service, Social Science Citation Index, Strain, Stress, Support, Systematic Review

? Punt, T.D. and Riddoch, M.J. (2006), Motor neglect: Implications for movement and rehabilitation following stroke. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **28** (13-14), 857-864.

Full Text: [2006\Dis Reh28, 857.pdf](2006/Dis%20Reh28,%20857.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. The syndrome of unilateral neglect following stroke is associated with poor outcome and presents significant challenges to those providing therapy for affected individuals. In contrast to a number of reviews which have recently appeared in therapy and rehabilitation journals relating to sensory aspects of neglect, this review focuses on ‘motor neglect’. Search strategy. We searched the clinical and scientific literature for papers concerning motor neglect. The search included the databases Web of Science, PUBMED and Cinahl, primarily using the term ‘motor neglect’. There was also a large degree of secondary searching involved. Discussion. Motor neglect refers to the under-utilization of a limb opposite a brain lesion that cannot be fully explained by primary sensory and motor deficits. The paper discusses classical descriptions of motor neglect and highlights the difficulties in disentangling motor neglect from hemiparesis. The related problem of motor extinction is introduced as a useful clinical measure of neglect-related movement difficulties and a significant clinical problem in its own right. Conclusion. Motor neglect is a relatively under-recognized deficit which may have a significant impact on patient performance and recovery following stroke. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of motor neglect for rehabilitation, including the relative contributions that may be made by Constraint-induced movement therapy and Bilateral movement therapy in managing patients with neglect-related movement problems.

Keywords: Attention, Behavior, Brain, Databases, Extinction, Hemiparetic Stroke, Hemiplegia, Hemispatial Neglect, Hemisphere Damage, Impact, Journals, Limb Activation, Literature, Movement, Neglect, Non-Sensory Neglect, Outcome, Papers, Primary, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Strategy, Stroke, Therapy, Unilateral Spatial Neglect, Web of Science

? Lidal, I.B., Huynh, T.K. and Biering-Sorensen, F. (2007), Return to work following spinal cord injury: A review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **29** (17), 1341-1375.

Full Text: [2007\Dis Reh29, 1341.pdf](2007/Dis%20Reh29,%201341.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. To review literature on return to work (RTW) and employment in persons with spinal cord injury (SCI), and present employment rates, factors influencing employment, and interventions aimed at helping people with SCI to obtain and sustain productive work. Methods. A systematic review for 2000-2006 was carried out in PUBMED/MEDLINE, AMED, (ISI) Web of Science, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsycInfo and Sociological abstracts database. The keywords ‘spinal cord injuries’, ‘spinal cord disorder’, ‘spinal cord lesion’ or ‘spinal cord disease’ were cross-indexed with ‘employment’, ‘return to work’, ‘occupation’ or ‘vocational’. Results. Out of approximately 270 hits, 110 references were used, plus 13 more found elsewhere. Among individuals with SCI working at the time of injury 21 - 67 % returned to work after injury. RTW was higher in persons injured at a younger age, had less severe injuries and higher functional independence. Employment rate improved with time after SCI. Persons with SCI employed ranged from 11.5% to 74%. Individuals who sustained SCI during childhood or adolescence had higher adult employment rates. Most common reported barriers to employment were problems with transportation, health and physical limitations, lack of work experience, education or training, physical or architectural barriers, discrimination by employers, and loss of benefits. Individuals with SCI discontinue working at younger age. Conclusions. This review confirmed low employment rates after SCI. Future research should explore interventions aimed at helping people with SCI to obtain and sustain productive work.

Keywords: Adult, Assistive Technology, Barriers, Community Integration, Discrimination, Disease, Disorder, Education, Embase, Employment, Employment Outcomes, Functional, Individuals, Injury, Interventions, ISI, Literature, Long-Duration, Methods, Occupation, Participation, People, Quality-of-Life, Research, Return To Work, Review, Review Literature, Risk-Factors, Satisfaction, SCI, Science, Spinal Cord Disorder, Spinal Cord Injuries, Spinal Cord Lesion, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Vocational, Web of Science

? Negrini, S. (2008), Approach to scoliosis changed due to causes other than evidence: Patients call for conservative (rehabilitation) experts to join in team orthopedic surgeons. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **30** (10), 731-741.

Full Text: [2008\Dis Reh30, 731.pdf](2008\Dis%20Reh30,%20731.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. To look critically at the present reality of AIS (Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis) treatment and verify the hypothesis that the current prevalence of a single medical specialty could be creating distortions in patient care and/or cure. Method. This is a multifaceted study comprising a review of the evidence on AIS, a bibliometric study of the general and orthopedic literature since MEDLINE start, and two case reports. Results. Evidence exists to support the efficacy of exercises, bracing and fusion (grade B, B and C recommendations, respectively), but in clinics exercises are generally ignored; braces are used with some criticism, while fusion is generally considered the only reliable treatment. The literature on AIS treatment prevails in journals of orthopedic surgery, and therapy papers focused on surgery have increased from 34 to 55% over the past two decades. The two clinical cases show how an incorrect psychological approach to the patient and family, as well as inappropriate conservative treatments can have disastrous consequences for patients. Conclusions. Our results seem to confirm the initial hypothesis: The interest of the AIS treatment community (composed almost exclusively by orthopedic surgeons) has shifted toward fusion whereas research has increased, while conservative treatment is suffering a decrease in professional interest (and diminished research). AIS requires expert, committed evidence-based care, but other specialists totally devoted to conservative treatment, particularly (but not exclusively) Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine specialists, should enter the field to create better treating teams.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bracing, Care, Case Reports, Clinical, Community, Conservative Treatment, Efficacy, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Exercises, Experts, Family, Field, Fusion, General, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Specialty, Papers, Patient Care, Patients, Prevalence, Recommendations, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Scoliosis, Specialty, Suffering, Support, Surgery, Therapy, Treatment

? Hawes, M.C. and O’Brien, J.P. (2008), A century of spine surgery: What can patients expect? *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **30** (10), 808-817.

Full Text: [2008\Dis Reh30, 808.pdf](2008/Dis%20Reh30,%20808.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. To evaluate the hypothesis that spinal fusion surgery is an effective method to address spinal deformity-associated clinical problems, including magnitude of curvature (Cobb angle), pulmonary dysfunction, and pain. Method. A systematic review was carried out using Science Citation Index (SCI) Expanded (1900-present), Social Sciences Citation Index (1956-present), Arts and Humanities Citation Index (1965-present), MEDLINE (1950-present) and PUBMED Central databases (1887-present) to access information regarding efficacy of spine surgery in preventing or improving the health and function of patients diagnosed with scoliosis in adolescence. Results. Since 1950, more than 12,600 articles on scoliosis have been published, and nearly 50% (5721) focus on methods, rationale, outcome, and complications of surgical intervention. Among these, 82 articles have documented outcome for groups of >= 10 patients, treated for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, and followed for at least 2 years after treatment. These data provide an overview of the impact of spine surgery on scoliosis for 5780 patients as surgery methods and approaches have evolved. Conclusions. For most patients, a reduced magnitude of spinal curvature can be achieved through one or more spinal fusion surgeries. There is no evidence to support the premise that this result is correlated with improved pulmonary function or reduced pain.

Keywords: Access, Adolescence, Adolescent, Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Clinical, Complications, Data, Databases, Efficacy, Evidence, Function, Fusion, Health, Impact, Information, Intervention, Methods, Outcome, Pain, Patients, PUBMED, Pulmonary Function, Review, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scoliosis, Spinal, Spinal Fusion, Spine, Support, Surgery, Systematic Review, Treatment

? Fadyl, J.K., McPherson, K.M., Schluter, P.J. and Turner-Stokes, L. (2010), Factors contributing to work-ability for injured workers: Literature review and comparison with available measures. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **32** (14), 1173-1183.

Full Text: [2010\Dis Reh32, 1173.pdf](2010/Dis%20Reh32,%201173.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. Despite a range of factors being proposed in research literature to be key to ‘work-ability’, agreed definitions and boundaries of this concept are lacking. This review sought to identify and clarify key factors thought to contribute to individual work-ability, then compare these against existing measures of work-ability for people with injury. Method. A literature search was undertaken based on principles of systematic review. MEDLINE, AMED, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched. All potentially relevant articles were obtained and, if they met inclusion criteria, evaluated for quality. The search was expanded and repeated to identify currently available measures of work-ability for people with injury. These measures were then compared against components from the first search. Results. Thirty-four articles were obtained from the first search, and 23 provided information about factors that contribute to work-ability. Six broad categories were identified: physical, psychological, cognitive, social/behavioural, workplace factors, and factors outside the workplace. The follow-up search identified 10 measures. No one measure captured all six identified categories. Conclusions. Components contributing to work-ability go beyond the ability to perform particular work tasks. Measures intended to be used to inform vocational rehabilitation arguably need to consider all these factors to maximise likelihood of a sustainable return to work.

Keywords: Back-Pain, Databases, Definitions, Disability, Follow-up, Functional-Capacity Evaluations, Health, Information, Injury, Instability Scale, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Office Workers, Outcome Measures, Questionnaire, Rehabilitation, Research, Return, Return to Work, Review, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traumatic Brain-Injury, Vocational, Vocational Rehabilitation, Web of Science, Work Ability, Work Disability, Work Functioning

? Hayward, K., Barker, R. and Brauer, S. (2010), Interventions to promote upper limb recovery in stroke survivors with severe paresis: A systematic review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **32** (24), 1973-1986.

Full Text: [2010\Dis Reh32, 1973.pdf](2010/Dis%20Reh32,%201973.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. To investigate the effect of interventions that promote upper limb (UL) recovery in stroke survivors with severe paresis. Methods. A systematic search of the scientific literature from January 1970 to March 2009 was conducted using CINAHL, Cochrane, PEDro, PUBMED and Web of Science. keywords used included stroke, severe, hemiplegia, UL, task-oriented, robot, non-robot and electrical stimulation. Methodological quality of the studies was assessed using the PEDro rating scale. Studies were grouped into one of three intervention categories: robotic therapy, electrical stimulation or ‘other’ therapy. Results. Seventeen randomised controlled trials met the inclusion criteria. A ‘best evidence synthesis’ indicated strong evidence that robotic therapy provides a large beneficial effect and limited evidence that electrical stimulation and ‘other’ interventions provide a large beneficial effect on function. There is no evidence that these interventions influence use of the arm in everyday tasks. Conclusion. There are a number of newly developed interventions that enable stroke survivors with severe paresis to actively participate in task-oriented practice to promote UL recovery. While these interventions offer some promise for stroke survivors with severe paresis, ultimately, the effectiveness of these interventions will be dependent on whether they lead to restoration of function to the point at which the stroke survivor can practice everyday tasks.

Keywords: 2 Centers, Affected Arm, Cochrane, Effectiveness, Electrical Stimulation, Feedback, Intervention, Interventions, Lead, Literature, Methods, Motor Recovery, Neuromuscular Stimulation, Practice, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Review, Robot-Assisted Therapy, Robotic Therapy, Science, Single-Blind, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Upper Limb, Upper-Extremity, Web of Science

? Jones, F. and Riazi, A. (2011), Self-efficacy and self-management after stroke: A systematic review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **33** (10), 797-810.

Full Text: [2011\Dis Reh33, 797.pdf](2011/Dis%20Reh33,%20797.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. aEuro integral The purpose of this review is to examine (1) the influence of self-efficacy on rehabilitation outcomes post-stroke, and (2) the evidence to support self-management interventions based on self-efficacy principals for stroke survivors. Method. aEuro integral MEDLINE, EMBASE, Psychlit, Web of Science, AMED and Cochrane Databases for systematic reviews databases were searched for relevant articles in English between 2000 and ending in July 2009. Articles included (1) primary research testing relationships between self-efficacy and rehabilitation outcomes including the measuring impairment and activity or participation in a stroke population, and (2) research testing efficacy and effectiveness of self-management interventions designed specifically for a stoke population in which the principle theoretical framework is self-efficacy or a similar control cognition. Methodological quality appraisal and data extraction was carried out by two reviewers. Results. aEuro integral of the 104 articles that were identified by the search, 22 met the criteria to be included in the review. There is evidence that self-efficacy is an important variable associated with various outcomes post-stroke. These outcomes include quality of life or perceived health status, depression, ADL and, to a certain extent, physical functioning. Further empirical evidence is needed to extend these findings, and to determine whether self-efficacy has additional predictive value over and beyond the objective measures of impairment. There is also emerging evidence of benefits to be gained from programmes that target self-management based on self-efficacy principles; however, the optimal format of delivering these interventions for stroke survivors is not clear. Conclusions. aEuro integral There is a need for researchers, to work together with other stakeholders to develop and test interventions that can support self-management skills and confidence to make continued progress after stroke. This could help to reduce some of the negative consequences of stroke such as reduced quality of life and social isolation.

Keywords: Articles, Balance, Care, Cochrane, Cognition, Control, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Depression, Disability Following Stroke, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Falls Efficacy, Health Status, History, Intervention, Interventions, Outcomes, Perceived Control, Primary, Quality of Life, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Self-Efficacy, Self-Management, Social, Social Isolation, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

? Lindsay, S. and Edwards, A. (2013), A systematic review of disability awareness interventions for children and youth. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **35** (8), 623-646.

Full Text: [2013\Dis Reh35, 623.pdf](2013/Dis%20Reh35,%20623.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Children’s lack of knowledge about disability can adversely impact their attitudes toward people with disabilities. The purpose of this study is to review the common elements of effective disability awareness interventions. Methods: A systematic review of disability awareness interventions for children and youth was conducted to assess the effective components of these interventions. Electronic searches were conducted using OVID, CENTRAL, PsychInfo, ERIC, Social Science Citation Index, GreyNET Scopus and Google Scholar. The inclusion criteria included (i) an intervention raising awareness about disability, (ii) school-age children with the average age between 5-19 years old, (iii) at least one measurable outcome focusing on knowledge about disability or attitudes towards and/or acceptance of people with a disability and (iv) published article or grey literature. Results: of the 1031 articles that were identified in the search, 42 met the criteria to be included in the review. We classified the disability awareness interventions into 5 broad types including (i) social contact, (ii) simulation, (iii) curriculum, (iv) multi-media curriculum and (v) multiple components. Thirty-four studies showed an improvement in attitudes towards and/or acceptance of peers with disabilities. Eight of these studies also demonstrated an improvement in knowledge of people with disabilities. Five of the interventions found no support for improving knowledge about, or acceptance of people with disabilities. Conclusion: Disability awareness interventions can successfully improve children’s knowledge about and attitudes towards peers with a disability; they should include several different components over multiple sessions. Relevance: These findings are being used to further develop disability awareness interventions to help improve the social inclusion and participation of children with disabilities within mainstream classrooms.

Keywords: Acceptance, Age, Attitudes, Children, Citation, Criteria, Curriculum, Disability, Disability Awareness, Google, Google Scholar, High-School, Impact, Improvement, Improving Attitudes, Intellectual Disability, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Mental-Illness, Methods, Outcome, Participation, People With Disabilities, Physical-Disabilities, Positive Attitudes, Program, Purpose, Randomized Controlled Trial, Results, Review, School-Age, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Simulation, Social, Social Acceptance, Social Science Citation Index, Support, Systematic Review, Young-Children, Youth

? Saltychev, M., Aarimaa, V., Virolainen, P. and Laimi, K. (2015), Conservative treatment or surgery for shoulder impingement: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **37** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2015\Dis Reh37, 1.pdf](2015/Dis%20Reh37,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the evidence on effectiveness of surgery for shoulder impingement compared with conservative treatment. Data sources: Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and Science Citation Index databases were searched in March 2013 unrestricted by date or language. Study selection: Controlled randomized (RCT) or quasi-randomized clinical trials comparing surgery and conservative treatment of shoulder impingement were included. Data extraction: The methodological quality of each included trial was assessed according to the Cochrane Collaboration’s domain-based evaluation framework. Data synthesis: Of seven included RCTs, risk of systematic bias was considered to be low for two, high for four, and unclear for one RCT. The random-effect meta-analysis was conducted on four RCTs involving 347 subjects (173 surgically treated cases and 174 controls). There was no significant difference in changes in pain intensity between surgically and conservatively treated subjects (Hedges’s g = 0.01 in favor of conservative treatment, 95% CI = 0.27 to 0.30). Conclusion: Based on the review of seven RCTs, the evidence on effectiveness of surgical or conservative treatment of shoulder impingement was found to be limited. There was, however, moderate evidence that surgical treatment is not more effective than active exercises on reducing pain intensity caused by shoulder impingement.

Keywords: Acromioplasty, Acromioplasty, Active, Arthroscopic Surgery, Bias, Changes, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Conservative, Conservative Treatment, Data, Databases, Decompression, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Exercise, Exercises, Extraction, Follow-Up, Framework, Intensity, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Pain, Pain, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Rct, Rehabilitation Shoulder Impingement,Rotator Cuff, Review, Risk, Rotator Cuff Disease, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Shoulder Pain, Sources, Stage-Ii Impingement, Subacromial Impingement, Supervised Exercises, Surgery, Surgical Treatment, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial

? Cheng, R.T.S., Klainin-Yobas, P., Hegney, D. and Mackey, S. (2015), Factors relating to perioperative experience of older persons undergoing joint replacement surgery: An integrative literature review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, **37** (1), 9-24.

Full Text: [2015\Dis Reh37, 9.pdf](2015/Dis%20Reh37,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this literature review was to examine factors relating to the perioperative experience of older persons undergoing total hip and knee replacement surgery resulting from osteoarthritis. Method: A literature search was undertaken using databases CINAHL, PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science to provide relevant research articles. Articles were included if they examined the factors relating to the HRQOL, QOL and perioperative experience of older persons undergoing joint replacement surgery resulting from osteoarthritis. The use of Joanna Briggs Institute’s critical appraisal checklist facilitated a systematic appraisal of studies with regard to the scientific rigor of the studies. Results: Twenty-two publications were categorized into one main theme: “factors relating to perioperative experience” subcategorized into eight subthemes: “waiting time”, “pain and disability”, “mental health”, “race/ethnicity, age and gender”, “body image”, “coping and social support”, “patient education” and “care continuity”. Conclusion: There is a need to conduct further research to examine the perioperative experience of older persons undergoing joint replacement surgery, in particular, the lived perioperative experience of a diverse race, ethnicity and culture in an Asian population.

Keywords: Age, Arthroplasty, Articles, Asian, Culture, Databases, Ethnicity, Expectations, Experience, Factors, From, Health, Hip Replacement Surgery, HRQOL, Integrative, Knee, Knee Replacement, Knee Replacement Surgery, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Older, Older Adults, Osteoarthritis, Outcomes, Pain, Perioperative Experience, Perspective, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, QOL, Quality-Of-Life, Race, Research, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Social, Surgery, Systematic, Total HIP-Replacement, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Disability & Society

Full Journal Title: Disability & Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Herther, N.K. (2015), Citation analysis and discoverability: A critical challenge for disability studies. *Disability & Society*, **30** (1), 130-152.

Full Text: [2015\Dis Soc30, 130.pdf](2015/Dis%20Soc30,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: Disability is an identity, a culture/community/cause/power struggle; a rights movement demanding civil, ethical, political and social positions at tables of power, equality and social justice. This perspective forms the core of changes in the past 50years in legal, social and political arenas that have taken place and is essential to understanding the growth, depth and nature of Disability Studies as a separate and legitimate field of inquiry. This study focuses primarily on studying the evolving literature in the core aspects of Disability Studies, using citation and text analyses to study trends in publishing patterns and the field’s impact on the wider academic enterprise. Lack of thorough indexing to key journals made traditional citation analysis impossible, leading to the use of dissertations as a means to tease out useful information on the state of Disability Studies today. The most significant finding of the study is the lack of adequate indexing of key journals in standard scholarly databases, which can only limit the potential development of both the field and its impact/influence on related disciplines and professions. The study also found the significant role that dissertations can play in tracking new research directions.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Challenge, Changes, Citation, Citation Analysis, Databases, Development, Disability, Disciplines, Discovery, Education, Equality, Ethical, Field, Forms, Growth, Impact, Indexing, Information, Journals, Justice, Legal, Literature, Movement, Potential, Power, Professions, Publishing, Research, Rights, Role, Social, Social And Political, Social Justice, Standard, State, Trends, Understanding

# Title: Disaster Advances

Full Journal Title: Disaster Advances

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Qian, G. (2012), Scientometrics analysis on the research field of Wenchuan earthquake. *Disaster Advances*, **5** (4), 704-707.

Full Text: 2012\Dis Adv5, 704.pdf

Abstract: Many academic researches about Wenchuan earthquake have been carried out since 2008 till now. This paper aims to analyze the research field of the Wenchuan Earthquake by using scientometrics and scientific visualization techniques. CiteSpace II was used to map the intellectual structure of the research field of the Wenchuan Earthquake based on 1075 documents that appear in academic literatures on this topic between 2008 and 2012 and the co-citation maps analyzed and visualized here show the major areas of research, prominent articles, major knowledge producers and journals in the research field of the Wenchuan Earthquake.

Keywords: Citespace II, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Earthquake, Field, Information Visualization, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Research, Science, Scientometrics, Structure, Techniques, Till, Topic, Visualization, Wenchuan Earthquake

# Title: Discovery

Full Journal Title: Discovery

ISO Abbreviated Title: Discovery

JCR Abbreviated Title: Discovery

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Price, D.S. (1956), The exponential curve of science. *Discovery*, **17** (6), 240-243.

Full Text: 1956\ Discovery17, 240.pdf

# Title: Disease Markers

Full Journal Title: Disease Markers

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wu, J., Yin, R.X., Lin, Q.Z., Guo, T., Shi, G.Y., Sun, J.Q., Shen, S.W. and Li, Q. (2014), Two polymorphisms in the fractalkine receptor CX3CR1 gene influence the development of atherosclerosis: A meta-analysis. *Disease Markers*, Article Number: 913678.

Full Text: [2014\Dis Mar, 913678.pdf](2014/Dis%20Mar,%20913678.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The associations between the Fractalkine receptor (CX3CR1) gene T280M (rs3732378) and V249I (rs3732379) polymorphisms and atherosclerosis (AS) risk are conflicting. The aim of this meta-analysis was undertaken to assess their associations. Methods. PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Medline, Cochrane database, and CNKI were searched to get the genetic association studies. All statistical analyses were done with Stata 11.0. Results. Twenty-five articles involving 49 studies were included in the final meta-analysis. The analysis showed that the 280M allele carriers of the CX3CR1 T280M polymorphism decreased the risk of AS and coronary artery disease (CAD) in the heterozygous state but increased the risk of ischemic cerebrovascular disease (ICVD) in the homozygote state. The 249I allele carriers of the CX3CR1 V249I polymorphism decreased the risk of AS and CAD in the heterozygous state. The V249I-T280M combined genotype VITM and IITM also decreased the risk of AS. Conclusions. The present meta-analysis suggests that the CX3CR1 T280M and V249I polymorphisms are associated with the susceptibility to AS. However, the results should be interpreted with caution because of the high heterogeneity in the meta-analysis.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Artery, Articles, Association, Atherosclerosis, Cad, Cerebrovascular Disease, Cerebrovascular-Disease, Chemokine, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Database, Disease, Early-Onset, Gene, Genetic, Heterogeneity, Influence, Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease, Lesion Formation, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Stata, State, Statistical Analyses, Susceptibility, T280m, V249i, Vascular-Disease, Web Of Science

# Title: Diseases of the Colon & Rectum

Full Journal Title: Diseases of the Colon & Rectum

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Campos, F.G., Habr-Gama, A., Nahas, S.C. and Perez, R.O. (2012), Abdominoperineal excision: Evolution of a centenary operation. *Diseases of the Colon & Rectum*, **55** (8), 844-853.

Full Text: [2012\Dis Col Rec55, 844.pdf](2012/Dis%20Col%20Rec55,%20844.pdf)

Abstract: During the last century, great improvements have been made in rectal cancer management regarding preoperative staging, pathologic assessment, surgical technique, and multimodal therapies. Surgically, there was a move from a strategy characterized by simple perineal excision to complex procedures performed by means of a laparoscopic approach, and more recently with the aid of robotic systems. Perhaps the most important advance is that rectal cancer is no longer a fatal disease as it was at the beginning of the 20th century. This achievement is definitely due in part to Ernest Mile’s contribution regarding lymphatic spread of tumor cells, which helped clarify the natural history of the disease and the proper treatment alternatives. He advocated a combined approach with the rationale to clear “the zone of upward spread.” The aim of the present paper is to present a brief review concerning the evolution of rectal cancer surgery, focusing attention on Miles’ abdominoperineal excision of the rectum (APR) and its controversies and refinements over time. Although APR has currently been restricted to a small proportion of patients with low rectal cancer, recent propositions to excise the rectum performing a wider perineal and a proper pelvic floor resection have renewed interest on this procedure, confirming that Ernest Miles’ original ideas still influence rectal cancer management after more than 100 years.

Keywords: Abdominoperineal Excision, Abdominoperineal Resection, Achievement, Advance, Alternatives, Approach, Assessment, Cancer, Carcinoma, Classic Articles, Colorectal Surgery, Disease, Ernest Miles, Evolution, History, Laparoscopic, Local Recurrence, Lymphatic Spread, Management, Natural, Natural History, Patients, Pelvic, Pelvic Colon, Pelvic Floor, Perineo-Abdominal Excision, Preoperative, Procedure, Procedures, Recent, Rectal Cancer, Rectal-Cancer Surgery, Rectum, Resection, Review, Small, Strategy, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Survival, Systems, Total Mesorectal Excision, Treatment, Tumor

? Sirany, A.M.E., Nygaard, R.M. and Morken, J.J. (2015), The ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure for anal fistula: A mixed bag of results. *Diseases of the Colon & Rectum*, **58** (6), 604-612.

Full Text: 2015\Dis Col Rec58, 604.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure, a sphincter-preserving technique, aims to obtain complete, durable healing, while preserving fecal continence in the treatment of transsphincteric anal fistulas. OBJECTIVE: This was a systematic review to evaluate the outcomes of the originally described (classic) ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure and the identified technical variations of the procedure. DATA SOURCES: PubMed, Web of Science, and the archive of Diseases of the Colon & Rectum were searched with the terms “ligation of intersphincteric fistula” and “ligation of intersphincteric fistula tract.” STUDY SELECTION: Original, English-language studies reporting the primary healing rate for each technical variation of the ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure were included. Studies were excluded when the technique used was unclear or when primary healing rate was reported in a pooled manner including outcomes from multiple technical variations of the ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure. INTERVENTION: Outcomes associated with all of the technical variations of the ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure were investigated. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The main outcome measured was primary healing rate. Secondary outcome measures included time to healing, changes in continence, and risk factors for failure. RESULTS: In all, 26 studies met criteria for review, including 1 randomized controlled trial and 25 cohort/case series. Seven technical variations of the ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure were identified and classified according to the surgical technique. Primary healing rates ranged from 47% to 95%. LIMITATIONS: The levels of evidence available in the published works are relatively low, as indicated by the Oxford Center for Evidence-Based Medicine evidence levels. CONCLUSIONS: The ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract procedure is a promising treatment option for transsphincteric fistulas, with reasonable success rates and minimal impact on continence. The true efficacy of the procedure is unknown because of the number of technical variations and the pooled results reported in the literature.

Keywords: Advancement Flap, Anal, Anal Fistula, Anal Fistulas, Background, Biolift Procedure, Changes, Continence, Controlled Trial, Criteria, Early Experience, Efficacy, Evidence, Failure, Fistula, Healing, High Transsphincteric Fistulas, Impact, In-Ano, Intervention, Lift, Ligation Of The Intersphincteric Fistula Tract, Limitation, Limitations, Literature, Management, Medicine, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Primary, Procedure, Published Works, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Rates, Reporting, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Selection, Short-Term Outcomes, Sphincter-Saving Technique, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Systematic Review, Transsphincteric Anal Fistula, Treatment, Treatment Option, Trial, Web Of Science

# Title: Diseases of the Esophagus

Full Journal Title: Diseases of the Esophagus

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, L. and Yu, S.Y. (2011), Meta-analysis: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug use and the risk of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. *Diseases of the Esophagus*, **24** (8), 544-549.

Full Text: [2011\Dis Eso24, 544.pdf](2011\Dis%20Eso24,%20544.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) use and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) has remained unclear. To evaluate the relationship between NSAID use and risk of ESCC, we searched the MEDLINE, Biosis, Web of Science and ISI proceedings databases up to September 2010, together with a manual search of reference lists of relevant articles. Studies evaluating the association between exposure to NSAIDs and risk of ESCC were included. The analyses used random-effect or fixed-effect model based on homogeneity analysis. Seven studies (six case-control studies and one nested case-control study) were included in this meta-analysis. NSAID use was associated with a reduced risk of ESCC (odds ratio = 0.58, 95% confidence interval = 0.47 to 0.72). Specific analysis for aspirin and non-aspirin NSAIDs yielded similar results. There was a protective association between NSAIDs and ESCC. This finding warrants more prospective studies evaluating the relationship between NSAIDs and ESCC.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Aspirin, Aspirin Use, Association, Cancer-Cells, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Case-Control Study, Chemoprevention, Cycle Arrest, Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression, Databases, Drug, Drug Use, ESCC, Exposure, Gastric-Cancer, Inhibitors, ISI, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Nested Case-Control, Nsaids, Prospective Studies, Ratio, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Risk, Science, Sphincter-Relaxing Drugs, Web of Science

? Wu, J., Pan, Y.M., Wang, T.T. and Hu, B. (2014), Confocal laser endomicroscopy for detection of neoplasia in Barrett’s esophagus: A meta-analysis. *Diseases of the Esophagus*, **27** (3), 248-254.

Full Text: [2014\Dis Eso27, 248.pdf](2014/Dis%20Eso27,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: Barrett’s esophagus (BE) is associated with an increased risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma, and the recommended guideline for detection of neoplasia is surveillance endoscopy with random four-quadrant biopsies. Recently, a novel technique, confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE), has emerged and enabled the endoscopist to perform a real-time histologic assessment of the gastrointestinal tract. We aimed to assess the accuracy of CLE in diagnosing BE-associated neoplasia by pooling data of existing trials. Databases including PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, the Science Citation Index and momentous meeting abstracts were searched and evaluated by two reviewers independently. Meta-analysis was performed. Pooling data were conducted in a fixed effect model or a random effects model. Eight studies involving 709 patients and 4008 specimens were analyzed. In a per-patient analysis, the pooled sensitivity of CLE for detection of neoplasia was 89% (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.80-0.95), and the specificity was 75% (95% CI, 0.69-0.81). The area under the curve under the summary receiver operating characteristic was 0.9472. In a per-location analysis, the pooled sensitivity of CLE for detection of neoplasia was 70% (95% CI, 0.65-0.74), and the specificity was 91% (95% CI, 0.90-0.92). The area under the curve under the summary receiver operating characteristic was 0.9509. CLE is a reasonable, promising modality for management of patients with BE; more prospective trials need doing to determine whether it is superior to traditional method in diagnosing BE-associated neoplasia.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Assessment, Barrett’S Esophagus, Citation, Confidence, Confocal Laser Endomicroscopy, Controlled-Trial, Data, Databases, Effects, Embase, Endoscopy, Guideline, Heterogeneity, In-Vivo, International Multicenter, Interval, Intestinal Metaplasia, Laser, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microscopy, Model, Patients, Prospective, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Roc Curve, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Specificity, Surveillance

? Nie, S., Chen, T., Yang, X., Huai, P. and Lu, M. (2014), Association of Helicobacter pylori infection with esophageal adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Diseases of the Esophagus*, **27** (7), 645-653.

Full Text: [2014\Dis Eso27, 645.pdf](2014/Dis%20Eso27,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: To evaluate the relationship of Helicobacter pylori and cytotoxin-associated gene A (CagA) positive strains with esophageal neoplasm, including esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), the authors conducted a meta-analysis using a predefined protocol. PubMed, Web of Science, China biology medical literature database, Wanfang, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure were searched for relevant articles from the first available year to April 8, 2013. The fixed or random effect pooled measure was selected based on heterogeneity among studies, which was evaluated using Q test and the I-2 of Higgins and Thompson. Metaregression was used to explore the sources of between-study heterogeneity. Publication bias was analyzed by Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s regression test. The association was assessed by odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI). A total of 28 eligible studies were included in the meta-analysis. There was a significant inverse association between H. pylori infection (pooled OR, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.44-0.73) and EAC; CagA-positive H. pylori strains were less likely to be associated with EAC compared with CagA-negative strains (pooled OR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.52-0.79). However, there was no statistically significant association between H. pylori/CagA-positive H. pylori strains infection and ESCC, and the pooled ORs were 1.16 (95% CI, 0.83-1.60) and 0.97 (95% CI, 0.79-1.19). But significant associations between CagA-positive H. pylori strains infection and ESCC risk were found in the stratified analysis of the study location (Asian and non-Asian), and the summary ORs were 0.74 (95% CI, 0.57-0.97) and 1.41 (95% CI, 1.02-1.94). H. pylori infection and CagA-positive strains are associated with decreased risk of EAC in the overall population. No significant association was found between H. pylori infection/CagA-positive strains and ESCC. But CagA-positive strains might have a positive association with ESCC in non-Asian population and an inverse association in Asian population.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Articles, Asian, Association, Authors, Barrett-Esophagus, Bias, Biology, Caga Seropositivity, Cancer-Risk, Carcinoma, Cell, China, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Database, Esophageal Adenocarcinoma, Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma, First, Gastric Atrophy, Gastroesophageal-Reflux Disease, Gene, Ghrelin, Helicobacter Pylori, Heterogeneity, Infection, Interval, Knowledge, Literature, Location, Measure, Medical, Medical Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neoplasm, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic-Cancer, Population, Prevalence, Protocol, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Regression, Risk, Science, Sources, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Strains, Web Of Science

# Title: Distance Education

Full Journal Title: Distance Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baggaley, J. (2010), The satirical value of virtual worlds. *Distance Education*, **31** (1), 115-119.

Full Text: [2010\Dis Edu31, 115.pdf](2010/Dis%20Edu31,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Imaginary worlds have been devised by artists and commentators for centuries to focus satirical attention on society’s problems. The increasing sophistication of three-dimensional graphics software is generating comparable ‘virtual worlds’ for educational USAge. Can such worlds play a satirical role suggesting developments in distance education practice and policy? The article examines the emergence of Hinterlife, a cartoon world run by a disarmingly despotic academic known to the real world only by his virtual name, Professor Horace. This article suggests that a healthy dose of satire can help distance education to overcome the problems generated in difficult economic times.

Keywords: Burnout, Diploma Mills, Education, Graphic Learning Environments, Mutual Deprivation, Online Learning, Plagiarism, Policy, Recession, Satire, Shared Misery, Virtual Worlds

? Halverson, L.R., Graham, C.R., Spring, K.J. and Drysdale, J.S. (2012), An analysis of high impact scholarship and publication trends in blended learning. *Distance Education*, **33** (3), 381-413.

Full Text: [2012\Dis Edu33, 381.pdf](2012/Dis%20Edu33,%20381.pdf)

Abstract: Blended learning is a diverse and expanding area of design and inquiry that combines face-to-face and online modalities. As blended learning research matures, numerous voices enter the conversation. This study begins the search for the center of this emerging area of study by finding the most cited scholarship on blended learning. Using Harzing’s Publish or Perish software (http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm), we determined the most frequently cited books, book chapters, and articles on the subject of blended learning, as well as the journals in which these highly cited articles appeared. Through these findings we offer some conclusions about where the conversations about blended learning are happening, which scholars are at the forefront of these conversations, and other emerging trends in blended learning scholarship.

Keywords: Analysis, Blended Learning, Classroom, Courses, Design, Education, Environment, Face-To-Face, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Hybrid Learning, Impact, Instructional-Model, Journals, Learning, Modalities, Online, Online Learning, Outcomes, Publication, Publication Impact and Trends, Publication Trends, Research, Satisfaction, Scholarship, Software, Students, Trends

# Title: Diversity & Distributions

Full Journal Title: [Diversity & Distributions](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/13669516.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1366-9516

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Field, R. (2000), A starting point for biodiversity literature. *Diversity & Distributions*, **6** (6), 325-326.

Full Text: [2000\Div Dis6, 325.pdf](2000\Div%20Dis6,%20325.pdf)

? Richardson, D.M. and Pyšek, P. (2008), Fifty years of invasion ecology - the legacy of Charles Elton. *Diversity & Distributions*, **14** (2), 161-168.

Full Text: [2008\Div Dis14, 161.pdf](2008\Div%20Dis14,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: The publication, in 1958, of Charles Elton’s book The ecology of invasions by animals and plants launched the systematic study of biological invasions. Invasion ecology has grown to become an important multi-disciplinary subfield of ecology with growing links to many other disciplines. This paper examines the citation history of Elton’s book using the Web of Science. We also examine Elton’s influence in shaping the current research agenda in invasion ecology, for which we use the 28 papers in a special issue of Diversity and Distributions (Volume 14: 2) as a representative sample. After 50 years, Elton’s book remains the most cited single source in the field (> 1500 citations), and is cited more often every year (> 100 times) than any other invasion-related publication, including influential papers in journals. Most citations to Elton’s book refer to particular topics/concepts covered in the book, rather than citing it as a general reference about invasions. The shift in the distribution of topics/concepts cited with reference to Elton over time follows the same trend as for biogeography and ecology in general (increasing emphasis on analytical studies, multi-scale analyses, multi-disciplinary studies, etc.). Some topics emphasized by Elton are still the focus of current research (dispersal and spread of invasive organisms, impact on biodiversity, role of disturbance and enemy release) but several prominent themes in modern studies were not addressed by Elton. The emergence of new themes can be attributed to a general change in approach and emphasis underpinning research questions in conservation biogeography and applied ecology over the last half century (risk analysis, multi-scale comparisons, propagule pressure, experimental approaches) and to the recent emergence and increasing availability of large data sets on the distribution of introduced species and to the emergence of key technologies (e.g. geographic information systems, modelling techniques, including niche-based modelling, and molecular methods). Half a century after its publication, Charles Elton’s book on invasions remains influential, but massive changes in the status of invasions and other environmental issues worldwide, together with advances in technology, are reshaping the game rules and priorities of invasion ecology.

Keywords: Advances, Analyses, Analysis, Animals, Approach, Availability, Biodiversity, Biogeography, Biological, Biological Invasions, Changes, Citation, Citations, Conservation, Data, Dispersal, Distribution, Disturbance, Ecology, Environmental, Experimental, Field, General, Geographic Information, Geographic Information Systems, History, Impact, Information, Information Systems, Introduced Species, Invasive, Journals, Methods, Modelling, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Plants, Pressure, Publication, Release, Research, Research Agenda, Risk, Risk Analysis, Role, Source, Species, Systems, Techniques, Technologies, Technology, Trend, Web of Science

? Carrillo-Gavilan, M.A. and Vila, M. (2010), Little evidence of invasion by alien conifers in Europe. *Diversity & Distributions*, **16** (2), 203-213.

Full Text: 2010\Div Dis16, 203.pdf

Abstract: Aim Conifers are invasive species in many parts of the world, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. There are many introduced conifers in Europe, but their status as alien species is poorly documented. We conducted a comprehensive literature review to ascertain the extent to which alien conifers can be considered invasive. Location Europe. Methods We reviewed the historical record of alien conifer invasion in Europe (i.e. species with a native range outside the continental boundaries of Europe) by screening the DAISIE database and the ISI Web of Science. Results According to DAISIE, there are 54 alien conifer species in Europe. Pseudotsuga menziesii is the species recorded as naturalized in the most countries (12) and the UK is the country with the most naturalized species (18). Thirty-seven of these conifers have been studied, to some extent, in a total of 131 papers (212 records). Nevertheless, only a few papers have investigated aspects related to biological invasions. In fact, the species are not referred to as alien by the authors in more than half of the papers (66%). Twenty-five per cent of the papers have investigated plant traits, 46% are about biotic and abiotic factors influencing tree performance and 29% deal with ecological and economic impacts. Most papers are related to entomology, dealing with natural enemies affecting the alien conifers. Main conclusions Scientists have not yet perceived alien conifers in Europe as problematic species. Moreover, the low introduction effort, long lag-time since plantation and phylogenetic closeness between alien and native conifers are possible reasons for their low expansion in Europe to date. From a management point of view, careful observations of sites with alien conifers is necessary to watch for new invasions. From a scientific perspective, thorough analyses of the extent that introduction, rates of naturalization and biogeographical differences influence invasive spread between the two hemispheres will prove timely.

Keywords: Authors, Biological Invasions, Biological Invasions, Ecology, Elatobium-Abietinum Walker, Europe, Forest, Green Spruce Aphid, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Methods, Natural Enemies, Naturalization Hypothesis, Papers, Phylogenetic Relatedness, Picea-Sitchensis, Pinus-Radiata, Plant, Plant Invasions, Propagule Pressure, Review, Science, Screening, Sitka Spruce, South-America, Tree Invasions, UK, Web of Science

# Title: DNA and Cell Biology

Full Journal Title: DNA and Cell Biology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guo, L., Tang, K., Quan, Z.X., Zhao, Z.H. and Jiang, D.M. (2014), Association between seven common OPG genetic polymorphisms and osteoporosis risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (1), 29-39.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 29.pdf

Abstract: Functional polymorphisms of the osteoprotegerin (OPG) gene are known to be involved in bone mineral density and the development of osteoporosis; however, some conflicting results have been reported. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive assessment of the relationship between seven common OPG genetic polymorphisms (T149C, A163G, G209A, T245G, T950C, G1181C, and C1217T) and osteoporosis risk. A literature search for eligible studies published before August 1st, 2013 was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) databases. Pooled odds ratios and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals were used to evaluate the strength of the association under fixed- or random-effect models according to a heterogeneity test. All analyses were performed using the STATA software, version 12.0. Fourteen case-control studies with a total of 2383 osteoporosis cases and 2280 healthy controls were included in this meta-analysis. Among the seven polymorphisms, A163G and G1181C revealed significant associations with osteoporosis risk. For A163G (rs3102735), the combined results showed that the G allele of the A163G polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk of osteoporosis. Stratified analyses showed that the magnitude of the effect was similar in Caucasian and postmenopausal woman subgroups. For G1181C (rs2073618), however, we found that individuals with the C allele of the G1181C polymorphism had a decreased risk of osteoporosis, especially in Asian and postmenopausal woman subgroups. in summary, this meta-analysis indicated that the G allele of the OPG A163G polymorphism might increase osteoporosis risk in Caucasians, whereas individuals with the C allele of the G1181C polymorphism had a decreased risk of osteoporosis, especially in Asians. Both of these effects were observed in postmenopausal women. These polymorphisms could probably be used with other genetic markers together to identify individuals at a high risk of osteoporosis.

Keywords: Activator, Analyses, Asian, Assessment, Association, Bone, Bone-Mineral Density, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Chinese Postmenopausal Women, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Effects, Fracture Risk, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Osteoporosis, Osteoprotegerin Gene, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Promoter, Pubmed, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Risk, Science, Software, Strength, Susceptibility, Version, Vitamin-D-Receptor, Web of Science, Women

? Wang, Y., Kong, C.Z., Zhang, Z., Yang, C.M. and Li, J. (2014), Relationships between CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (3), 171-181.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 171.pdf

Abstract: This meta-analysis aims at evaluating the relationships between CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms and bladder cancer risk. The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched from inception through November 1st, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted with the use of the STATA 12.0 software. The relationships were evaluated by calculating the pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Eight case-control studies with a total of 2120 bladder cancer patients and 2061 healthy subjects met the inclusion criteria. Ten common polymorphisms in the CYP1A1 gene were assessed. The results of our meta-analysis suggested that CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms might be strongly correlated with an increased risk of bladder cancer (allele model: OR=1.23, 95%CI=1.08-1.39, p=0.001; dominant model: OR=1.25, 95%CI=1.07-1.46, p=0.005; respectively), especially for 11599G>C, 2455A>G, 3810T>C, and 113T>C polymorphisms. A subgroup analysis was done to investigate the effect of ethnicity on an individual’s risk of bladder cancer. Our results revealed positive significant correlations between CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms and an increased risk of bladder cancer among Asians (allele model: OR=1.33, 95%CI=1.08-1.65, p=0.009; dominant model: OR=1.37, 95%CI=1.02-1.85, p=0.034; respectively), but not among Caucasians (all p<0.05). Our findings provide convincing evidence that CYP1A1 genetic polymorphisms may contribute to susceptibility to bladder cancer, especially for 11599G>C, 2455A>G, 3810T>C, and 113T>C polymorphisms among Asians.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Criteria, Cyp1a1, Cytochrome-P450 Enzymes, Databases, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Gstm1, Gstt1, Induction, Intervals, Language, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Model, Patients, Polymorphisms, Predisposition, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Transcription, Turkish Population, Web of Science

? Wang, Y., Kong, C.Z., Zhang, Z., Yang, C.M. and Li, J. (2014), Role of CDH1 promoter polymorphism and DNA methylation in bladder carcinogenesis: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (4), 205-216.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 205.pdf

Abstract: Increasing scientific evidences suggest that CDH1 gene promoter polymorphism and DNA methylation may contribute to the development and progression of bladder cancer, but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to assess the role of CDH1 gene promoter polymorphism and methylation in bladder carcinogenesis. An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through April 1, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio with 95% confidence interval was calculated. Fifteen studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 824 bladder cancer patients and 818 healthy controls being assessed. Our meta-analysis revealed that the A variant of CDH1 -160C, A polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of bladder cancer. Further analysis by pathological subtype indicated that patients with invasive carcinoma had a higher frequency of CDH1 -160A variant than those with superficial carcinoma. We analyzed the methylation frequency of CDH1 gene in 608 bladder cancer samples and 338 normal bladder samples. Our data strongly suggest that the CDH1 promoter methylation frequencies in bladder cancer tissues were greater than those in normal control tissues. In conclusion, our meta-analysis indicates that promoter polymorphism and methylation of CDH1 gene may be involved in the development and progression of bladder cancer. CDH1 gene promoter polymorphism and methylation might be promising biomarkers for the diagnosis and prognosis of bladder cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomarkers, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Detection, Carcinoma, Confidence, Control, Data, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, DNA, DNA Methylation, E-Cadherin Gene, Expression, Gene, Hypermethylation, Interval, Invasive, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Multiple Genes, Normal, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphism, Prognosis, Progression, Pubmed, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Transitional-Cell Carcinoma, Tumor Progression, Urinary-Bladder, Web of Science

? Qi, M., Huang, X.Y., Zhou, L. and Zhang, J.L. (2014), Four Polymorphisms of VEGF (+405C>G, -460T>C, -2578C>A, and -1154G>A) in susceptibility to psoriasis: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (4), 234-244.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 234.pdf

Abstract: The contribution of genetic polymorphisms in the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene to psoriasis risk is a controversial topic. The aim of this meta-analysis was to investigate large-scale evidence to determine the degree to which four common VEGF polymorphisms (+405C>G [dbSNP: rs2010963], -460T>C [dbSNP: rs833061], -2578C>A [dbSNP: rs699947], and -1154G>A [dbSNP: rs1570360]) are associated with susceptibility to psoriasis. A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database was conducted to identify all eligible studies published before September 15, 2013. The principal outcome measure for evaluating the strength of the association was crude odds ratios (ORs) along with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs). Two thousand five hundred thirty-one patients and 2670 controls from nine case-control studies detailing a possible association between the VEGF genotypes and psoriasis risk were selected. Our meta-analysis provides evidence that two independent alleles +405G and -460C may be a protective factor for psoriasis in Asians, whereas the -1154A allele had a slight but statistically significant preventive effect on the development of psoriasis in Caucasians. The -2578C>A polymorphism, however, did not correlate with any significant difference between patients and healthy controls, even when the groups were stratified by ethnicity. Results from the meta-analysis do support the hypothesis that single-nucleotide polymorphism markers at +405C>G, -460C>T, and -1154G>A of the VEGF gene may serve as biological markers of psoriasis. Future studies should investigate interactions among multiple genotypes and environmental exposures to identify the role of proangiogenic markers in psoriasis and to delineate the underlying mechanisms of psoriasis.

Keywords: Association, Biological, Biological Markers, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Contribution, Database, Development, Early-Onset, Endothelial-Growth-Factor, Environmental, Ethnicity, Evidence, Exposures, Factor Gene Polymorphisms, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Groups, Growth, Growth Factor, Heterogeneity, Identification, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Measure, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Psoriasis, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Strength, Support, Susceptibility, Topic, Tumor Angiogenesis, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, VEGF, Web of Science

? Liu, D.J., Liu, Y., Ran, L.M. and Li, D.T. (2014), Genetic variants in interleukin genes and susceptibility to IgA nephropathy: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (6), 345-354.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 345.pdf

Abstract: Many existing studies have demonstrated that genetic variants in interleukin (IL) genes might have an impact on an individual’s susceptibility to IgA nephropathy (IgAN); but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationships between IL genetic variants and IgAN risk. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and China BioMedicine (CBM) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases from inception through August 1, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 1135 IgAN patients and 1603 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis results revealed that genetic variants in IL-1 and IL-1RN genes were associated with an increased risk of IgAN. However, similar associations were not observed in IL-6, IL-10, and IL-22R genes. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that there were significant associations between IL genetic variants and an increased risk of IgAN among both Asian and Caucasian populations. Meta-regression analyses showed that gene types may be a major source of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. The present meta-analysis suggests that IL genetic variants may contribute to the risk of IgAN, especially in IL-1 and IL-1RN genes.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Bias, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Databases, Ethnicity, Family, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Variants, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Human Mesangial Cells, IL-1, IL-10, IL-6, Impact, Knowledge, Mechanisms, Mediator, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Monocytes, Nephropathy, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Populations, Proliferation, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Release, Risk, Science, Software, Source, Susceptibility, TGF-Beta, Web Of Science

? Zheng, W., Wang, L., Su, X. and Hu, X.F. (2014), MTP-493G > T polymorphism and susceptibility to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (6), 361-369.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 361.pdf

Abstract: Microsomal transfer protein (MTP), a lipid transfer protein localized in the endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes and enterocytes, plays an important role in the development of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Many existing studies have demonstrated that a common polymorphism (- 493G > T, rs1800591 G > T) in the MTP gene may be implicated in the development and progression of NAFLD, but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta- analysis aimed to investigate whether MTP - 493G > T polymorphism may be a potential risk factor for NAFLD. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through October 1, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Eleven clinical case-control studies with a total of 636 NAFLD cases and 918 healthy controls met the inclusion criteria. Our meta- analysis results revealed that MTP - 493G > T polymorphism was strongly correlated with an increased risk of NAFLD. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that MTP - 493G > T polymorphism might increase individuals’ susceptibility to NAFLD among both Caucasian and non-Caucasian populations. No publication bias was observed in this meta- analysis. In short, the present meta- analysis indicates that MTP - 493G > T polymorphisms may contribute to individuals’ susceptibility to NAFLD. Thus, MTP - 493G > T polymorphism may be a valuable and practical biomarker for early detection of NAFLD.

Keywords: Accumulation, Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Clinical, Criteria, Databases, Development, Disease, Early Detection, Ethnicity, Gene, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Hepatic Steatosis, Hepatocytes, Infected Patients, Insulin-Resistance, Lipid, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Nafld, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Potential, Progression, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Triglyceride Transfer Protein, Web Of Science

? Chen, Y.Z., Liu, D., Zhao, Y.X., Wang, H.T., Gao, Y. and Chen, Y. (2014), Diagnostic performance of serum macrophage inhibitory CYTOKINE-1 in pancreatic cancer: A meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (6), 370-377.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 370.pdf

Abstract: Many existing studies have demonstrated that the macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1 (MIC-1) might be a powerful diagnostic biomarker in patients with pancreatic cancer; but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the diagnostic performance of serum MIC-1 in pancreatic cancer. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, China BioMedicine (CBM), and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases from their inception through August 1st, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using Meta-Disc version 1.4 and STATA version 12.0 software. Crude standardized mean difference (SMD) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated. Data from selected studies were pooled to yield summary sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratio (LR), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve. Ten case-control studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 1235 pancreatic cancer patients and 730 healthy subjects. Our meta-analysis results revealed that serum MIC-1 levels in pancreatic patients were higher than those of healthy subjects (SMD = 1.38, 95% CI = 1.15-1.62, p < 0.001). The area under the SROC curve was 0.92 (SE = 0.020); the pooled sensitivity was 0.79 (95% CI = 0.77-0.82); and the pooled specificity was 0.86 (95% CI = 0.84-0.88). The pooled positive LR was 6.20 (95% CI = 1.24-30.91); the pooled DOR was 35.73 (95% CI = 18.52-68.93). In conclusion, the present meta-analysis suggests that serum MIC-1 may be a useful diagnostic biomarker with high sensitivity and specificity for identifying pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomarker, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Diagnostic, Differentiation, Epidemiology, GDF15, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Human Breast, Induction, Intervals, Knowledge, Likelihood Ratio, Macrophage, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Performance, Phase-II, Pubmed, Scale, Science, SE, Sensitivity, Serum, Software, Specificity, Tissue, Version, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 378.pdf

Abstract: Published data regarding the association between the XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and head and neck cancer (HNC) susceptibility showed inconsistent results. This meta-analysis of eligible literatures was performed to draw a more precise estimation of the relationship. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science with a time limit of Oct 28, 2013. Summary odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CIs were used to assess the strength of association between XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism and HNC susceptibility using random-effect model. A total of 27 case-control studies including 5942 cases and 9041 controls were included for analysis. Meta-analysis of total studies showed that the XRCC1 Arg399Gln variant carriers were not susceptible to HNC (AA vs. GG: OR = 0.92, 95% CI = 0.77-1.11; AG vs. GG: OR = 1.05, 95% CI = 0.76-1.44; the dominant model AA + AG vs. GG: OR = 1.00, 95% CI = 0.78-1.29; the recessive model AA vs. AG + GG: OR = 0.91, 95% CI = 0.71-1.16). Further, subgroup analyses by ethnicity and source of controls did not identify any significant associations of XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism with head and neck susceptibility in any populations. Our meta-analysis suggested that the XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism was not a risk factor for HNC susceptibility.

Keywords: Ag, Analyses, Analysis, Arg399gln, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Data, DNA-Repair Genes, Ethnicity, Frequency, Head And Neck Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Neck, Oral-Cancer, Polish Population, Polymorphism, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Smoking, Source, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Strength, Susceptibility, Variants, Web Of Science, XPD, XRCC1

? Gao, H.H., Gao, L.B. and Wen, J.M. (2014), Correlations of MCP-1 -2518A > G polymorphism and serum levels with cerebral infarction risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (8), 522-530.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 522.pdf

Abstract: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between the monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) -2518A > G (rs1024611 A > G) polymorphism and its serum levels, and the risk of cerebral infarction. The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before October 1st, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Twelve case-control studies that met all the inclusion criteria were included in this meta-analysis. A total of 1272 patients with cerebral infarction and 1210 healthy control subjects were involved in this meta-analysis. Our meta-analysis results reveal that the MCP-1 -2518A > G polymorphism might increase the risk of cerebral infarction (A allele vs. G allele: OR=1.37, 95% CI: 1.18-1.60, p < 0.001; GA + AA vs. GG: OR=1.33, 95% CI: 1.09-1.62, p = 0.005; respectively). Furthermore, cerebral infarction patients had higher levels of serum MCP-1 than did healthy control subjects (SMD = 2.96, 95% CI: 2.00-3.92, p < 0.001). Statistical analysis revealed no evidence of publication bias in this meta-analysis (all p > 0.05). Our findings indicate that the MCP-1 -2518A > G polymorphism and serum MCP-1 levels may contribute to the development of cerebral infarction. Thus, the MCP-1 -2518A > G polymorphism and serum MCP-1 levels could be potential biomarkers for the early detection of cerebral infarction.

Keywords: Acute Ischemic-Stroke, Analysis, Articles, Association, Bias, Biomarkers, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, CCl2, Cells, Cerebral, Cerebral Infarction, Chemokine, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Criteria, Databases, Development, Early Detection, Evidence, Gene, Gg, Google, Google Scholar, Infarction, Infection, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1, Myocardial-Infarction, Patients, Polymorphism, Potential, Profiles, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Serum, Software, Statistical Analysis, Web Of Science

? Gao, H.H., Gao, L.B. and Wen, J.M. (2014), Genetic polymorphisms in the ESR1 gene and cerebral infarction risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (9), 605-615.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 605.pdf

Abstract: A number of studies have documented that estrogen receptor alpha (ESR1) may play an important role in the development and progression of cerebral infarction, but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between ESR1 genetic polymorphisms and cerebral infarction risk. The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before October 1, 2013, without any language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 1471 patients with cerebral infarction and 4688 healthy control subjects. Two common single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the ESR1 gene (rs2234693 T>C and rs9340799 A>G) were assessed. Our meta-analysis results revealed that ESR1 genetic polymorphisms might increase the risk of cerebral infarction. Subgroup analysis by SNP type indicated that both rs2234693 and rs9340799 polymorphisms in the ESR1 gene were strongly associated with an increased risk of cerebral infarction. Further subgroup analysis by ethnicity showed significant associations between ESR1 genetic polymorphisms and increased risk of cerebral infarction among both Asians and Caucasians. In the stratified subgroup analysis by gender, the results suggested that ESR1 genetic polymorphisms were associated with an increased risk of cerebral infarction in the female population. However, there were no statistically significant associations between ESR1 genetic polymorphisms and cerebral infarction risk in the male population. Meta-regression analyses also confirmed that gender might be a main source of heterogeneity. Our findings indicate that ESR1 genetic polymorphisms may contribute to the development of cerebral infarction, especially in the female population.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cerebral, Cerebral Infarction, Chinese Population, Cholesterol, Control, Convergence, Databases, Development, Disease, Estrogen, Estrogen Receptor Alpha, Estrogen-Receptor-Alpha, Ethnicity, Female, Gender, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Infarction, Ischemic-Stroke Risk, Language, Male, Menopause, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Prognosis, Progression, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Role, Science, SNP, Software, Source, Web Of Science

? Chen, Y.Z., Liu, D., Zhao, Y.X., Wang, H.T., Gao, Y. and Chen, Y. (2014), Relationships between p16 gene promoter methylation and clinicopathologic features of colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis of 27 cohort studies. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (10), 729-738.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 729.pdf

Abstract: Many existing studies have demonstrated that p16 promoter methylation might be correlated with the clinicopathologic features of colorectal cancer (CRC), but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationships between p16 promoter methylation and the clinicopathologic features of CRC. We searched the CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through August 1, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated under fixed-or random-effects models. Twenty-seven clinical cohort studies were included with a total of 3311 CRC patients. Our meta-analysis results revealed that p16 promoter methylation was associated with pathological characteristics of CRC (tumor, nodes, metastasis stage: OR=1.55, 95% CI: 1.14-2.13, p = 0.006; lymph node metastasis: OR= 2.40, 95% CI: 1.37-4.19, p = 0.002; histologic grade: OR= 2.72, 95% CI: 1.63-4.54, p < 0.001; Dukes stage: OR= 2.06, 95% CI: 1.57-2.71, p = 0.002; tumor size: OR= 1.99, 95% CI: 1.03-3.85, p = 0.041; location: OR= 2.49, 95% CI: 1.95-3.18, p < 0.001, respectively). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that there were also significant correlations between p16 gene promoter methylation and pathological characteristics of CRC among both Caucasian and Asian populations (all p < 0.05). Our meta-analysis suggests that promoter methylation of the p16 gene may be strongly correlated with the clinicopathologic features of CRC. Thus, p16 gene promoter methylation may be a potential biomarker for CRC.

Keywords: Aberrant Methylation, Analysis, Asian, Biomarker, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Caucasian, Cell-Lines, Characteristics, Clinical, Cohort, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlations, Databases, DNA Methylation, Ethnicity, From, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Intervals, Location, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methylation, Mgmt Genes, Microsatellite Instability, Models, Molecular-Detection, P16, Patients, Populations, Potential, Prognostic Value, Pubmed, Science, Size, Software, Tumor, Tumor-Suppressor Gene, Web Of Science

? Liu, Y., Wang, Z.H., Zhen, W., Lu, S.J., Liu, Z., Zou, L.Y. and Xu, J.J. (2014), Association between genetic polymorphisms in the ADAM33 gene and asthma risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (11), 793-801.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 793.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the associations between the rs3918396 G>A and rs528557 C>G polymorphisms in the disinterring and metalloproteinase domain 33 (ADAM33) gene and asthma risk. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through August 1st, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. Thirteen case-control studies were included with a total of 7104 asthma patients and 8172 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis results revealed that ADAM33 rs528557 C>G polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of asthma (all p<0.05). However, we found no correlation between the ADAM33 rs3918396 G>A polymorphism and asthma risk (all p>0.05). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity indicated that the ADAM33 rs528557 C>G polymorphism might be strongly associated with an increased risk of asthma among both Caucasian and Asian populations (All p<0.05). No significant association was found between the ADAM33 rs3918396 G>A polymorphism and the risk of asthma among the studied ethnicities (All p>0.05). The present meta-analysis suggests that the ADAM33 rs528557 C>G polymorphism may contribute to susceptibility to asthma. Thus, the ADAM33 rs528557 C>G polymorphism may be utilized as a biomarker for early diagnosis of asthma.

Keywords: Airway, Allergic-Asthma, Analysis, Asian, Association, Asthma, Biomarker, Bronchial Hyperresponsiveness, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Child Health, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Databases, Diagnosis, Disintegrin, Early Diagnosis, Environmental-Factors, Ethnicity, From, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Han Population, Intervals, Japanese Population, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Pubmed, Restrictions, Risk, Science, Severity, Software, Susceptibility, Susceptibility Gene, Web Of Science

? Chen, J.J., Li, Y.M., Zou, W.Y. and Fu, J.L. (2014), Relationships between CETP genetic polymorphisms and Alzheimer’s disease risk: A meta-analysis. *DNA and Cell Biology*, **33** (11), 807-815.

Full Text: 2014\DNA Rep33, 807.pdf

Abstract: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the CETP gene and the risk of Alzheimer’s disease (AD). The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched from inception through October 1, 2013, without language restrictions. Nine case-control studies with a total of 2172 AD patients and 8017 healthy controls were involved in this meta-analysis. Two common polymorphisms (rs708272 T>C and rs5882 A>G) in the CETP gene were assessed. Our meta-analysis results showed that CETP rs5882 A>G polymorphism might increase the risk of AD (A allele vs. G allele: odds ratio [OR]=1.11, 95% confidence interval [95% CI]=1.02-1.21, p=0.014; AA+AG vs. GG: OR=1.28, 95% CI=1.07-1.52, p=0.006; AA vs. GG: OR=1.32, 95% CI=1.10-1.70, p=0.003; AA vs. AG: OR=1.25, 95% CI=1.03-1.50, p=0.020; respectively). However, we found no correlations of CETP rs708272 T>C polymorphism with AD risk (all p>0.05). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested positive associations between CETP rs5882 A>G polymorphism and an increased risk of AD among Caucasians (A allele vs. G allele: OR=1.10, 95% CI=1.01-1.21, p=0.014; AA+AG vs. GG: OR=1.34, 95% CI=1.06-1.69, p=0.015; AA vs. GG: OR=1.35, 95% CI=1.07-1.70, p=0.011; respectively), but not among Asians (all p>0.05). No associations were found between CETP rs708272 T>C polymorphism and AD risk among both Asians and Caucasians (all p>0.05). Our findings provide empirical evidence that CETP rs5882 A>G polymorphism may contribute to susceptibility to AD, especially among Caucasians. However, CETP rs708272 T>C polymorphism does not seem to be an important determinant in the pathogenesis of AD.

Keywords: Abca1, Ad, Ag, Alzheimer’S, Alzheimer’S Disease, Analysis, Asians, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Correlations, Databases, Disease, Ester Transfer Protein, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene, Gg, Google, Google Scholar, Hdl, Heterogeneity, Impairment, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Nov, Odds Ratio, Pathogenesis, Pathways, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Restrictions, Reverse Cholesterol Transport, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

# Title: DNA Repair

Full Journal Title: [DNA Repair](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/15687864)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1568-7864

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Friedberg, E.C. (2003), Impact factors - and all that jazz. *DNA Repair*, **2** (8), 837-838.

Full Text: [2003\DNA Rep2, 837.pdf](2003\DNA%20Rep2,%20837.pdf)

? Friedberg, E.C. (2005), Journal impact factor, 2004. *DNA Repair*, **4** (10), 1066-1067.

Full Text: [2005\DNA Rep4, 1066.pdf](2005\DNA%20Rep4,%201066.pdf)

? Friedberg, E.C. (2010), A closer look at bibliometrics. *DNA Repair*, **9** (10), 1018-1020

Full Text: [2010\DNA Rep9, 1018.pdf](2010\DNA%20Rep9,%201018.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact Factor, Journals

# Title: Document, Information & Knowledge

Full Journal Title: [Document, Information & Knowledge](http://e48.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=TSQC&NaviLink=%e5%9b%be%e4%b9%a6%e6%83%85%e6%8a%a5%e7%9f%a5%e8%af%86)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1003-2797

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fang, Y.P. (2006), A statistical analysis on the papers and authors of document, information and knowledge since its’s transforming edition. *Document, Information & Knowledge*, **112**, 109-113.

Full Text: [2006\Doc Inf Kno112, 109.pdf](2006\Doc%20Inf%20Kno112,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods to count and analysis the papers and authors delivered in Document, Information and Knowledge since transforming edition, he expounds their characteristics.

Keywords: Document, Information and Knowledge Papers’ Analysis Authors’ Analysis Bibliometrics

# Title: Documentation

? Bradford, S.C. (1953), Documentation (2nd ed.), London: Croshy Lockwood & Son, pp. 154.

# Title: Drug and Alcohol Dependence

Full Journal Title: Drug and Alcohol Dependence

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Werb, D., Buxton, J., Shoveller, J., Richardson, C., Rowell, G. and Wood, E. (2013), Interventions to prevent the initiation of injection drug use: A systematic review. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, **133** (2), 669-676.

Full Text: [2013\Dru Alc Dep133, 669.pdf](2013/Dru%20Alc%20Dep133,%20669.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Injection drug use has been identified as a key source of morbidity and mortality, primarily from overdose and the transmission of blood-borne diseases such as HIV. Experts have therefore called for the prioritization of resources toward the prevention of injection drug use. However, these strategies have not been systematically assessed. Methods: PRISMA guidelines were used to systematically review and extract findings from the peer-reviewed literature evaluating the effectiveness of interventions to prevent injecting initiation. We searched 10 English language electronic databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL, CINAHL, Web of Science, TOXNET, AIDSLINE, AMED and ERIC), the Internet (Google, Google Scholar), and article reference lists, from database inception to June 1st, 2012. Results: Overall, out of 384 studies identified in the initial search, eight met the inclusion criteria. Studies evaluated four different types of interventions: social marketing, peer-based behavior modification, treatment, and drug law enforcement. Four studies observed a significant effect of the intervention on reducing rates of injecting initiation. Peer-based behavior modification and addiction treatment interventions were found to be most effective. Two of three studies assessing the impact of drug law enforcement on patterns of injecting initiation found no impact on injecting initiation, while one study reported inconclusive results. Conclusion: There exists a limited scientific literature on strategies to prevent injecting initiation. Resources should be allocated toward increased research and development of effective interventions to prevent this phenomenon. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Addiction, Assessing, Behavior, C Virus-Infection, Criteria, Database, Databases, Development, Diseases, Drug, Drug Law, Drug Use, Effectiveness, Embase, Enforcement, Global Epidemiology, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Hepatitis-C, Heroin, HIV, Human-Immunodeficiency, Impact, Initiation, Injecting, Injection Drug Use, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Ireland, Language, Law, Law Enforcement, Literature, Marketing, Methods, Modification, Morbidity, Mortality, New-York-City, Overdose, Peer-Reviewed, Prevalence, Prevent, Prevention, Prioritization, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Rates, Reduction, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Research and Development, Resources, Results, Review, Rights, San-Francisco, Science, Scientific Literature, Social, Source, Systematic Review, Transmission, Treatment, Web of Science, Young

? Dupouy, J., Memier, V., Catala, H., Lavit, M., Oustric, S. and Lapeyre-Mestre, M. (2014), Does urine drug abuse screening help for managing patients? A systematic review. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, **136**, 11-20.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Alc Dep136, 11.pdf](2014/Dru%20Alc%20Dep136,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the field of addiction, assessment of psychoactive substance use is a key element. Nevertheless, self-reports and clinical examination underestimate the use of psychoactive substances. The implementation of urine drug screening tests (UDS) should improve this assessment. While the diagnostic value of UDS is well demonstrated, the consequences of carrying out UDS on medical management have not been established. Our aim was to summarize the evidence pertaining to the efficacy of UDS for medical management. Methods: A systematic review of clinical trials, quasi-randomized and observational studies was performed using PubMed, Cochrane database of systematic review, Cochrane central register of controlled trials, PsycINFO, National Institute on Drug Abuse, ISI Web of Science. The methodological quality was assessed with the score developed by Starrels et al.; the report quality using the CONSORT and the STROBE checklists. The main outcome was medical management or consequences of management for patients in terms of psychoactive substance consumption and its complications, be they medical, social or professional. Results: Eight studies met the inclusion criteria: one randomized clinical trial, two quasi-randomized studies, one cohort, and four cross-sectional studies. The methodological quality was judged to be poor, with the exception of the randomized clinical trial (fair quality). The value of UDS in managing patients was not clearly indicated in these studies. Conclusions: Few studies, with poor quality, have assessed the value of UDS in managing patients using psychoactive substances; though with insufficiency to demonstrate the interest of carrying out UDS. Therefore, pragmatic intervention studies are necessary. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abuse, Addiction, Adolescents, Assessment, Chronic Noncancer Pain, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Complications, Consumption, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Studies, Database, Drug, Drug Abuse, Efficacy, Evidence, Examination, Field, Health-Care Interventions, Immunoassay, Immunoassay, Implementation, Inpatients, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Ireland, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Management, Mar, Medical, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, Opioid Therapy, Outcome, Outpatients, Pain Management, Patients, Prisma Statement, Psychiatric-Patients, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Clinical Trial, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Screening, Screening Tests, Social, Substance Abuse Detection, Substance Related Disorders, Substance Use, Systematic Review, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Trial, Urine, Utility, Value, Web of Science

? Potier, C., Laprevote, V., Dubois-Arber, F., Cottencin, O. and Rolland, B. (2014), Supervised injection services: What has been demonstrated? A systematic literature review. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, **145**, 48-68.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Alc Dep145, 48.pdf](2014/Dru%20Alc%20Dep145,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Supervised injection services (SISs) have been developed to promote safer drug injection practices, enhance health-related behaviors among people who inject drugs (PWID), and connect PWID with external health and social services. Nevertheless, SISs have also been accused of fostering drug use and drug trafficking. Aims: To systematically collect and synthesize the currently available evidence regarding SIS-induced benefits and harm. Methods: A systematic review was performed via the PubMed, Web of Science, and ScienceDirect databases using the keyword algorithm [(“SUPERVISED” OR “SAFER”) AND (“INJECTION” OR “INJECTING” OR “SHOOTING” OR “CONSUMPTION”) AND (“FACILITY” OR “FACILITIES” OR “ROOM” OR “GALLERY” OR “CENTRE” OR “SITE”)]. Results: Seventy-five relevant articles were found. All studies converged to find that SISs were efficacious in attracting the most marginalized PWID, promoting safer injection conditions, enhancing access to primary health care, and reducing the overdose frequency. SISs were not found to increase drug injecting, drug trafficking or crime in the surrounding environments. SISs were found to be associated with reduced levels of public drug injections and dropped syringes. Of the articles, 85% originated from Vancouver or Sydney. Conclusion: SISs have largely fulfilled their initial objectives without enhancing drug use or drug trafficking. Almost all of the studies found in this review were performed in Canada or Australia, whereas the majority of SISs are located in Europe. The implementation of new SISs in places with high rates of injection drug use and associated harms appears to be supported by evidence. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Algorithm, Articles, Australia, Benefits, Canada, Care, Cohort, Crime, Databases, Drug, Drug Consumption Facility, Drug Consumption Room, Drug Use, Drug-Use Patterns, Drugs, Europe, Evidence, Facility, From, Health, Health Care, Implementation, Injection Drug Use, Injection Drug User, Injections, Ireland, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, North-America 1st, Overdose, Overdose Mortality, Practices, Primary, Primary Health, Primary Health Care, Public, Public-Health, Pubmed, Rates, Results, Review, Rights, Safer Injection Facility, Science, Sciencedirect, Services, Social, Supervised Injecting Center, Supervised Injection Service, Sydney, Syringes, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Users, Vancouver, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Drug and Alcohol Review

Full Journal Title: Drug and Alcohol Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rehm, J., Taylor, B., Mohapatra, S., Irving, H., Baliunas, D., Patra, J. and Roerecke, M. (2010), Alcohol as a risk factor for liver cirrhosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, **29** (4), 437-445.

Full Text: [2010\Dru Alc Rev29, 437.pdf](2010/Dru%20Alc%20Rev29,%20437.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and Aims. Alcohol is an established risk factor for liver cirrhosis. It remains unclear, however, whether this relationship follows a continuous dose-response pattern or has a threshold. Also, the influences of sex and end-point (i.e. mortality vs. morbidity) on the association are not known. To address these questions and to provide a quantitative assessment of the association between alcohol intake and risk of liver cirrhosis, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort and case-control studies. Design and Methods. Studies were identified by a literature search of Ovid MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, CINAHL, PsychINFO, ETOH and Google Scholar from January 1980 to January 2008 and by searching the references of retrieved articles. Studies were included if quantifiable information on risk and related confidence intervals with respect to at least three different levels of average alcohol intake were reported. Both categorical and continuous meta-analytic techniques were used to model the dose-response relationship. Results. Seventeen studies met the inclusion criteria. We found some indications for threshold effects. Alcohol consumption had a significantly larger impact on mortality of liver cirrhosis compared with morbidity. Also, the same amount of average consumption was related to a higher risk of liver cirrhosis in women than in men. Discussion and Conclusions. Overall, end-point was an important source of heterogeneity among study results. This result has important implications not only for studies in which the burden of disease attributable to alcohol consumption is estimated, but also for prevention. [Rehm J, Taylor B, Mohapatra S, Irving H, Baliunas D, Patra J, Roerecke M. Alcohol as a risk factor for liver cirrhosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Drug Alcohol Rev 2010].

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Consumption, Ascitic Cirrhosis, Assessment, Burden, Case-Control Studies, Cirrhosis, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Disease, Dose-Response, Dose-Response Data, Drinking Patterns, Embase, Global Burden, Google Scholar, Hardly Ever, Impact, Information, Literature, Liver Cirrhosis, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Morbidity, Mortality, Mortality, Prevention, Quantitative, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Web of Science, Wine, Women

? Probst, C., Roerecke, M., Behrendt, S. and Rehm, J. (2015), Gender differences in socioeconomic inequality of alcohol-attributable mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, **34** (3), 267-277.

Full Text: [2015\Dru Alc Rev34, 267.pdf](2015/Dru%20Alc%20Rev34,%20267.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction and AimsThe present analysis contributes to understanding the societal distribution of alcohol-attributable harm by investigating socioeconomic inequality and related gender differences in alcohol-attributable mortality. Design and MethodsA systematic literature search was performed on Web of Science, MEDLINE, PsycINFO and ETOH from their inception until February 2013. Articles were included when they reported data on alcohol-attributable mortality by socioeconomic status (SES), operationalised as education, occupation, employment status or income. Gender-specific relative risks (RR) comparing low with high SES were pooled using random effects meta-analyses. Gender differences were additionally investigated in random effects meta-regressions. ResultsNineteen articles from 14 countries were included. For women, significant RRs across all measures of SES, except employment status, were found, ranging between 1.75 [95% confidence interval (CI) 1.21-2.54; occupation] and 4.78 (95% CI 2.57-8.87; income). For men, all measures of SES showed significant RRs ranging between 2.88 (95% CI 2.45-3.40; income) and 12.25 (95% CI 11.45-13.10; employment status). While RRs for men were in general slightly higher, only for occupation this gender difference was above chance (P=0.01). Results refer to deaths 100% attributable to alcohol. Discussion and ConclusionsThe results are predominantly based on data from high-income countries, limiting generalisability. Alcohol-attributable mortality is strongly distributed to the disadvantage of persons with a low SES. Marked gender differences in this inequality were found for occupation. Possibly male-dominated occupations of low SES were more strongly related to risky drinking cultures compared with female-dominated occupations of the same SES.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol-Related Disorder, Analysis, Articles, Confidence, Consumption, Data, Disease, Distributed, Distribution, Education, Effects, Employment, Gender, Gender Differences, General, Global Burden, Health, Inequality, Interval, Literature, Marital-Status, Medline, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Occupation, Prevention, Psycinfo, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Risks, Science, Se, Ses, Si, Social Inequalities, Socioeconomic Status, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Understanding, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Drug Delivery

Full Journal Title: Drug Delivery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, G.J., Wang, Y.F., Chen, P.Y., Chang, W., Tu, M.L., Chang, L.Y., Cheng, P. and Luo, J. (2014), The efficacy and safety of novel oral anticoagulants for the preventive treatment in atrial fibrillation patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Drug Delivery*, **21** (6), 436-452.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Del21, 436.pdf](2014/Dru%20Del21,%20436.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Novel oral anticoagulants, including direct factor Xa inhibitors and direct factor IIa inhibitors, have been used to prevent stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) for a decade. In this study, the efficacy and safety of the novel oral anticoagulants were assessed in AF patients. Methods: No language restrictions were applied. Study selection and data extraction were carried out by searching PubMed, EMBASE, OVID, the BIOSIS, the Web of Science, Clinical Trials Registers, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the China Academic Library and Information System. Each database was searched from its inception date to June 2013. Using odds ratio (OR) as an indicator, we systematically evaluated the primary efficacy endpoints and safety endpoints, as well as 10 secondary endpoints. Result: Compared to the control drugs, the novel oral anticoagulants showed an OR decreased by 26% (OR: 0.74, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.62-0.88) for stroke or systemic embolism, decreased by 24% (OR: 0.76, 95% CI: 0.64-0.90) for major bleeding, decreased by 10% (OR: 0.90, 95% CI: 0.84-0.95) for death from any cause, decreased by 27% for disabling or fatal stroke (OR: 0.73, 95% CI: 0.54-0.97), decreased by 31% (OR: 0.69, 95% CI: 0.60-0.8) for fatal bleeding, and decreased by 8% (OR: 0.92, 95% CI: 0.88-0.95) for serious adverse events. However, there was no significant difference in acute myocardial infarction, systemic embolism, major bleeding or clinically relevant non-major, all bleeding events, all adverse events and liver function disorder, between the novel oral anticoagulants and control drugs (p > 0.05). Conclusions: Compared to the control drugs, the novel oral anticoagulants showed higher efficiency and safety in patients with AF, as evidenced by their superior performance not only in reducing the risk of stroke or systemic embolism with a lower risk of major bleeding but also in decreasing the incidence of death from any cause, disabling or fatal stroke, serious adverse events and fatal bleeding.

Keywords: Academic, Acute Myocardial Infarction, Adverse Events, Af, Atrial Fibrillation, Bleeding, China, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Control, Dabigatran Etexilate, Data, Database, Death, Direct Thrombin Inhibitor, Drugs, Efficacy, Efficiency, Embase, Embolism, Events, Extraction, Factor Xa Inhibitor, Function, Incidence, Indicator, Infarction, Information, Inhibitors, Interval, Japanese Patients, Language, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Novel Oral Anticoagulants, Odds Ratio, Oral, Patients, Performance, Prevent, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Re-Ly Trial, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Selection, Stroke, Stroke Prevention, Stroke Prevention, Subgroup Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transient Ischemic Attack, Treatment, Warfarin, Web Of Science

# Title: Drug Design Development and Therapy

Full Journal Title: Drug Design Development and Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kissin, I. (2013), An early indicator of drug success: Top Journal Selectivity Index. *Drug Design Development and Therapy*, **7**, 93-98.

Full Text: [2013\Dru Des Dev The7, 93.pdf](2013/Dru%20Des%20Dev%20The7,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: The Top Journal Selectivity Index (TJSI) is a scientometric index reflecting the potential importance of a new drug. It represents the ratio of the number of all types of articles on a particular drug in the top 20 journals relative to the number of articles in all (>5,000) biomedical journals covered by MEDLINE over the 5 years since the drug’s introduction. The TJSI can be an indicator of a drug’s potential for sustained use: a higher score increases the probability of continuing success.

Keywords: ‘Me-Too’ Drugs, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Drug, Index, Indicator, Journal, Journals, Me-Too, MEDLINE, Pharmaceutical Market, Potential, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Selectivity

? Vlassakov, K.V. and Kissin, I. (2014), Scientometrics of anesthetic drugs and their techniques of administration, 1984-2013. *Drug Design Development and Therapy*, **8**, 2463-2473.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Des Dev The8, 2463.pdf](2014/Dru%20Des%20Dev%20The8,%202463.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess progress in the field of anesthetic drugs over the past 30 years using scientometric indices: popularity indices (general and specific), representing the proportion of articles on a drug relative to all articles in the field of anesthetics (general index) or the subfield of a specific class of anesthetics (specific index); index of change, representing the degree of growth in publications on a topic from one period to the next; index of expectations, representing the ratio of the number of articles on a topic in the top 20 journals relative to the number of articles in all (>5,000) biomedical journals covered by PubMed; and index of ultimate success, representing a publication outcome when a new drug takes the place of a common drug previously used for the same purpose. Publications on 58 topics were assessed during six 5-year periods from 1984 to 2013. Our analysis showed that during 2009-2013, out of seven anesthetics with a high general popularity index (>= 2.0), only two were introduced after 1980, ie, the inhaled anesthetic sevoflurane and the local anesthetic ropivacaine; however, only sevoflurane had a high index of expectations (12.1). Among anesthetic adjuncts, in 2009-2013, only one agent, sugammadex, had both an extremely high index of change (>100) and a high index of expectations (25.0), reflecting the novelty of its mechanism of action. The index of ultimate success was positive with three anesthetics, ie, lidocaine, isoflurane, and propofol, all of which were introduced much longer than 30 years ago. For the past 30 years, there were no new anesthetics that have produced changes in scientometric indices indicating real progress.

Keywords: Administration, Analysis, Anesthetic Adjuvants, Anesthetics, Articles, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Block, Changes, Deaths, Drug, Drugs, Expectations, Field, From, General, Growth, Index, Indices, Isoflurane, Journals, Lidocaine, Local, Local Anesthetic, Mechanism, Mechanism Of Action, Mortality, Mortality, Novelty, Outcome, Progress, Propofol, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized-Trials, Ropivacaine, S, Safety, Safety Margins, Scientometric, Sevoflurane, Success, Techniques, Therapeutic Indices, Topic

? Zhou, X.M., He, L., Hou, G., Jiang, B., Wang, Y.H. and Zhao, L. (2015), Clinicopathological significance of CXCR4 in non-small cell lung cancer. *Drug Design Development and Therapy*, **9**, 1349-1358.

Full Text: [2015\Dru Des Dev The9, 1349.pdf](2015/Dru%20Des%20Dev%20The9,%201349.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Emerging evidence indicates that C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4) is a candidate oncogene in several types of human tumors including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the correlation between CXCR4 expression and clinicopathological characteristics of NSCLC remains unclear. Here, we conducted a meta-analysis to quantitatively evaluate the association of CXCR4 expression with the incidence of NSCLC and clinicopathological characteristics. Methods: A detailed literature search was made from Medline and Web of Science for related research publications written in English and Chinese. The methodological quality of the studies was also evaluated. Analyses of pooled data were performed. Odds ratio (OR) and hazard ratio (HR) were calculated and summarized. Results: The final analysis of 1,446 NSCLC patients from 13 eligible studies was performed. We observed that CXCR4 expression was significantly higher in NSCLC than in normal lung tissue from the pooled OR from five studies including 380 NSCLC and 118 normal lung tissue (OR=12.86, 95% confidence interval = 3.63-45.59, P<0.0001). CXCR4 expression was not associated with smoking status and type of pathology. However, CXCR4 expression was significantly associated with clinical stages, metastatic status, and overall survival in NSCLC patients. Conclusion: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that CXCR4 expression is associated with an increased risk and worse survival in NSCLC patients. The aberrant CXCR4 expression plays an important role in the carcinogenesis and metastasis of NSCLC.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Cancer, Cell, Characteristics, Chemokine, Chemokine Receptor Cxcr4, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Clinicopathological Characteristics, Clinicopathological Factor, Confidence, Correlation, Cxcr4, Cxcr4, Cxcl12 Axis, Data, English, Evidence, Expression, From, Gastric-Cancer, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Human, Incidence, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Lung, Lung Cancer, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Metastatic, Methodological Quality, Methods, Normal, Nsclc, Odds Ratio, Overall Survival, Pathology, Patients, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Signaling Pathway, Significance, Smoking, Survival, Tumor-Growth, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, Y., Zhu, M., Zhang, X.J., Cheng, D.J. and Ma, X.T. (2015), Clinical significance of DAPK promoter hypermethylation in lung cancer: A meta-analysis. *Drug Design Development and Therapy*, **9**, 1785-1796.

Full Text: [2015\Dru Des Dev The9, 1785.pdf](2015/Dru%20Des%20Dev%20The9,%201785.pdf)

Abstract: Death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK) is an important serine/threonine kinase involved in various cellular processes, including apoptosis, autophagy, and inflammation. DAPK expression and activity are deregulated in a variety of diseases including cancer. Methylation of the DAPK gene is common in many types of cancer and can lead to loss of DAPK expression. However, the association between DAPK promoter hypermethylation and the clinicopathological significance of lung cancer remains unclear. In this study, we searched the MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus databases, systematically investigated the studies of DAPK promoter hypermethylation in lung cancer and quantified the association between DAPK promoter hypermethylation and its clinicopathological significance by meta-analysis. We observed that the frequency of DAPK methylation was significantly higher in lung cancer than in non-malignant lung tissues (odds ratio 6.02, 95% confidence interval 3.17-11.42, P<0.00001). The pooled results also showed the presence of a prognostic impact of DAPK gene methylation in lung cancer patients (odds ratio 3.63, 95% confidence interval 1.09-12.06, P=0.04). In addition, we summarized these findings and discuss tumor suppressor function, clinicopathological significance, and potential drug targeting of DAPK in lung cancer.

Keywords: Aberrant Dna Methylation, Activity, Adenocarcinoma, Apoptosis, Association, Cancer, Cell-Death, Confidence, Cpg Island, Dapk, Databases, Death-Associated, Diseases, Drug, Drug Targeting, Expression, Function, Gene, Homozygous Deletion, Impact, Induced Apoptosis, Inflammation, Interval, Lead, Lung, Lung Cancer, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Multiple Genes, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Odds Ratio, Patients, Phase-I, Potential, Prognostic, Prognostic-Significance, Protein, Protein Kinase Gene, Protein-Kinase Dapk, Pubmed, Science, Scopus, Significance, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Targeting, Tumor, Tumor-Suppressor Genes, Web, Web Of Science

? Vlassakov, K.V. and Kissin, I. (2015), A quest to increase safety of anesthetics by advancements in anesthesia monitoring: Scientometric analysis. *Drug Design Development and Therapy*, **9**, 2599-2608.

Full Text: [2015\Dru Des Dev The9, 2599.pdf](2015/Dru%20Des%20Dev%20The9,%202599.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess progress in the field of anesthesia monitoring over the past 40 years using scientometric analysis. The following scientometric indexes were used: popularity indexes (general and specific), representing the proportion of articles on either a topic relative to all articles in the field of anesthetics (general popularity index, GPI) or the subfield of anesthesia monitoring (specific popularity index, SPI); index of change (IC), representing the degree of growth in publications on a topic from one period to the next; and index of expectations (IE), representing the ratio of the number of articles on a topic in the top 20 journals relative to the number of articles in all (>5,000) biomedical journals covered by PubMed. Publications on 33 anesthesia-monitoring topics were assessed. Our analysis showed that over the past 40 years, the rate of rise in the number of articles on anesthesia monitoring was exponential, with an increase of more than eleven-fold, from 296 articles over the 5-year period 1974-1978 to 3,394 articles for 2009-2013. This rise profoundly exceeded the rate of rise of the number of articles on general anesthetics. The difference was especially evident with the comparison of the related GPIs: stable growth of the GPI for anesthesia monitoring vs constant decline in the GPI for general anesthetics. By the 2009-2013 period, among specific monitoring topics introduced after 1980, the SPI index had a meaningful magnitude (>= 1.5) in 9 of 24 topics: Bispectral Index (7.8), Transesophageal Echocardiography (4.2), Electromyography (2.8), Pulse Oximetry (2.4), Entropy (2.3), Train-of-four (2.3), Capnography (1.9), Pulse Contour (1.9), and Electrical Nerve Stimulation for neuromuscular monitoring (1.6). Only one of these topics (Pulse Contour) demonstrated (in 2009-2013) high values for both IC and IE indexes (76 and 16.9, respectively), indicating significant recent progress. We suggest that rapid growth in the field of anesthetic monitoring was one of the most important developments to compensate for the intrinsically low margins of safety of anesthetic agents.

Keywords: Analysis, Anesthesia, Anesthesia-Related Morbidity, Anesthesia-Related Mortality, Anesthetics, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Bispectral Analysis, Comparison, Deaths, Depth, Drugs, Electroencephalogram, Entropy, Field, General, General Anesthesia, Growth, Index, Journals, Monitoring, Mortality, Progress, Publications, Pubmed, Recent, Regional Anesthesia, Safety, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis

# Title: Drug Development Research

Full Journal Title: Drug Development Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rajpal, D.K., Kumar, V. and Agarwal, P. (2011), Scientific literature mining for drug discovery: A case study on obesity. *Drug Development Research*, **72** (2), 201-208.

Full Text: [2011\Dru Dev Res72, 201.pdf](2011\Dru%20Dev%20Res72,%20201.pdf)

Abstract: Obesity is currently an epidemic that affects almost 15% of the global adult population. The complex metabolic processes involved in energy homeostasis, which are regulated by signals from multiple sources, present a challenging problem for drug discovery. In the current analysis, we present bibliometric and data-mining approaches based on categorizing literature according to medical subject headings (MeSH) to examine “hot” and “cold” trends, which indicate emerging areas of scientific research within obesity. This trend analysis corrects for increase in the overall size of obesity publications. A “hot” trend within obesity research is a concept on which publications are growing statistically faster than the background rise in obesity publications. In addition to growth in the number of publications associated with gastrointestinal weight-loss surgery and clinical studies in obesity, there is increasing research in the fields of adipose tissue, islet cell, and enteroendocrine biology as observed by a significant increase in the number of publications during the period 2005-2009, when compared to 2000-2004. However, the number of the publications in the area of hypothalamic and nervous system research in obesity appears to be cooling off. Extending the same concept of trend analysis to genes, we present a list of obesity-related genes that show “hot” trends suggesting emerging molecular mechanisms for obesity. Finally, we present a list of key scientific publications associated with obesity, one from each year over the last decade, which have the highest number of citations. Drug Dev Res 72: 201-208, 2011. (C) 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Adipose Tissue, Adult, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biology, Brain, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Datamining, Discovery, Drug, Drug Discovery, Energy, Epidemic, Fat, Genes, Global, Growth, Humans, Literature, Mar, Mechanisms, Medical, Molecular Targets, Obesity, Population, Publications, Research, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, SI, Size, Sources, Surgery, Text Mining, Therapy, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends

? Hao, D.C., Xiao, P.G., Ge, G.B. and Liu, M. (2012), Biological, chemical, and omics research of Taxus medicinal resources. *Drug Development Research*, **73** (8), 477-486.

Full Text: [2012\Dru Dev Res73, 477.pdf](2012/Dru%20Dev%20Res73,%20477.pdf)

Abstract: Taxus is a botanical source for the anticancer drug taxol (paclitaxel), first reported in 1971 as a result of bioassay guided fractionation of active extracts from stem bark samples of T. brevifolia. This led to additional discoveries of pharmacologically active taxoids in other Taxus species and to investigations on their biosynthetic precursors, analogues, and derivatives. In continuation with our studies on Taxus biochemistry, we review the genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and bioinformatics of Taxus and their endophytic fungi. The bibliometric method is used to quantify and characterize the global scientific effort in the omics technologies being applied. We conclude that systems biology and omics technologies will play an increasingly important role in future medical research involving bioactive compounds of Taxus and other natural products. Drug Dev Res 73 : 477-486, 2012. (C) 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bioassay, Biochemistry, Biology, Biotechnology, Cell-Suspension Cultures, Chinese Yew, Cuspidata Cells, Drug, First, Fractionation, Fungi, Genomics, Global, Investigations, Ionization Mass-Spectrometry, Medical, Medical Research, Medicinal Resource, Metabolomics, Methyl Jasmonate, Molecular Evolution, Natural, Natural-Products, Omics, Paclitaxel, Periodicals, Phylogeny and Evolution, Phytochemistry, Positive Darwinian Selection, Proteomics, Research, Review, Role, Si, Source, Species, Systems, Systems Biology, Taxane Production, Taxus, Technologies, Transcriptome Analysis

# Title: Drug Discovery Today

Full Journal Title: Drug Discovery Today

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cheng, T.J., Pans, Y.M., Hao, M., Wang, Y.L. and Bryant, S.H. (2014), PubChem applications in drug discovery: A bibliometric analysis. *Drug Discovery Today*, **19** (11-12), 1751-1756.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Dis Tod19, 1751.pdf](2014/Dru%20Dis%20Tod19,%201751.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of Pub Chem applications is presented by reviewing 1132 research articles. The massive volume of chemical structure and bioactivity data in Pub Chem and its online services have been used globally in various fields including chemical biology, medicinal chemistry and informatics research. Pub Chem supports drug discovery in many aspects such as lead identification and optimization, compound-target profiling, polypharmacology studies and unknown chemical identity elucidation. Pub Chem has also become a valuable resource for developing secondary databases, informatics tools and web services. The growing Pub Chem resource with its public availability offers support and great opportunities for the interrogation of pharmacological mechanisms and the genetic basis of diseases, which are vital for drug innovation and repurposing.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bioactivity, Bioassay Data, Biology, Chemical, Chemistry, Data, Database, Databases, Datasets, Developing, Discovery, Diseases, Drug, Drug Discovery, Genetic, Identification, Informatics, Inhibitors, Innovation, Lead, Mechanisms, Metabonomics, Nov, Online, Ontology, Optimization, Profiling, Public, Research, Services, Small-Molecule, Structure, Support, Tool, Visualization, Volume, Web

# Title: Drug Information Journal

Full Journal Title: Drug Information Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Thompson, D.F. and Williams, N.T. (2007), Tracking the growth of drug therapy literature using PUBMED. *Drug Information Journal*, **41** (4), 449-455.

Abstract: The biomedical literature has exploded over the post 50 years. The purpose of this study was to track the growth of drug therapy literature using the online provider PUBMED. We utilized the first 20 Disease [C] MeSH listed on the 2005 MeSH tree structures for our study. Drug therapy literature was searched using the disease MeSH with the ending/drug therapy or/chemically induced. Publication numbers were compiled each year from 1966 to 2003. Disease articles increased by 612% from 1966 to 2003. Drug therapy articles increased by 1, 116% during the some period. As a percentage of all disease articles, drug therapy publications increased from 11% to 18% over this time period. Drug therapy review articles grew by 10,521% over the time period; drug therapy randomized clinical trials increased by 5,228%. Geriatric drug therapy articles increased at a greater rate than pediatric literature (1,210% vs. 637%). Infectious disease (14%), oncology (14%), immunologic diseases (10%), cardiovascular disease (9 To), and neurologic/psychiatric diseases (8%) constitute the highest percentages of all drug therapy articles. Drug therapy literature is growing at a faster rate than the disease literature on PUBMED. Drug therapy review articles alone are approaching 10,000 articles/year and are the fastest growing subsection of the drug therapy literature on PUBMED.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Biomedical Publications, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Disease, Diseases, Drug, Drug Literature, Geography, Growth, Oncology, Pediatric, Publications, PUBMED, Randomized, Randomized Clinical Trials, Rate, Recommendations, Review, Therapy, Tree

# Title: Drug Metabolism Reviews

Full Journal Title: Drug Metabolism Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Simon, L.C. and Sabliov, C.M. (2014), The effect of nanoparticle properties, detection method, delivery route and animal model on poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid nanoparticles biodistribution in mice and rats. *Drug Metabolism Reviews*, **46** (2), 128-141.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Met Rev46, 128.pdf](2014/Dru%20Met%20Rev46,%20128.pdf)

Abstract: A review of poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid (PLGA) nanoparticle (NP) biodistribution was conducted with the intent of identifying particle behavior for drug delivery applications. Databases such as Science Direct and Web of Science were used to locate papers on biodistribution of intravenous (i.v.) and orally delivered PLGA NPs in mice and rats. The papers included in the review were limited to those that report biodistribution data in terms of % dose particles/g tissue in the liver, kidney, spleen, lung, heart and brain. Noted trends involved particle behavior based on individual organ, particle size, animal model, type of indicator (entrapped versus covalently linked) and method of delivery (oral or i.v.). The liver showed the highest uptake of particles in mice, and the lung showed the highest uptake in rats. Minimal amounts of particles were detected in both the heart and brain of rats and mice. In rats, the concentration of particles approached 0% dose/g or decreased significantly over 24 h after administration of a single dose of particles. Higher concentrations of smaller particles were evident in the liver, kidney and spleen. Orally delivered drugs showed little to no uptake within the 24 h analysis when compared with i.v. delivered NPs. Differences in particle concentrations between rats and mice were also observed as expected when expressed as % dose/g organ. Particles with covalently linked indicators showed lower concentrations in tissues than particles with physically entrapped indicators. Further research on oral delivery of PLGA NPs as well as distribution beyond 24 h is needed to fully understand particle behavior in vivo for successful application of NPs in drug delivery.

Keywords: Administration, Analysis, Animal Model, Application, Behavior, Biodistribution, Brain, Concentration, Conjugated Plga Nanoparticles, Data, Databases, Delivery, Differences, Distribution, Drug, Drug Delivery, Drug-Delivery, Drugs, Fate, Heart, I.V.Delivery, In Vivo, In-Vivo, Indicator, Indicators, Intravenous, Kidney, Liver, Loaded Plga, Lung, Metabolism, Method Of Delivery, Mice, Model, Nanoparticle, Nanoparticles, Oral, Oral Delivery, Papers, Particle Size, Particles, Peg, Pharmacokinetics, Polymeric Nps, Properties, Release, Research, Review, Route, Science, Size, System, Trends, Uptake, Web Of Science

# Title: Drug Safety

Full Journal Title: Drug Safety

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0963-8288

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hegeman, J., van den Bemt, B.J.F., Duysens, J. and van Limbeek, J. (2009), NSAIDs and the risk of accidental falls in the elderly a systematic review. *Drug Safety*, **32** (6), 489-498.

Full Text: [2009\Dru Saf32, 489.pdf](2009\Dru%20Saf32,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: Accidental falls, especially those occurring in the elderly, are a major health and research topic nowadays. Besides environmental hazards and the physiological changes associated with aging, medication use (e.g. benzodiazepines, vasodilators and antidepressants) and polypharmacy are significant risk factors for falling as well. Exposure to NSAIDs has been associated with accidental falls too, although information on this area is less consistent. Therefore, the main goal of this review is to provide an updated overview of all the evidence published on the risk of falling due to NSAID use thus far. A systematic literature search for material published between 1966 and March 2008 in PUBMED, EMBASE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Exerpta Medica, Current Contents and Science Citation Index was combined with a check of the reference lists of all the retrieved articles. Validity and data extraction of the eligible articles was assessed by adapted criteria, based on checklists that were originally developed to assess case-control or cohort studies. From the 16 selected articles, two studies were rejected because of clustering of data and one article was excluded because it contained the same data as that in one of the included articles. None of the articles retrieved included a randomized controlled trial. The remaining 13 studies all showed some lack in completeness of their statistical methods, and much variation in reporting of effects. The overall mean age was high in the study populations, leaving the results to be poorly generalizable to a larger population and other age categories. Despite these imperfections, all studies showed an increased risk of failing due to NSAID use (four significant, nine non-significant), and a tendency towards an increased fall risk with NSAID exposure could be noted. The results shown in the present review suggest that an increased risk for accidental falls is probable when elderly individuals are exposed to NSAIDs. The studies with the highest quality show that the community-dwelling elderly in particular appear to be at higher risk. This review can serve as a comprehensive overview of the published evidence on fall risk of elderly individuals attributable to the use of NSAIDs, and as an inducement for future research.

Keywords: Chronic Diseases, Citation, Drug-Use, Injurious Falls, Medication Use, Multiple Falls, Nursing-Home Residents, Older-People, Prescription, Quality, Research, Risk Factors, Science, Term Care Facility, Women

? Hakkarainen, K.M., Sundell, K.A., Petzold, M. and Hägg, S. (2012), Methods for assessing the preventability of adverse drug events: A systematic review. *Drug Safety*, **35** (2), 105-126.

Full Text: [2012\Dru Saf35, 105.pdf](2012\Dru%20Saf35,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Preventable adverse drug events (ADEs) are common in both outpatient and inpatient settings. However, the proportion of preventable ADEs varies considerably in different studies, even when conducted in the same setting, and methods for assessing the preventability of ADEs are diverse. Objective: The aim of this article is to identify and systematically evaluate methods for assessing the preventability of ADEs. Data sources: Seven databases (Cochrane, CINAHL, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, PsycINFO and Web of Science) were searched in September 2010 utilizing the databases’ index terms and other common terminology on preventable ADEs. No limits for the years of publication were set. Reference lists of included original articles and relevant review articles were also screened. Study selection: After applying predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria on 4161 unique citations, 142 (3.4%) original research articles were included in the review. One additional article was included from reference lists. Outcome measures of included studies had to include the frequency of ADEs and the assessment of their preventability. Studies were excluded if they focused on individuals with one specific type of treatment, medical condition, medical procedure or ADE. Data extraction: Measurement instruments for determining the preventability of ADEs in each article were extracted and unique instruments were compared. The process of assessing the preventability of ADEs was described based on reported actions taken to standardize and conduct the assessment, and on information about the reliability and validity of the assessment. Data synthesis: Eighteen unique instruments for determining the preventability of ADEs were identified. They fell under the following four groups: (i) instruments using a definition of preventability only (n = 3); (ii) instruments with a definition of preventability and an assessment scale for determining preventability (n = 5); (iii) instruments with specific criteria for each preventability category (n = 3); and (iv) instruments with an algorithm for determining preventability (n = 7). of actions to standardize the assessment process, performing a pilot study was reported in 21 (15%), and use of a standardized protocol was reported in 18 (13%), of the included 143 articles. Preventability was assessed by physicians in 86 (60%) articles and by pharmacists in 41 (29%) articles. In 29 (20%) articles, persons conducting the assessment were described as trained for or experienced in preventability assessment. In 94 (66%) articles, more than one person assessed the preventability of each case. Among these 94 articles, assessment was done independently in 73 (51%) articles. Procedures for managing conflicting assessments were diverse. The reliability of the preventability assessment was tested in 39 (27%) articles, and 16 (11%) articles referred to a previous reliability assessment. Reliability ranged from poor to excellent (kappa 0.19-0.98; overall agreement 26-97%). Four (3%) articles mentioned assessing validity, but no sensitivity or specificity analyses or negative or positive predictive values were presented. Conclusions: Instruments for assessing the preventability of ADEs vary from implicit instruments to explicit algorithms. There is limited evidence for the validity of the identified instruments, and instrument reliability varied significantly. The process of assessing the preventability of ADEs is also commonly imprecisely described, which hinders the interpretation and comparison of studies. For measuring the preventability of ADEs more accurately and precisely in future, we believe that existing instruments should be further studied and developed, or that one or more new instruments should be developed, and the validity and reliability of the existing and new instruments be established.

Keywords: Ambulatory-Care, Articles, Assessment, Citations, Cochrane, Computer-Based Monitor, Databases, Drug, Embase, Emergency-Department Visits, Extraction, Frequency, In-Hospital Inpatients, Information, Instruments, Intensive-Care-Unit, Internal-Medicine, Interpretation, Measurement, Medical, MEDLINE, Methods, Pediatric Inpatients, Pharmacists, Physician Order Entry, Physicians, Process, Protocol, Publication, Reliability, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Serious Medication Errors, Specificity, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Validity, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Flank, J., Sung, L., Dvorak, C.C., Spettigue, W. and Dupuis, L.L. (2014), The safety of olanzapine in young children: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Drug Safety*, **37** (10), 791-804.

Full Text: [2014\Dru Saf37, 791.pdf](2014/Dru%20Saf37,%20791.pdf)

Abstract: Olanzapine is frequently prescribed in young children for psychiatric conditions. It may be an option for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) control in children. The objective of this review was to describe the safety of olanzapine in children less than 13 years of age to determine if safety concerns would be a barrier to its use for CINV prevention. Electronic searches were performed in MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science and Scopus. All studies in English reporting adverse effects associated with olanzapine use in children younger than 13 years or with a mean/median age less than 13 years were included. Adverse outcomes were synthesized for prospective studies. A total of 47 studies (17 prospective) involving 387 children aged 0.6-18 years were included; nine described olanzapine poisonings. Weight gain or sedation were reported in 78 % [95 % confidence interval (CI) 63-95] and 48 % (95 % CI 35-67), respectively. Extrapyramidal symptoms or electrocardiogram abnormalities were reported in 9 % (95 % CI 4-21) and 14 % (95 % CI 7-26), respectively. Elevation in liver function tests or blood glucose abnormalities were reported in 7 % (95 % CI 2-20) and 4 % (95 % CI 1-17), respectively. No deaths were attributed to olanzapine. No studies were identified with a primary focus on evaluating safety, and the adverse effects reported in the included studies were heterogeneous. Most adverse events associated with olanzapine use in children less than 13 years of age are of minor clinical significance. These findings support the exploration of olanzapine for the prevention of CINV in children in future trials.

Keywords: Adjunctive Treatment, Adverse Effects, Adverse Events, Age, Aged, Anorexia-Nervosa, Antipsychotic Medications, Atypical Antipsychotics, Autistic Disorder, Barrier, Bipolar Disorder, Blood, Blood Glucose, Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea, Childhood-Onset Schizophrenia, Children, Clinical, Confidence, Control, Effects, Embase, English, Events, Function, Glucose, Interval, Liver, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Minor, Nausea, Nausea And Vomiting, Olanzapine, Open-Label Olanzapine, Outcomes, Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Poisonings, Prevention, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Reporting, Review, Safety, Science, Scopus, Sedation, Significance, Support, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vomiting, Web, Web Of Science, Weight, Young

# Title: Drug Testing and Analysis

Full Journal Title: Drug Testing and Analysis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Thevis, M., Kuuranne, T., Geyer, H. and Schanzer, W. (2009), Annual banned-substance review: The Prohibited List 2008-analytical approaches in human sports drug testing. *Drug Testing and Analysis*, **1** (1-2), 4-13.

Abstract: The list of prohibited substances and methods of doping issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency is updated and modified annually based on most recent developments and scientific data. Compounds and methods are maintained, added, or removed from the list, or they are placed in so-called monitoring programmes that have been established to obtain reliable data on the prevalence of particular substances and methods in- and/or out-of-competition. Consequently, doping control laboratories continuously update, modify and optimize existing screening and confirmation assays to ensure utmost comprehensiveness in detecting the prohibited and monitored substances as well as chemically and pharmacologically related analogs. The annual banned-substance review for human sports drug testing critically summarizes recent innovations in analytical approaches supporting the detection of established and newly outlawed substances and methods of doping. Literature from January 2007 through September 2008 as indexed in MEDLINE and Web of Science was screened and articles on detection methods for substances and methods of doping in humans were compiled according to the 2008 Prohibited List of the World Anti-Doping Agency. Few new approaches were presented for individual doping agents and the majority of reports demonstrated new options for increasing the comprehensiveness of existing doping control assays. In addition, new techniques in separation and/or ionization of analytes complementary to commonly used procedures were described, which, so far, did not meet all requirements of sports drug testing. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Androgen Receptor Modulators, Control, Copyright, Desorption Electrospray-Ionization, Detection Method, Doping, Doping-Control Analysis, Drug, Endogenous Urinary Steroids, Gel Electrophoresis, Homologous Blood-Transfusion, Human, Human Chorionic-Gonadotropin, Humans, Ionization, Mass Spectrometry, Monitoring, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Prevalence, Review, Science, Screening, Solid-Phase Extraction, Sport, Sports, Synthetic Anabolic-Steroids, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Web of Science

# Title: Drugs

Full Journal Title: Drugs

ISO Abbreviated Title: Drugs

JCR Abbreviated Title: Drugs

ISSN: 0012-6667

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: New Zealand

Language: English

Publisher: Adis International Ltd

Publisher Address: 41 Centorian Dr, Private Bag 65901, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand

Subject Categories:

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor181 (2000)

Toxicology: Impact Factor

? Jacobs, M.R. (1999), Activity of quinolones against mycobacteria. *Drugs*, **58** (1), 19-22.

Full Text: [1999\Drugs58, 19.pdf](1999/Drugs58,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: The fluoroquinolones have been shown to be active in vitro against many mycobacterial species, including most strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex and M. fortluitum, and some strains of M. kansasii, M. avium-intracellulare (MAI) complex and M. leprae. Ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin and sparfloxacin are the best studied of these agents to date, and are among the most active of this group against M. tuberculosis and other mycobacteria. Treatment of patients with multidrug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis using ofloxacin has resulted in the selection of quinolone-resistant mutants in a few patients. Many strains of MAI, however, are resistant to fluoroquinolones, and structure-activity relationships and DNA gyrase studies have been undertaken to identify the moieties associated with activity and the lack thereof. The genetic and molecular basis of quinolone resistance in mycobacteria has revealed both the recent progress made in these areas and the limitations of the quinolones against this genus. Considerable progress will need to be made in resolving these issues in order for the quinolones to become clinically useful antimycobacterial agents

Keywords: Avium, Drugs, Fluoroquinolones, Gyrase, In-Vitro Activity, Macrolides, Mutations, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Quinolones, Resistance, Sparfloxacin, Tuberculosis

? Bastian, I. and Colebunders, R. (1999), Treatment and prevention of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. *Drugs*, **58** (4), 633-661.

Full Text: [1999\Drugs58, 633.pdf](1999/Drugs58,%20633.pdf)

Abstract: Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB), which is defined as combined resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin, is a ‘man- made’ disease that is caused by improper treatment, inadequate drug supplies or poor patient supervision. Patients with MDRTB face chronic disability and death, and represent an infectious hazard for the community. Cure rates of 96% have been achieved but require prompt recognition of the disease, rapid accurate susceptibility results, and early administration of an individualised re-treatment regimen. Such regimens are usually based on a quinolone and an injectable agent (i.e. an aminoglycoside or capreomycin) supplemented by other ‘second- line’ drugs. This therapy is prolonged (e.g. 24 months), expensive, and has multiple adverse effects. Prevention of MDRTB is therefore of paramount importance. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended a multifaceted programme, known by the acronym DOTS (directly observed therapy, short- course), that promotes effective treatment of drug-susceptible TB as the prime method of limiting drug resistance. DOTS was part of a successful MDRTB control programme in New York City, which also included treatment of prevalent MDRTB cases, streamlined laboratory testing, effective infection control procedures and wider application of screening and preventive therapy (although the optimal chemotherapy for MDRTB infection remains undefined). Industrialised countries have the resources to treat patients with MDRTB and to mount these extensive control programmes. Unfortunately, MDRTB is also prevalent in Asia, South America and the former Soviet Union. First world countries have a vested interest, as well as a moral responsibility, to assist in controlling MDRTB in these ‘hot spots’

Keywords: Diagnosed Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Directly Observed Therapy, Drug-Resistance, Drugs, Health-Care Workers, HIV- Infected Patients, Human-Immunodeficiency-Virus, In-Vitro, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, New-York-City, Resistance, Short-Course Chemotherapy, Tuberculosis

? Sardar, P., Chatterjee, S. and Mukherjee, D. (2013), Efficacy and safety of new oral anticoagulants for extended treatment of venous thromboembolism: Systematic review and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials. *Drugs*, **73** (11), 1171-1182.

Full Text: [2013\Drugs73, 1171.pdf](2013/Drugs73,%201171.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction Currently available anticoagulants have limitations for long term treatment of venous thromboembolism (VTE). Objective A meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of new oral anticoagulants (NOACs) for extended treatment of VTE. Methods PubMed, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Web of Science and CINAHL databases were searched from January 01, 2001 through February 28, 2013. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing NOACs (apixaban, rivaroxaban and dabigatran) with placebo or warfarin for extended treatment of VTE were selected. Primary efficacy outcome was recurrent VTE or VTE related death, and primary safety outcome was major bleeding. We used random-effects models. Results Four RCTs included 7,877 participants. NOACs significantly lowered the risk of recurrent VTE or VTE-related death compared to placebo/warfarin (odds ratio [OR] 0.25, 95 % confidence interval [CI] 0.07 to 0.86; number needed to treat [NNT] = 30). All-cause mortality was significantly lower in NOACs group compared to placebo (OR 0.38, 95 % CI 0.18 to 0.80). Risk of major bleeding was not different with NOACs compared to placebo/warfarin (OR 0.88, 95 % CI 0.27 to 2.91). However, NOACs caused significantly higher rate of major or clinically relevant bleeding compared to placebo (OR 2.69, 95 % CI 1.25 to 5.77; number needed to harm [NNH] = 39). All three NOACs (apixaban, rivaroxaban and dabigatran) individually significantly reduced recurrent VTE or VTE-related death compared to placebo. Major or clinically relevant bleeding was higher with dabigatran and rivaroxaban but not with apixaban. Conclusion NOACs are effective for the extended treatment of venous thromboembolism and may reduce the risk of all-cause mortality. Dabigatran and rivaroxaban may cause more major or clinically relevant bleeding.

Keywords: Bleeding, Confidence, Databases, Death, Efficacy, Embase, Intensity Warfarin Therapy, Interval, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Number Needed To Treat, Odds Ratio, Oral, Outcome, Placebo, Prevention, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Recurrent, Results, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Term, Thromboembolism, Thrombosis, Treatment, Venous Thromboembolism, Warfarin, Web of Science

? Jawahar, R., Oh, U., Yang, S.B. and Lapane, K.L. (2013), A systematic review of pharmacological pain management in multiple sclerosis. *Drugs*, **73** (15), 1711-1722.

Full Text: 2013\Drugs73, 1711.pdf

Abstract: Background Both chronic and acute pain have been cited as the most common symptoms amongst patients with multiple sclerosis (MS), with recent prevalence estimates as high as 83 %. The evidence for spasticity and trigeminal neuralgia pharmacological treatments in MS has been systematically reviewed, but no equivalent reviews have been published concerning MS pain unrelated to these two conditions. Objective Our objective was to systematically review pain management strategies for the reduction of non-spastic and non-trigeminal neuralgic pain in MS patients. Data Sources Experimental studies published after 1965 were chosen for review by searching electronic databases (e.g. PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Science Citation Index Expanded, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science, and clinicaltrials.gov) and bibliographies/citations of previously published reviews. Study Selection Studies were included if all participants were adults clinically diagnosed with MS, study sample was not restricted to participants with spasticity or trigeminal neuralgia, and participant-reported pain was a primary or secondary outcome measured with a validated tool. Study Appraisal and Synthesis Methods Records were screened and methodological qualities of included studies were assessed independently by two reviewers under the supervision of another reviewer using the principles recommended in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Review of Interventions and the levels of evidence espoused by the American Academy of Neurology. Results Fifteen studies met the inclusion and exclusion criteria for review; interventions included antidepressants, anticonvulsants, dextromethorphan/quinidine, cannabinoids, and opioids/opioid antagonists. The pooled effect size for anticonvulsants (4 studies, 78 participants) was -1.88 (95 % CI: -3.13 to -0.64). The pooled effect size for cannabinoids (3 studies, 565 participants) was 0.08 (95 % CI: -0.74 to 0.89). Overall, only four trials reported Class 1 evidence. For these trials, dizziness was the most commonly reported adverse event, followed by nausea and somnolence. Limitations The relatively small number of trials in MS patients with chronic pain precludes specific recommendations for treatment strategies. The review did not reveal any studies of drug combinations. Conclusions More trials with rigorous design and reporting are needed to determine effective treatments for specific pain types presenting in people living with MS.

Keywords: Anticonvulsants, Bay, Cannabinoids, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Citation, Classification, Conference, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Databases, Design, Diagnostic-Criteria, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Effect Size, Estimates, Evidence, Guidelines, Int, Interventions, Levetiracetam, Literature, Living, Management, Massachusetts, Methods, Ms, Multiple Sclerosis, Nausea, Neuropathic Pain, New Zealand, New-Zealand, North, Nursing, Outcome, Pain, Pain Management, Patients, Pharmacy, Pilot Trial, Prevalence, Primary, Principles, Private, Pseudobulbar Affect, Pubmed, Recent, Recommendations, Reduction, Reporting, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Size, Small, Symptoms, Synthesis, Treatment, USA

# Title: Drugs & Aging

Full Journal Title: [Drugs & Aging](http://adisonline.com/aging/Pages/default.aspx)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Drugs Aging

JCR Abbreviated Title: Drug Aging

ISSN: 1170-229X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: New Zealand

Language: English

Publisher: Adis International Ltd

Publisher Address: 41 Centorian Dr, Private Bag 65901, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand

Subject Categories:

Geriatrics & Gerontology: Impact Factor 2.342, / (2000)

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 2.342, / (2000)

? Kindermann, S.S., Dolder, C.R., Bailey, A., Katz, I.R. and Jeste, D.V. (2002), Pharmacological treatment of psychosis and agitation in elderly patients with dementia - Four decades of experience. *Drugs & Aging*, **19** (4), 257-276.

Full Text: [2002\Dru Agi19, 257.pdf](2002/Dru%20Agi19,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies, using different research designs and assessment instruments, have been conducted to elucidate the differential effects of drug treatments for psychosis, agitation and aggression in elderly patients with dementia. We have reviewed literature published from 1960 to 2000 on this topic; 48 studies that met our selection criteria were identified from MEDLINE and Science Citation Index. Antipsychotic medication was generally effective for the treatment of psychosis and agitation in elderly patients with dementia. In double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in this population, mean improvement rates were 61% with antipsychotics and 35% with placebo. Atypical antipsychotics appeared promising, but the number of well-designed studies has been small so far. Methodological limitations of the studies reviewed are discussed; future trials should ensure adequate sample size and duration and involve direct comparisons of individual medications. In conclusion, conventional antipsychotics are modestly effective for treatment of psychosis and agitation in elderly individuals with dementia, whereas newer treatments such as atypical antipsychotics appear to be at least as effective while having fewer adverse effects. Nonetheless, there is no currently available ideal pharmacotherapy, and psychosocial management is a necessary part of overall treatment, Additional large-scale, well-controlled studies are needed before conclusive statements regarding the value of treatment of psychosis and agitation with atypical antipsychotics and non-antipsychotic agents can be made.

Keywords: Aggression, Alzheimers-Disease, Antipsychotic-Drugs, Assessment, Behavioral Disturbances, Carbamazepine Treatment, Citation, Criteria, Dementia, Double-Blind Trial, Elderly, Instruments, Literature, Management, MEDLINE, Neuroleptic Drugs, Nursing-Home Patients, Organic Brain-Syndrome, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Psychosis, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Tardive-Dyskinesia, Topic, Treatment

? Shearer, J., Green, C., Ritchie, C.W. and Zajicek, J.P. (2012), Health state values for use in the economic evaluation of treatments for Alzheimer’s disease. *Drugs & Aging*, **29** (1), 31-43.

Full Text: [2012\Dru Agi29, 31.pdf](2012\Dru%20Agi29,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is a chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative disease that places a heavy burden on people with the condition, their families and carers, health care systems and society in general. Health-related quality of life (HR-QOL) in patients deteriorates as the cognitive, behavioural and functional symptoms of AD develop. The human and financial cost of AD is forecast to grow rapidly as populations age, and those responsible for planning and financing health care face the challenge of allocating increasingly scarce resources against current and future interventions targeted towards AD. These include calls for early detection and diagnosis, preventative strategies, new medications, residential care, supportive care, and meeting the needs of carers as well as patients. Health care funders in many health systems now require a demonstration of the value of new interventions through a comparison of benefits in terms of improvements in HR-QOL and costs relative to those of competing or existing practices. Changes in HR-QOL provide the basis for the calculation of the quality-adjusted life-year (QALY), a key outcome used in economic evaluations to compare treatments within and between different disease conditions. The objective of this systematic review was to provide a summary of the published health state values (utilities) for AD patients and their carers that are currently available to estimate QALYs for use in health economic evaluations of interventions in AD. The health care literature was searched for articles published in English between 2000 and 2011, using keywords and variants including ‘quality-adjusted life years’, ‘health state indicators’, ‘health utilities’ and the specific names of generic measures of HR-QOL and health state valuation techniques. Databases searched included MEDLINE, EMBASE, NHS EED, PsycINFO and ISI Web of Science. This review identified 12 studies that reported utility values associated with health states in AD. Values for AD health states categorized according to cognitive impairment (where 1 = perfect health and 0 = dead) ranged from mild AD (0.52-0.73) to moderate AD (0.30-0.53) to severe AD (0.12-0.49). Utility values were almost all based on two generic measures of HR-QOL: the EQ-5D and Health Utility Index mark 2/3 (HUI2/3). There were no health state values estimated from condition- or disease-specific measures of HR-QOL. The review also identified 18 published cost-utility analyses (CUAs) of treatments for AD. The CUAs incorporated results from only three of the identified health state valuation studies. Twelve CUAs relied on the same study for health state values. We conclude that the literature on health state values in AD is limited and overly reliant on a single symptom (cognition) to describe disease progression. Other approaches to characterizing disease progression in AD based on multiple outcomes or dependency may be better predictors of costs and utilities in economic evaluations. Patient and proxy ratings were poorly correlated, particularly in patients with more advanced AD. However, proxy ratings displayed the validity and reliability across the entire range of AD severity needed to detect long-term changes relevant to economic evaluation. Further longitudinal research of patient and carer HR-QOL based on multidimensional measures of outcome and utilities is needed.

Keywords: AD, Age, Alzheimer’s Disease, Analyses, Articles, Burden, Calculation, Care, Caregivers, Challenge, Changes, Cholinesterase-Inhibitors, Chronic, Cognition, Comparison, Cost, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Utility, Costs, Dementia, Dependency, Diagnosis, Disease, Donepezil, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Evaluation, Families, Financing, Forecast, General, Health, Health Care, Health Systems, HRQOL, Human, Indicators, Interventions, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Longitudinal, Markov Model, MEDLINE, Memantine, Mild, Multidimensional, Needs, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Planning, Populations, Practices, Predictors, Psycinfo, Qaly, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Quality-Adjusted Life Years, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Quality-of-Life, Reliability, Research, Residential, Residential Care, Resources, Review, Science, Society, State, Supportive Care, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Systems, Techniques, Utility, Validity, Valuation, Value, Web of Science

? Pimentel, C.B., Lapane, K.L. and Briesacher, B.A. (2013), Medicare part D and long-term care: A systematic review of quantitative and qualitative evidence. *Drugs & Aging*, **30** (9), 701-720.

Full Text: [2013\Dru Agi30, 701.pdf](2013/Dru%20Agi30,%20701.pdf)

Abstract: In the largest overhaul to Medicare since its creation in 1965, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 established Part D in 2006 to improve access to essential medication among disabled and older Americans. Despite previous evidence of a positive impact on the general Medicare population, Part D’s overall effects on long-term care (LTC) are unknown. The purpose of this systematic review was to evaluate the literature regarding Part D’s impact on the LTC context, specifically costs to LTC residents, providers and payers; prescription drug coverage and utilization; and clinical and administrative outcomes. Four electronic databases [PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Health Business Fulltext Elite and Science Citation Index Expanded], selected US government and non-profit websites, and bibliographies were searched for quantitative and qualitative studies characterizing Part D in the LTC context. Searches were limited to studies that may have been published between 1 January 2006 (date of Part D implementation) and 8 January 2013. Systematic searches identified 1,624 publications for a three-stage (title, abstract and full-text) review. Included publications were in English language; based in the US; assessed Part D-related outcomes; and included or were directly relevant to LTC residents or settings. News articles, reviews, opinion pieces, letters or commentaries; case reports or case series; simulation or modeling studies; and summaries that did not report original data were excluded. A standardized form was used to abstract study type, study design, LTC setting, sources of data, method of data collection, time periods assessed, unit of observation, outcomes and results. Methodological quality was assessed using modified criteria specific to quantitative and qualitative studies. Eleven quantitative and eight qualitative studies met inclusion criteria. In the seven years since its implementation, Part D decreased out-of-pocket costs among enrolled nursing home residents and potentially increased costs borne by LTC facilities. Coverage of prescription drugs frequently used by older adults was adequate, except for certain drugs and alternative formulations of importance to LTC residents. The use of medications that raise safety concerns was decreased, but overall drug utilization may have been unaffected. Although there was uncertain impact on clinical outcomes, quantitative studies demonstrated evidence of unintended health consequences. Qualitative studies consistently revealed increased administrative burden among providers. Empirical evidence of Part D’s LTC impact was sparse. Due to limitations in available types of data, quantitative studies were generically lacking in methodological rigor. Qualitative studies suffered from lack of clarity of reporting. As future studies use clinical Medicare data, study quality is expected to improve. Although LTC-specific policies continue to evolve, it appears that the prescription drug benefit may require further modifications to more effectively provide for LTC residents’ unique medication needs and improve their health outcomes. Adjustments may be needed for Part D to be more compatible with LTC prescription drug delivery processes.

Keywords: Access, Act, Alternative, Bibliographies, Burden, Business, Care, Case Reports, Checklist, Citation, Claims, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Collection, Context, Costs, Coverage, Criteria, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Delivery, Design, Disabled, Drug, Drug Delivery, Drugs, Effects, Eligible Psychiatric-Patients, Evidence, Facilities, General, Health, Health Outcomes, Impact, Implementation, Improvement, Language, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Medicare, Methodological Quality, Modeling, Modified, Needs, Nursing, Nursing Home, Nursing-Home Residents, Observation, Older-Adults, Outcomes, Policies, Population, Prescription, Prescription Drug Benefits, Providers, Publications, Purpose, Qualitative, Quality, Rejections, Reporting, Review, Reviews, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Simulation, Sources, Study Design, Systematic Review, US, Utilization, Websites

# Title: Drustvena Istrazivanja

Full Journal Title: [Drustvena Istrazivanja](http://hrcak.srce.hr/drustvena-istrazivanja)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1330-0288

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Maričić, S., Sorokin, B. and Papeš, Z. (2000), Croatian journals at the end of the 20 century: A bibliometric evaluation. *Drustvena Istrazivanja*, **9** (1), 1-17.

Full Text: [2000\Dru Ist9, 1.pdf](2000/Dru%20Ist9,%201.pdf)

Abstract: There are in Croatia 241 journals appearing at least twice a year. They make for about 2/3 of those periodic publications whose contents are recorded in the Croatian Bibliography. Series B, contributions in journals and proceedings. Their scientific communicability (sci.comm.) was evaluated by four indicators: peer review, language, timeliness/regularity, and foreign authorship, journals from the natural and applied-technical sciences (NT) faired considerably better than those from the social sciences and humanities (SH). This dichotomy was also apparent in the 1990 to 1995 comparison. Although there were no dramatic changes, the sci. comm. did improve, and more so for the NT-journals. New SH-journals more frequently appeared and ceased. Hence, the criteria for decision making in science policy must not be identical for all types of journals. The results of the sci. comm. evaluation by our method is congruent with the coverage of Croatian journals in the international secondary information services. This flow into the “capillary” system of scientific information exchange leads to a reasonable “visibility” of Croatian journals via the ISI-journals.

Keywords: Science Citation Index, Scientists, System

? Macan, B., Pikić, A. and Mayer, M. (2012), (Inter)national orientation of Croatian Social Sciences and Arts and Humanities Journals Indexed in the Web of Science database. *Drustvena Istrazivanja*, **21** (2), 505-521.

Full Text: [2012\Dru Ist21, 505.pdf](2012/Dru%20Ist21,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: After the beginning of the year 2007, the number of Croatian scientific journals indexed in the WoS database has rapidly increased, and among them the number of Croatian social sciences (SS) and arts and humanities (A&H) journals as well. In this paper, the (inter)national orientation of Croatian SS and A&H journals indexed in the period 2008-2010 in WoS was analyzed. The analysis was conducted via language of the journal title and published papers, national distribution of authors and co-authorship structure, as well as via the INO indicator. SS journals were divided into those related to medicine and health (SSM) and other SS journals (SSO), while A&H journals were observed as one group (AH). Croatian SSM journals are the most internationally oriented according to all indicators, while the SSO journals have the strongest national orientation. Howevper, all three analyzed groups of journals are still the most attractive first for Croatian authors, and then to authors from the region (SSO, SSM) and top 20 countries in the world’s science (AH).

Keywords: Analysis, Arts & Humanities, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Croatia, Database, Distribution, First, Health, Humanities, Indicator, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Language, Medicine, Papers, Region, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social, Social Sciences, Ss, Structure, Web of Science

# Title: Drying Technology

Full Journal Title: [Drying Technology](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713597247~tab=sample)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dry. Technol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Dry Technol

ISSN: 0737-3937

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Marcel Dekker Inc

Publisher Address: 270 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Chemical: Impact Factor 0.402, /

Engineering, Mechanical: Impact Factor 0.402, /

? Mujumdar, A.S. (2013), Editorial: Role of quality and quantity on impact of archival publications. *Drying Technology*, **31** (1), 1-2

Full Text: [2013\Dry Tec31, 1.pdf](2013/Dry%20Tec31,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric Impact, Citations, Impact, Impact Factor, K-Strategy, Publications, Quality, Quantity, R-Strategy

? Mujumdar, A.S. (2013), Editorial: On citation statistics-What do they really mean? *Drying Technology*, **31** (16), 1897-1898

Full Text: [2013\Dry Tec31, 1897.pdf'](2013/Dry%20Tec31,%201897.pdf')

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Counts, Engineering Research, Google Scholar, Impact Factor, Impactful R&D, Scopus, Statistics

# Title: Duodecim

Full Journal Title: Duodecim

ISO Abbreviated Title: Duodecim

JCR Abbreviated Title: Duodecim

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Riikola, T. (1999), Annals of Medicine speedily to international recognition. *Duodecim*, **115** (14), 1502-1504.

Keywords: International

? Kovanen, P. (2000), Ann Med being renewed. *Duodecim*, **116** (19), 2063-2064.

# Title: Dyna-Colombia

Full Journal Title: [Dyna-Colombia](http://redalyc.uaemex.mx/src/inicio/HomRevRed.jsp?iCveEntRev=496)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and De San-Antonio-Gómez, C. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of Colombian scientific publications in engineering, multidisciplinary subject category in Web of Science database (1997-2009). *Dyna-Colombia*, **77** (164), 9-17.

Full Text: [2010\Dyn-Col77, 9.pdf](2010\Dyn-Col77,%209.pdf)

Abstract: The work has characterized the area of Engineering, Multidisciplinary in Colombia, reviewing the work of Colombian researchers in universities and published in international journals with impact factor between 1997 and 2009, at institutional level through Web of Science database. In the context of Latin America have been published 2,195 jobs (article or review) in 83 journals, and at the level of Colombia have found 419 articles published in 23 journals. Also, the universities have been analyzed by bibliometric indicators (Weighted and Relative Impact Factor and average number of citations per document), and found all the scientific production located in 37 Universities and stressing the Universidad Nacional de Colombia for the number of documents, the University Pontificia Bolivariana appointments by the rate cites against documents, and the Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia on the impact factor.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Colombia, Colombian Publications, Context, Database, Engineering Multidiciplinary, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, International, Journals, Latin America, Performance, Review, SCI, Scientific Production, Spanish, Statistical Properties, Universities, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Dynamis

Full Journal Title: Dynamis

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dynamis

JCR Abbreviated Title: Dynamis

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Gomez, T.O. (2008), Doctoral thesis on women’s studies in Spanish universities (1976-2005). Bibliometric analysis and bibliographical repertory. *Dynamis*, **28**, 472-474.

Full Text: 2008\Dynamis28, 472.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Doctoral Thesis, Spanish Universities, Universities

# Title: Dysphagia

Full Journal Title: Dysphagia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Dysphagia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Dysphagia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Plowman, E.K., Mehdizadeh, O., Leder, S.B., Martino, R. and Belafsky, P.C. (2013), A Bibliometric review of published abstracts presented at the dysphagia research society: 2001-2011. *Dysphagia*, **28** (2), 123-130.

Full Text: [2013\Dysphagia28, 123.pdf](2013/Dysphagia28,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this investigation was to perform a comprehensive bibliometric review of published abstracts presented at the Dysphagia Research Society between 2001 and 2011 in order to delineate research trends, identify knowledge gaps, and recommend areas for future dysphagia research. All 972 research abstracts, both oral and poster presentations, were included. Study designs included cross-sectional (n = 333, 34.4 %), cohort (n = 279, 28.8 %), and case series (n = 210, 21.7 %), while randomized controlled trials constituted only 3.3 % (n = 32) of all research presentations. Levels of evidence were assigned based on analysis of abstract details, as level 1 (n = 29, 3.0 %), level 2 (n = 639, 65.7 %), level 3 (n = 53, 5.5 %), level 4 (n = 243, 25.0 %), and level 5 (n = 8, 0.8 %). Research topics included normal swallowing pathophysiology (n = 279, 28.7 %), swallowing physiology (n = 266, 27.4 %), swallowing diagnosis (n = 192, 19.7 %), swallowing treatment (n = 165, 17.0 %), clinical policy and practice (n = 36, 3.7 %), and basic science (n = 34, 3.5 %). Research occurred in adults (n = 861, 88.6 %), pediatrics (n = 76, 7.8 %), animals (n = 29, 3.0 %), cadavers (n = 3, 0.3 %), and mechanical models (n = 3, 0.3 %). Presenting authors represented 14 different disciplines, with the majority in speech-language pathology, dentistry, basic science, and otolaryngology. Research was performed in 14 different countries with increased geographical diversity during the decade of analysis. Research recommendations derived from our findings call for increased (1) randomized controlled clinical trials consistent with level 1 evidence, (2) focus on pediatric feeding and swallowing, (3) use of animal models to study swallowing dysfunction and novel treatments, and (4) investigations from additional medical specialties. In addition, we applaud current trends and encourage continued support of interdisciplinary, international, and trainee representation.

Keywords: Analysis, Animals, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Review, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Deglutition, Deglutition Disorders, Dentistry, Diagnosis, Diversity, Evidence, Feeding, Interdisciplinary, International, Investigation, Investigations, Knowledge, Medical, Models, Normal, Oral, Otolaryngology, Pathology, Pathophysiology, Pediatric, Pediatrics, Physiology, Policy, Practice, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recommendations, Representation, Research, Research Topics, Research Trends, Review, Science, Support, Treatment, Trends

# Title: Early Human Development

Full Journal Title: Early Human Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Luo, J., Xu, F., Lu, G.J., Lin, H.C. and Feng, Z.C. (2014), Low mannose-binding lectin (MBL) levels and MBL genetic polymorphisms associated with the risk of neonatal sepsis: An updated meta-analysis. *Early Human Development*, **90** (10), 557-564.

Full Text: [2014\Ear Hum Dev90, 557.pdf](2014/Ear%20Hum%20Dev90,%20557.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Relatively low serum mannose-binding lectin (MBL) levels and MBL genetic polymorphisms have been implicated as high risk factors for neonatal sepsis. However, different studies have reported conflicting findings and have generally been underpowered to exclude modest effect sizes. Methods: Standard methodology of systematic reviews and meta-analyses was followed. PubMed, Embase, Cochrane, Web of Science, and Scopus databases were searched from January 1996 to December 2013. The eligible studies were collected and analyzed using Review Manager 5.2. Meta-Disc version 1.4 was used to describe and calculate sensitivity, specificity, summary receiver operator characteristic (SROC) curves and area under the curve. SROC curve analysis was used to summarize the overall performance. Funnel plots, Egger’s test and Begg’s test were used to investigate publication bias. Results: Seven studies addressing low MBL levels and MBL genetic polymorphisms (structure variant A/O, A/B of Exon1) were analyzed for susceptibility to neonatal sepsis, respectively. All of these control studies were of reasonable methodological quality. The pooled unadjusted odds ratio showed that low MBL levels were significantly associated with neonatal sepsis (P = 0.0002; odds ratio = 4.94,95% confidence interval = 2.16-1129) and MBL genetic polymorphisms were also significantly associated with neonatal sepsis (P = 0.03; odds ratio = 1.41,95% confidence interval = 1.03-1.94). In subgroup analysis based on gestational age, increased risk was found in the preterm infants in the dominant model (RR 2.33, 95%CI 1.06-5.13, P = 0.03). However, no association was observed for term infants in subgroup analysis. Additionally, the SROC curve of low MBL levels in the prediction of neonatal sepsis indicated a poor predictive ability. The area under curve was 0.80 (95% confidence interval = 0.74-0.86). Conclusion: Currently available evidence shows that neonates with low serum MBL levels are more than four times more likely to have neonatal sepsis compared to those with higher serum MBL levels. Neonates with MBL genetic polymorphisms are also susceptible to developing neonatal sepsis. However, a low serum MBL level was only of moderate value in detecting neonatal sepsis. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Association, Bias, Confidence, Control, Databases, Deficiency, Developing, Evidence, From, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Gestational, Gestational Age, Immune-System, Infants, Infection, Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Interval, Ireland, Mannose-Binding Lectin, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Model, Neonatal, Neonatal Sepsis, Neonates, Odds Ratio, P, Performance, Pneumonia, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Prediction, Predictive, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Results, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Sepsis, Serum, Serum-Levels, Specificity, Structure, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Term, Value, Version, Web Of Science

# Title: Early Intervention in Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: Early Intervention in Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gladstone, B.M., Boydell, K.M., Seeman, M.V. and McKeever, P.D. (2011), Children’s experiences of parental mental illness: A literature review. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*, **5** (4), 271-289.

Full Text: [2011\Ear Int Psy5, 271.pdf](2011\Ear%20Int%20Psy5,%20271.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: This paper provides a review of published qualitative research on children’s experiences of parental mental illness. Methods: We undertook a comprehensive search of Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online, PsycINFO, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Sociological Abstracts and Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts databases, as well as citation searches in Web of Science and manual searches of other relevant journals and reference lists of primary papers. Results: Although 20 studies met the search criteria, only 10 focused exclusively on children’s descriptions of their experience - the remainder elicited adults’ perspectives on children’s experiences of parental mental illnesses. Findings are organized under three themes: the impact of illness on children’s daily life, how children cope with their experiences and how children understand mental illness. Conclusions: Despite references to pervasive knowledge gaps in the literature, significant information has been accumulated about children’s experiences of parental mental illness. Considerable variability in research findings and tensions remain unresolved. For example, evidence is mixed as to children’s knowledge and understanding of mental illnesses and how best to deploy resources to help them acquire optimal information. Furthermore, children’s desire to be recognized as important to their parents’ well-being conflicted with adults’ perceptions that children should be protected from too much responsibility. Nevertheless, the cumulative evidence remains a key reason for advocating for psychoeducation and peer-support group interventions for children, which are endorsed by child and adult study participants alike.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adult, Adults, Child, Children, Citation, Databases, Health, Health-Services, Ill Parents, Impact, Information, Interventions, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Mental Illness, Methods, Nursing, Papers, Parental Mental Illness, Parents, Perceptions, Primary, Psychiatric-Disorder, Psychosis, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Qualitative Research, Research, Resilience, Responsibility, Review, Risk, Schizophrenia, Science, Sciences, Social Sciences, Thematic Review, Variability, Web of Science, Well-Being, Young-People

# Title: Early Popular Visual Culture

Full Journal Title: Early Popular Visual Culture

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Burrows, J. (2010), Near broke, but no tramp: Billie Ritchie, Charlie Chaplin and ‘that costume’. *Early Popular Visual Culture*, **8** (3), 247-262.

Abstract: This article revisits the various claims and counter-claims that have been made over the years as to whether the 1910s music hall comedian turned slapstick film star Billie Ritchie stole his costume and comic persona from Charlie Chaplin, or was himself the victim of plagiarism on Chaplin’s part. It proposes that neither of these arguments can be definitively supported on the basis of evidence available in the public domain, but also draws attention to the fact that there are other factors in play that may plausibly explain the various similarities between the two comedians as the result of shared formative influences rather than outright imitation, and that some contemporaries deemed it eminently reasonable to take such a view. The article moves on to consider the significance of the fact that, although their costumes were practically identical, Ritchie typically played dissolute gentlemen of ambiguous class status rather than tramps. It concludes that there is a stronger argument to be made that, rather than seeking to represent vagrancy, both Chaplin and Ritchie originally used the iconic ‘tramp’ costume to poke fun at the culturally ubiquitous Edwardian figure of the ‘masher’ - a lower-middle- or working-class male pleasure-seeker trying (and in their incarnations, failing) to emulate the fashions of his social superiors.

Keywords: Billie Ritchie, Charlie Chaplin, Costume, Imitation, Mashers, Plagiarism, Slapstick Comedy

# Title: Earth Science Informatics

Full Journal Title: Earth Science Informatics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, X.M., Ma, M.G., Li, X. and Zhang, Z.Q. (2014), Applications and researches of geographic information system technologies in bibliometrics. *Earth Science Informatics*, **7** (3), 147-152.

Full Text: [2014\Ear Sci Inf7, 147.pdf](2014/Ear%20Sci%20Inf7,%20147.pdf)

Abstract: Although the research and application of a geographic information system (GIS) in bibliometrics remains in its initial stage, several valuable attempts have been made in recent years. This paper provides our overview regarding this area. We first reviewed the spatial information mining derived from literature, including structured and unstructured data. The spatial display and the basic spatial operations for the geographic information derived from literature were then introduced, demonstrating that GIS can be directly used to construct digital libraries. Some literature database websites have begun to utilize WEBGIS to display the spatial distribution of an author’s location. Additionally, the spatial distribution information can be displayed in various modes with other specialized tools. Potential spatial analyses in bibliometrics were then discussed, introducing geostatistical and buffer analyses as case studies. Finally, several bibliometric indicators attached with research units were investigated. When the quantitative research index units are linked with the research spatial position, they can be displayed, queried and retrieved spatially. Future work to advance the application and research of GIS in bibliometrics is still warranted.

Keywords: Advance, Analyses, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Buffer, Case Studies, Cities, Data, Database, Digital Libraries, Distribution, Excellence, First, Geographic Information, Geographic Information System, Geographic Information System (GIS), GI, GIS, h-Index, Index, Indicators, Information, Library, Literature, Location, Maps, Mining, Overview, Quantitative Research, Recent, Regions, Research, Science, Spatial Analysis, Spatial Distribution, Spatial Visualization, Technologies, Websites, Work

# Title: Earth Surface Processes and Landforms

Full Journal Title: [Earth Surface Processes and Landforms](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jhome/2388)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Earth Surf. Process. Landf.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Earth Surf Proc Land

ISSN: 0197-9337

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Publisher Address: Baffins Lane Chichester, W Sussex PO19 1UD, England

Subject Categories:

Geography Geosciences, Interdisciplinary: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Dorn, R.I. (2002), Analysis of geomorphology citations in the last quarter of the 20th century. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms*, **27** (6), 667-672.

Full Text: [2002\Ear Sur Pro Lan27, 667.pdf](2002\Ear%20Sur%20Pro%20Lan27,%20667.pdf)

Abstract: Three hundred and twenty-eight geomorphology articles published in the last quarter of the 20th century were cited 20 or more times in Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) indices, as of 15 May 2001. At the close of the 20th century, well-cited geomorphology is highly multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary with the most dominant fields being ill biological, civil engineering, earth science, geography, geological, and soils disciplines. The very strong English-language bias of well-cited journal articles creates a geographical bias in Study site selection, which May ill turn bias geomorphic theory. Water-based research (fluvial processes and landforms, riparian, drainage basin) dominates well-cited papers, with the ‘hottest’ subfield in the 1990s being riparian research with a biological emphasis. Over 90 journals publish well-cited papers, but Earth Surface Processes and Landforms hosts the largest number of well-cited papers. Copyright (C) 2002 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Basin, Bias, Biological, Citations, Civil Engineering, Drainage, Engineering, Fluvial, Geomorphology, Indices, Institute for Scientific Information, Interdisciplinary, ISI, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Research, Riparian, Science, Site, Soils, Theory

# Title: Earthquake Engineering Frontiers in the New Millennium

Full Journal Title: Earthquake Engineering Frontiers in the New Millennium

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cheng, G.D. and Kong, X.J. (2001), Some recent work in earthquake engineering at Dalian University of Technology in *Earthquake Engineering Frontiers in the New Millennium* (Eds. Spencer, B.F. and Hu, Y.X.), 139-142.

Full Text: 2001\Ear Eng Fro New Mil, 139.pdf[C:\Users\YSHo\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Word\2004\Eco Eng50, 261.pdf](2004\Eco%20Eng50,%20261.pdf)

Abstract: Dalian University of Technology has been engaged in Leaching and research of earthquake engineering for a long time. Research activities cover numerical simulation, shaking table test and design methodology for dam, offshore platform, high-rise building, masonry structures subjected to earthquake environment and hazard mitigation. Collaboration with US and other countries contributes to our achievement a great deal. Three on-going research areas are briefly reported. Under financial support of National ‘211’ project of Chinese government, an underwater shaking table is installed in 2000. It enhances the capacity of research on water-structure-soil at DUT. Fast computational scheme for structural random response has been carried out and extended to problems with damping and control. This approach will open new possibility to take uncertainty of earthquake into consideration of design. Performance-based structural system reliability and related structural optimization is discussed.

Keywords: Random Seismic Responses

# Title: East African Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: [East African Medical Journal](http://www.ajol.info/journal_index.php?jid=53)

ISO Abbreviated Title: East Afr. Med. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: E Afr Med J

ISSN: 0012-835X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Kenya

Language: English

Publisher: East African Medical Journal

Publisher Address: Chyulu Road PO Box 41632, Nairobi, Kenya

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

? Nordberg, E. (1998), Ethics and publishing: An East African perspective. *East African Medical Journal*, **75** (6), S41-S43.

Abstract: Each hind of publishing is associated with its specific mix of ethical problems and concerns. Publishing of technical books is linked to issues of authorship, copyright and affordability by the target group. Publishing of journals, including EAMJ, raises issues of research ethics, authorship, and commercial advertising. Some of these ethical issues are moire prominent and more important in sub-Saharan Africa than elsewhere, and this article focusses on three: (i) authorship and acknowledgements, (ii) access to information serving important readers and, (iii) possible bias related to commercial advertising. In a competitive professional and academic environment where the careers of those who publish scientific materials under their own name are likely to benefit significantly, authorship credentials become important and subject to pressure, possibly unethical behaviour. It may be demanded by influential individuals and allowed when not deserved, Controls are in place but not very effective and under continuing development. For an African health or medical journal to reach a fair proportion bf important health care providers, researchers and trainers, the target group has to be defined and its level of knowledge and awareness explored. The group should preferably include middle level staff who provide most of the services, and most of them in this group have very poor access to periodicals both in printed and electronic form and also often have difficulties absorbing effectively the materials published. Commercial advertising generates revenue and helps lower journal subscription rates. This makes the journal ri,ore affordable to middle income health workers but may, more or less consciously, affect editorial independence with possible bias in favour of the advertisers and their products and loss of credibility in the eyes of readers.

Keywords: Authorship

# Title: Eating Behaviors

Full Journal Title: Eating Behaviors

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gutierrez, E., Carrera, O., Vazquez, R. and Birmingham, C.L. (2013), Climate might be considered as a risk factor for anorexia nervosa? A hypothesis worth another look. *Eating Behaviors*, **14** (3), 278-280.

Full Text: [2013\Eat Beh14, 278.pdf](2013/Eat%20Beh14,%20278.pdf)

Abstract: Environmental factors, such as ambient temperature m(AT), may have a caUSAl role in the development of anorexia nervosa (AN), in addition to factors like the idealization of thinness. We present the literature and a bibliographic analysis that associate AN and a temperate climate. (c) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ambient Temperature, Ambient-Temperature, Analysis, Anorexia, Anorexia Nervosa, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Climate, Controlled-Trial, Curacao, Development, Eating Disorders, Eating-Disorders, Environment, Environmental, Exercise, Heat, Idealization, Literature, Mandometer Treatment, Prevalence, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Role, Temperate, Temperature, Weight

# Title: Ecological Economics

Full Journal Title: [Ecological Economics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5995&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=7324f74c5399977d63d2efbf0431bcee)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Costanza, R., Stern, D., Fisher, B., He, L.I. and Ma, C.B. (2004), Influential publications in ecological economics: A citation analysis. *Ecological Economics*, **50** (3-4), 261-292.

Full Text: [2004\Eco Eng50, 261.pdf](2004\Eco%20Eng50,%20261.pdf)

Abstract: We assessed the degree of influence of selected papers and books in ecological economics using citation analysis. We looked at both the internal influence of publications on the field of ecological economics and the external influence of those same publications on the broader academic community. We used four lists of papers and books for the analysis: (1) 92 papers nominated by the Ecological Economics (EE) Editorial Board; (2) 71 papers that were published in EE and that received 15 or more citations in all journals included in the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Citation Index; (3) 57 papers that had been cited in EE 15 or more times; and (4) 77 monographs and edited books that had been cited in EE 15 or more times. In all, we analyzed 251 unique publications. For each publication, we counted the total number of ISI citations as well as the total number of citations in EE. We calculated the average number of citations per year to each paper since its publication in both the ISI database and in EE, along with the percentage of the total ISI citations that were in EE.

Ranking the degree of influence of the publications can be done in several ways, including using the number of ISI citations, the number of EE citations or both. We discuss both the internal and external influence of publications and show how these influences might be considered jointly.

We display and analyze the results in several ways. By plotting the ISI citations against the EE citations, we can identify those papers that are mainly influential in EE with some broader influence, those that are mainly influential in the broader literature but have also had influence on EE and other patterns of influence. There are both overlaps and interesting lacunae among the four lists that give us a better picture of the real influence of publications in ecological economics vs. perceptions of those publications’ importance.

By plotting the number of citations vs. dates of publication, we can identify those publications that are projected to be most influential. Plots of the time series of citations over the 1990–2003 period show a generally increasing trend (contrary to what one would expect for an ‘average’ paper) for the top papers. We suggest that this pattern of increasing citations (and thus influence) over time is one hallmark of a ‘foundational’ paper. Data used in the analysis is available for download from the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) web site to allow further analysis by interested readers.

Keywords: Ecological Economics, ISI, ISEE

Notes: TTopic

Ma, C.B. and Stern, D.I. (2006), Environmental and ecological economics: A citation analysis. *Ecological Economics*, **58** (3), 491-506.

Full Text: [2006\Eco Eng58, 491.pdf](2006\Eco%20Eng58,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: This study looks at two distinct questions: ‘What have been the most influential journal articles in environmental economics and ecological economics over the 10-year period 1994–2003?’; and ‘How much overlap is there between the fields of environmental and ecological economics?’ We examine the references in all articles published in *JEEM* and Ecological Economics (*EE*) over this period. For each of these two fields, a list of the top articles and top journals cited by articles published in *JEEM* and *EE* is presented. We also present some results based on our study of the ISI *Journal Citation Reports*. We find that there is a significant overlap between the two fields at the journal level — the two journals cite similar journals. There is a correlation of 0.34 between the number of citations received by the journals that are most cited and the correlation is even higher if journal self-citation is excluded. The main differences are that ecological economics tends to cite (but not be cited by) general natural science journals more often than environmental economics does, environmental economics cites more heavily from journals rather than other publications, and citations in environmental economics are more concentrated on particular journals and individual publications. However, there is much less similarity at the level of individual articles. Non-market valuation articles dominate the most cited articles in *JEEM* while green accounting, sustainability, and the environmental Kuznets curve are all prominent topics in *EE*.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Correlation, Ecological Economics, Economics, Environmental, Environmental Economics, General, ISI, JEEM, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Publications, Rights, Science, Science Journals, Self-Citation, Similarity, Sustainability, Valuation

? Egoh, B., Rouget, M., Reyers, B., Knight, A.T., Cowling, R.M., van Jaarsveld, A.S. and Welz, A. (2007), Integrating ecosystem services into conservation assessments: A review. *Ecological Economics*, **63** (4), 714-721.

Full Text: 2007\Eco Eng63, 714.pdf

Abstract: A call has been made for conservation planners to include ecosystem services into their assessments of conservation priority areas. The need to develop an integrated approach to meeting different conservation objectives and a shift in focus towards human wellbeing are some of the motivations behind this call. There is currently no widely accepted approach to planning for ecosystem services. This study contributes towards the development of this approach through a review of conservation assessments and the extent to which they include ecosystem services. of the 476 conservation assessments identified by a set of search terms on the Web of Science, 100 were randomly selected for this review. of these only seven had included ecosystem services, while another 13 had referred to ecosystem services as a rationale for conservation without including them in the assessment. The majority of assessments were based on biodiversity pattern data while 19 used data on ecological processes. A total of 11 of these 19 assessments used processes, which could be linked to services. Ecosystem services have witnessed an increase in attention received in conservation assessments since the year 2000, however trends were not apparent beyond this date. In order to assess which types of ecosystem services and how they have been accounted for in conservation assessments, we extended our review to include an additional nine conservation assessments which included ecosystem services. The majority included cultural ecosystem services, followed by regulatory, provisioning and supporting services respectively. We conclude with an analysis of the constraints and opportunities for the integration of ecosystem services into conservation assessments and highlight the urgent need for an appropriate framework for planning for ecosystem services. (C) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Area Selection, Assessment, Attention, Biodiversity, Biodiversity Conservation, Biodiversity Conservation, Cape Floristic Region, Conservation Planning, Development, Ecological Processes, Ecosystem Functions, Ecosystem Services, Human, Identifying Priority Areas, Land-Use, Landscape, Linking Biodiversity, Priority Areas, Real-World, Reserves, Review, Science, Selection, South-Africa, Trends, Web of Science

? Silva, M.C.E. and Teixeira, A.A.C. (2011), A bibliometric account of the evolution of EE in the last two decades is ecological economics (becoming) a post-normal science? *Ecological Economics*, **70** (5), 849-862.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Eng70, 849.pdf](2011\Eco%20Eng70,%20849.pdf)

Abstract: In ecological economics the debate on formalism and formalization has been addressed in the context of a lively discussion on ecological economics as a ‘post-normal’ (versus ‘normal’) science. Using ecological economics (EE) as a ‘seed’ journal and applying bibliometric techniques to all (2533) the articles published in EE from January 1989 to December 2009, we analyze the evolution of the field of ecological economics aiming to shed light on this debate. We observe the predominance (and increased relevance) of certain research topics: ‘Methodological issues’, ‘Policies, governance and institutions’ and ‘Valuation’. Moreover, ‘Collective action’, ‘Technical change and the environment’ and ‘Values’ stand as emergent themes of research. Finally, we note that ecological economics experienced an ‘empirical turn’ reflected in a shift away from exclusively formalized papers towards exclusively empirical and, to a larger extent, ‘formal and empirical’ ones. The combination of the prominent and emergent topics and the ‘empirical turn’ mirrors the increasing awareness among researchers in the field of the need to address a key specificity of ecological economics - the interdependence of the economic, biophysical and social spheres. On this basis, we argue that at least through the lens of EE, ecological economics has evolved towards a post-normal science. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attention, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Biodiversity, Consumption, Context, Dynamics, Ecological Economics, Economic, Economics, Environment, Environmental-Policy, Evolution, Field, Governance, Institutions, Irreversibility, Journal, Key Issues, Mar, Methodology, Normal, Papers, Perspective, Post-Normal Science, Relevance, Research, Research Trends, Rights, Science, Social, Specificity, Spheres, Sustainability, Techniques, Valuation

? Birkin, F. and Polesie, T. (2013), The relevance of epistemic analysis to sustainability economics and the capability approach. *Ecological Economics*, **89**, 144-152.

Full Text: [2013\Eco Eng89, 144.pdf](2013/Eco%20Eng89,%20144.pdf)

Abstract: This paper considers how epistemic analyses (Birkin and Polesie, 2011; Foucault, 1970, 1990a, 1990b) may assist with the development of sustainability economics (Bartelmus, 2010; Baumgartner and Quaas, 2010a, 2010b; and Soderbaum, 2011) and the capability approach (Ballet et al., 2011; Martins, 2011; Rauschmayer and Lessmann, 2011; Scerri, 2012). It was the French social theorist Michel Foucault (1926-1984) who coined the term “episteme” to refer to the “possibility of knowledge” that determines the development of thought and knowledge in a given period. For Foucault epistemes were the “buried” foundations of knowledge that his epistemic “archaeology” could unearth. In 2007, Foucault was identified as the most cited author of books in the humanities by Thomson Reuters’ ISI Web of Science. This paper begins with a brief definition and description of epistemic analyses. A summary analysis of the Modern episteme and neoclassical economics is then provided and this is followed by outline evidence for the emerging episteme. Finally the opportunity is considered for the emerging episteme to reinforce and enhance sustainability economics and the capability approach. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Capability Approach, Development, Ecological Economics, Economics, Episteme, Epistemic Analysis, Evidence, Humanities, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Relational Ontology, Relevance, Rights, Science, Social, Sustainability, Sustainability Economics, Term, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science

# Title: Ecological Engineering

Full Journal Title: [Ecological Engineering](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6006&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=90145fce3d9378358087c6bd570f5f25)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ecol. Eng.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ecol Eng

ISSN: 0925-8574

Issues/Year: 3

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Ecology: Impact Factor 1.836, 56/124 (2008)

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 1.836, 10/38 (2008)

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.836, 64/163 (2008)

? Zhang, L., Wang, M.H., Hu, J. and Ho, Y.S. (2010), A review of published wetland research, 1991-2008: Ecological engineering and ecosystem restoration. *Ecological Engineering*, **36** (8), 973-980.

Full Text: [2010\Eco Eng-Zhang.pdf](2010\Eco%20Eng-Zhang.pdf); [2010\Eco Eng-Zhang-1.pdf](2010\Eco%20Eng-Zhang-1.pdf); [2010\Eco Eng36, 973.pdf](2010\Eco%20Eng36,%20973.pdf)

Abstract: An effective bibliometric analysis based on the Science Citation Index (SCI) published by the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) was carried out to identify wetland research between 1991 and 2008. The objective was to conduct a quantitative and qualitative analysis for global trends of wetland-related research. The characteristics related to publications were analyzed. The results showed the significant wetland research issues in the SCI database. From 1991 to 2008, the annual number of journal articles published and the number of articles cited to wetland research increased more than sixfold and ninefold respectively. The USA produced the most single-country articles and international collaborative articles, followed by Canada and UK. The results also showed the significant wetland research issues in SCI database. The most frequently used words were: “water” (or “water quality”), which ranked 3rd, 7th, and 3rd according to the word in article title, author keyword, and keyword plus analysis, respectively. Constructed wetland biodiversity became more active in wetland research. The keywords “constructed wetland” and “constructed wetlands” ranked 58th and 12th in 1991–1996, while they ranked 5th and 4th in 2003–2008; the author keyword “biodiversity” ranked 45th in 1991–1996, while it ranked 23rd in 1997–2002, and 14th in 2003–2008; and keyword plus “diversity” ranked 93rd in 1991–1996, while it ranked 20th in 1997–2002, and 17th in 2003–2008. Moreover, it was proved that article title, author keyword, and keyword plus analysis methods were effective approaches for mapping wetland research. Popular wetland research issues and wetland research changes were also identified by statistical analysis.

Keywords: Author Keyword, Bibliometric Analysis, Bulrush Scirpus-Validus, Conservation, Constructed Wetland, Integrated Constructed Wetlands, Management, Performance, Pollution-Control, Removal, Research, Research Trend, Waste-Water, Water Quality, Water-Quality, Web of Science

? Mander, U., Tournebize, J., Kasak, K. and Mitsch, W.J. (2014), Climate regulation by free water surface constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment and created riverine wetlands. *Ecological Engineering*, **72**, 103-115.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Eng72, 103.pdf](2014/Eco%20Eng72,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: We analyzed about 150 Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Science indexed publications to estimate the role of free water surface (FWS) constructed wetlands (CWs) for wastewater treatment as well as created riverine wetlands (CRWs) in climate regulation. The meta-analysis on the relationship between the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) and the biophysical and design factors of the systems was based on 18 FWS CWs and 2 CRWs. The average emission values of CH4 and N2O varied greatly: between 0.15 and 5220 and from 0.03 to 34.1 mg CH4-Cm-2 h(-1), and from -0.003 to 0.65 and 0.002 to 0.28 mg N2O-N m(-2) h(-1) in FWS CWs and CRWs, respectively. We found a significant positive correlation between CH4 emission and the inflow loading of total organic carbon (TOCin), and between N2O flux and inflow total nitrogen (TN) loading. Emission factors (EF) (CH4-C/TOCin and N2O-N/TNin) were highest in the open water (without emergent vegetation) sections of CRW wetlands (on an average 32.5 and 2.0% for CH4 and N2O, respectively), while in FWS CWs and vegetated parts (transition/edge zone) of CRWs the EF values for CH4 were 16.9 and 10.6%, and for N2O were 0.13 and 0.51% correspondingly. The current global warming potential (GWP) of FWS CWs and CRWs is generally small, but their rapidly increasing number should warn wetland designers and stakeholders to better design and manage these systems. A pulsing water regime and support for macrophyte growth would help minimize both CH4 and N2O emissions. Further measurements using the eddy covariance technique will enable more accurate estimations of the long-term C balance and GWP of these wetland ecosystems. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aquatic Macrophytes, Balance, Carbon, Ch4, Climate, Community Structure, Constructed, Constructed Wetlands, Correlation, Design, Ecosystem Services, Ecosystem Services, Ecosystems, Eddy Covariance, Eddy Covariance Technique, Emergent Macrophytes, Emergent Vegetation, Emission, Emission Factor, Emissions, Eriophorum-Vaginatum, Factors, Flux, Free Water Surface, From, Global, Global Warming, Greenhouse, Greenhouse Gases, Greenhouse-Gas Emissions, Growth, Indexed Publications, Isi, Isi Web of Science, Loading, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methane, Methane Emissions, Nitrate Removal, Nitrogen, Nitrous Oxide, Nitrous-Oxide Emissions, Nov, Open, Organic, Organic Carbon, Oxide, Phragmites-Australis, Potential, Publications, Pulsing Hydrology, Regulation, Rights, Riparian Marshes, Role, Science, Small, Stakeholders, Support, Surface, Systems, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Total Nitrogen, Total Organic Carbon, Treatment, Vegetation, Wastewater, Wastewater Treatment, Water, Web, Web of Science, Wetland, Wetlands

# Title: Ecological Indicators

Full Journal Title: Ecological Indicators

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ruaro, R. and Gubiani, É.A. (2013), A scientometric assessment of 30 years of the Index of Biotic Integrity in aquatic ecosystems: Applications and main flaws. *Ecological Indicators*, **29**, 105-110.

Full Text: [2013\Eco Ind29, 105.pdf](2013/Eco%20Ind29,%20105.pdf)

Abstract: In 1981, James R. Karr’s paper ‘Assessment of biotic integrity using fish communities’ provided the first description of a multimetric procedure to assess the biotic integrity of aquatic ecosystems. To assess the contribution of the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) and ideas proposed by Karr for the management of aquatic ecosystems, we carried out a scientometric analysis of the papers published from 1981 to 2011 that cited Karr’s study. The papers were obtained from Thomson Reuters’ database (ISI Web of Knowledge) in October 2011. We used all papers that cited ‘Karr, 1981’ to assess temporal trends in citations and to identify which journals cited the index most frequently. A total of 93 papers were selected from the two journals that most frequently cited Karr’s study, namely Hydrobiologia and Ecological Indicators. For each paper selected, we determined whether the study was empirical, theoretical, or methodological. For empirical papers we assessed the type of environment where the study was carried out, the indicator organisms used, and whether the IBI was applied. To identify which ideas suggested by Karr have been discussed in the literature, we assessed all papers found. In the time frame studied, 734 papers cited ‘Karr, 1981’. The number of citations increased significantly with time. Most papers that cited ‘Karr, 1981’ were empirical, carried out in rivers and streams, and used fish as bioindicators. The main ideas discussed in these studies were related to the creation and use of the IBI, as well as to limitations and difficulties in its application. Our results suggest that the ideas proposed by Karr have contributed to the conservation of aquatic ecosystems. However, criteria for choosing different metrics, as well as the definition of reference conditions, are issues that need to be addressed in order to make the IBI a more robust index. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Aquatic, Aquatic Ecosystems, Assemblages, Assessment, Bioindicators, Biological Integrity, Biotic Integrity, Central Mexico, Citations, Conservation, Continental-Scale, Criteria, Database, Ecological Integrity, Ecosystems, Environment, Environmental Assessment, First, Fish, Fish-Based Index, Ibi, Index, Indicator, Indicator Organisms, Indicators, ISI, James R.Karr, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Metrics, Multimetric Index, Papers, Procedure, R, Reference, Reference Condition, Rights, River Health, Rivers, Rivers and Streams, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Streams, Temporal, Theoretical, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Web of Knowledge

? Han, M.Y., Sui, X., Huang, Z.L., Wu, X.D., Xia, X.H., Hayat, T. and Alsaedi, A. (2014), Bibliometric indicators for sustainable hydropower development. *Ecological Indicators*, **47**, 231-238.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Ind47, 231.pdf](2014/Eco%20Ind47,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: Hydropower fuels the overall societal development by contributing a notable proportion to the whole global power generation. Although much attention has been paid to the development of hydropower, few of them attempted to gather global systematic data and conduct a large-scale review of scientific studies. In such situation, a bibliometric approach is employed in this study to quantitatively evaluate global scientific research on hydropower sustainable development, with a long time span ranging from 1991 to 2012. 434 publications in accordance with the search criteria from Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded) database are analyzed statistically, and assessments on research development, current trends, and future directions are conducted in regard to eight categories. By synthetically analyzing the keywords, the dominant hotspots of hydropower sustainable research could be concluded as “Turkey”, “Eco-”, “Small hydro-”, and “Fish”. Along with a comparable number of publications to the United State, the keyword “Turkey” has exhibited a notable increase since 2000, revealing its predominance in the research on the hydropower sustainable development. Increasing attention has also been directed to the prefixes “Small hydro-” and “Eco-” in recent years. The keywords related to fish are identified from the keyword analyses as well, suggesting that the significance of fish studies has been recognized by researchers. Given the trend during the past several years, these topics are likely to become primary research focuses in the coming period. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Assessments, Attempted, Attention, Beijing 2007, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, China, Citation, Criteria, Data, Database, Development, Fish, From, Generation, Global, Greenhouse-Gas Emissions, Hotspots, Hydropower, Indicators, Inventory, Neural-Network, Nonrenewable Energy-Cost, Power, Primary, Publications, Recent, Renewable Energy, Research, Researchers, Resources Use, Review, Rights, Sci-Expanded, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Research, Si, Significance, Sustainability, Sustainable, Sustainable Development, Systematic, Trend, Trends, Waste-Water Treatment, Wind Power

? Ziegler, C.R., Webb, J.A., Norton, S.B., Pullin, A.S. and Melcher, A.H. (2015), Digital repository of associations between environmental variables: A new resource to facilitate knowledge synthesis. *Ecological Indicators*, **53**, 61-69.

Full Text: [2015\Eco Ind53, 61.pdf](2015/Eco%20Ind53,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Responsible care and management of Earth’s resources requires scientific support, but the pool of under-used research is growing rapidly. Environmental science research studies describe associations between variables (e.g. statistical relationships between stressors and responses). We propose open-access and online sharing of such associations. This concept differs from various efforts around the world to promote sharing of primary research data, but holds similar goals of improved use of existing knowledge. The initiative is made possible by recent developments in information technology and evolving online culture (e.g. crowdsourcing and citizen science). We have begun to connect existing projects that catalog and store associations, thereby moving toward a single virtual repository. Researchers and decision makers. may share and re-use associations for myriad purposes, including: increasing efficiency and timeliness of systematic reviews, environmental assessments and meta-analyses, identifying knowledge gaps and research opportunities, providing evolved metrics of research impact, and demonstrating connections between research and environmental improvement. (C) 2015 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Assessments, Bibliometrics, Big Data, Care, Concept, Crowdsourcing, Culture, Data, Decision, Digital, Digital Repository, Ecology, Efficiency, Environmental, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Science, From, Future, Health, Impact, Improvement, Index, Informatics, Information, Information Technology, Knowledge, Life, Management, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metrics, Online, Open Access, Primary, Recent, Research, Research Data, Research Impact, Researchers, Resources, Reuse, Reviews, Science, Science Research, Stressors, Support, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology, World

# Title: Ecological Informatics

Full Journal Title: Ecological Informatics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, J. and Heap, A.D. (2011), A review of comparative studies of spatial interpolation methods in environmental sciences: Performance and impact factors. *Ecological Informatics*, **6** (3-4), 228-241.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Inf6, 228.pdf](2011\Eco%20Inf6,%20228.pdf)

Abstract: Spatial interpolation methods have been applied to many disciplines. Many factors affect the performance of the methods, but there are no consistent findings about their effects. In this study, we use comparative studies in environmental sciences to assess the performance and to quantify the impacts of data properties on the performance. Two new measures are proposed to compare the performance of the methods applied to variables with different units/scales. A total of 53 comparative studies were assessed and the performance of 72 methods/sub-methods compared is analysed. The impacts of sample density, data variation and sampling design on the estimations of 32 methods are quantified using data derived from their application to 80 variables. Inverse distance weighting (IDW), ordinary kriging (OK), and ordinary co-kriging (OCR) are the most frequently used methods. Data variation is a dominant impact factor and has significant effects on the performance of the methods. As the variation increases, the accuracy of all methods decreases and the magnitude of decrease is method dependent. Irregular-spaced sampling design might improve the accuracy of estimation. The effect of sampling density on the performance of the methods is found not to be significant. The implications of these findings are discussed. Crown Copyright (C) 2010 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Spatial Interpolator, Geostatistics, Kriging, Data Variation, Sample Density, Soil Properties, Geostatistical Analysis, Prediction Methods, Snow Distribution, Air-Temperature, Kriging Methods, External Drift, Point Data, Regression, Precipitation

# Title: Ecological Modelling

Full Journal Title: [Ecological Modelling](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5934&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=ed1895a8f414bf77ae379d4e91b180c3)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ecol. Model.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ecol Model

ISSN: 0304-3800

Issues/Year: 18

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Ecology: Impact Factor

? Pautasso, M. (2014), The jump in network ecology research between 1990 and 1991 is a Web of Science artefact. *Ecological Modelling*, **286**, 11-12.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Mod286, 11.pdf](2014/Eco%20Mod286,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Borrett et.al. (2014) report a jump in network ecology publications between 1990 and 1991 but fail to find a cause for it. This jump in publication output is not a mystery, but a Web of Science artefact, due to the restriction of this database search to titles until 1990, whilst also abstracts and keywords are systematically searched in Web of Science starting from 1991. Indeed there is no such leap in publication numbers between 1990 and 1991 in Google Scholar. A sudden increase in publication numbers between the years 1990 and 1991 is instead found in Web of Science when searching for a variety of keywords. Until Web of Science allows researchers to consistently search for keywords within abstracts also before 1991, bibliometric research on publication growth rates using Web of Science should avoid comparing the number of publications retrieved before and after 1991. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Database, Databases, Ecology, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Keyword Search, Network, Publication, Publication Growth, Publications, Publish Or Perish, Rates, Research, Researchers, Rights, Science, Scientometrics, Systematic Reviews, Web Of Science

? Borrett, S.R., Moody, J. and Edelmann, A. (2014), The rise of Network Ecology: Maps of the topic diversity and scientific collaboration. *Ecological Modelling*, **293**, 111-127.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Mod293, 111.pdf](2014/Eco%20Mod293,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: Network ecologists investigate the structure, function, and evolution of ecological systems using network models and analyses. For example, network techniques have been used to study community interactions (i.e., food-webs, mutualisms), gene flow across landscapes, and the sociality of individuals in populations. The work presented here uses a bibliographic and network approach to (1) document the rise of Network Ecology, (2) identify the diversity of topics addressed in the field, and (3) map the structure of scientific collaboration among contributing scientists. Our aim is to provide a broad overview of this emergent field that highlights its diversity and to provide a foundation for future advances. To do this, we searched the ISI Web of Science database for ecology publications between 1900 and 2012 using the search terms for research areas of Environmental Sciences & Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and the topic ecology. From these records we identified the Network Ecology publications using the topic terms network, graph theory, and web, while controlling for the usage of misleading phrases. The resulting corpus entailed 29,513 publications between 1936 and 2012. We found that Network Ecology spans across more than 1500 sources with core ecological journals being among the top 20 most frequent outlets. We document the rapid rise in Network Ecology publications per year reaching a magnitude of over 5% of the ecological publications in 2012. Drawing topical information from the publication record content (titles, abstracts, keywords) and collaboration information from author listing, our analysis highlights the diversity and clustering of topics addressed within Network Ecology. The largest connected component of the topic network contained 73% of the corpus, and exhibited strong clustering (clustering coefficient 0.93). The coauthorship network revealed that while network ecologists are generally collaborative, the field is deeply fragmented into topic and co-author cliques. The largest component of the co-author network comprised 46% of the authors and contained 149 distinct clusters. We suggest ways to build on the collaborative spirit and reduce the field fragmentation so as to improve the development and spread of ideas. We conclude that Network Ecology will likely continue to grow because the forces driving its increase are likely to persist. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advances, Analyses, Analysis, Animal Mutualistic Networks, Approach, Architecture, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Analysis, Biology, Clustering, Co-Author, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaboration, Community, Connectivity, Content, Database, Development, Diversity, Driving, Dynamics, Ecology, Ecosystems, Environmental, Environmental Sciences, Evolution, Field, Flow, Flows, Food Webs, Food-Web Structure, Fragmentation, From, Function, Gene, Graph Theory, Information, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Journals, Landscapes, Magnitude, Model, Models, Network, Network Ecology, Non-Trophic Interactions, Overview, Populations, Publication, Publication Record, Publications, Record, Records, Research, Research Areas, Rights, Science, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Scientists, Si, Social Network Analysis, Sources, Stability, Stable Isotopes, Structure, Systems, Techniques, Theory, Topic, Topical, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Ecology and Environmental Sciences

Full Journal Title: Ecology and Environmental Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, B, Qu, J.S. and Wang, J.P. (2011), A bibliometrical analysis of competitive situation in international ecological research. *Ecology and Environmental Sciences*, **20** (4), 786-792.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Env Sci20, 786.pdf](2011\Eco%20Env%20Sci20,%20786.pdf)

Abstract: Nowadays, ecological and environmental problems have attracted much attention of governments and people, because ecological research can provide the theoretical basis and guideline for the coexistence between humans and the natural ecosystem. In this paper, analytical tools such as Thomson Data Analyzer, NetDraw and Aureka in combined with “pathfinder” algorithm were used to analyze the data of ecological research in the SCIE and SSCI databases. We find that the papers of the Northern America, Europe, Australia and their institutions have stronger impact on international ecological research and their quality is better. Meanwhile, the United States is the international center of the cooperative research web in ecology, followed by the United Kingdom and Germany. At institutional level, University of California Davis and Max Planck Institute are two distinctive centers for cooperative research in ecology. The numbers of papers on ecological research in China is ranked the eleventh, but the quality of the papers is still low. The main countries in collaboration with China include the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Japan, Australia and France in ecological research. In the years from from 2008 to 2010, the hot spots of international ecology are mainly focused on biodiversity, climate change, gene variation, interactions among species and sexual selection, etc.

Keywords: Ecology, Competitive Situation, Bibliometric, Information Analysis, SCIE/SSCI Database

# Title: Ecology of Freshwater Fish

Full Journal Title: Ecology of Freshwater Fish

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Frank, B.M., Piccolo, J.J. and Baret, P.V. (2011), A review of ecological models for brown trout: Towards a new demogenetic model. *Ecology of Freshwater Fish*, **20** (2), 167-198.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Fre Fis20, 167.pdf](2011\Eco%20Fre%20Fis20,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Ecological models for stream fish range in scale from individual fish to entire populations. They have been used to assess habitat quality and to predict the demographic and genetic responses to management or disturbance. In this paper, we conduct the first comprehensive review and synthesis of the vast body of modelling literature on the brown trout, Salmo trutta L., with the aim of developing the framework for a demogenetic model, i.e., a model integrating both population dynamics and genetics. We use a bibliometric literature review to identify two main categories of models: population ecology (including population dynamics and population genetics) and population distribution (including habitat-hydraulic and spatial distribution). We assess how these models have previously been applied to stream fish, particularly brown trout, and how recent models have begun to integrate them to address two key management and conservation questions: (i) How can we predict fish population responses to management intervention? and (ii) How is the genetic structure of fish populations influenced by landscape characteristics? Because salmonid populations tend to show watershed scale variation in both demographic and genetic traits, we propose that models combining demographic, genetic and spatial data are promising tools for improving their management and conservation. We conclude with a framework for an individual-based, spatially explicit demogenetic model that we will apply to stream-dwelling brown trout populations in the near future.

Keywords: Approximate Bayesian Computation, Arborescent River Network, Bibliometric, Brown Trout, Charr Salvelinus-Fontinalis, Demogenetics, Dependent Individual Growth, Drift-Feeding Salmonids, Ecological Model, Effective Population-Size, Grayling Thymallus-Arcticus, Integral Projection Models, Literature, Literature Review, Population Dynamics, Population Genetics, Review, Salmo-Trutta l., Simulate Genetic Diversity

# Title: Ecology and Society

Full Journal Title: Ecology and Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Janssen, M.A. (2007), An update on the scholarly networks on resilience, vulnerability, and adaptation within the human dimensions of global environmental change. *Ecology and Society*, **12** (2), Article Number: 9.

Full Text: [2007\Eco Soc12, 9.pdf](2007\Eco%20Soc12,%209.pdf)

Abstract: In Janssen et al. (2006), we presented a bibliometric analysis of the resilience, vulnerability, and adaptation knowledge domains within the research activities on human dimensions of global environmental change. We have updated the analysis because 2 years have gone by since the original analysis, and 1113 more publications can now be added to the database. We analyzed how the resulting 3399 publications between 1967 and 2007 are related in terms of co-authorship and citations. The rapid increase in the number of publications in the three knowledge domains continued over the last 2 years, and we still see an overlap between the knowledge domains. We were also able to identify the “hot” publications of the last 2 years.

Keywords: Adaptation, Agriculture, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Climate-Change, Complexity, Ecosystems, Management, Research, Resilience, Social Vulnerability, Stability, Sustainability Science, Systems, Variability, Vulnerability

? Fabricius, C. and Cundill, G. (2014), Learning in adaptive management: Insights from published practice. *Ecology and Society*, **19** (1) , Article Number: 29.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Soc19, 29.pdf](2014/Eco%20Soc19,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: Adaptive management is often advocated as a solution to understanding and managing complexity in social-ecological systems. Given the centrality of learning in adaptive management, it remains unclear how learning in adaptive management is understood to occur, who learns, what they learn about, and how they learn. We conducted a systematic review using the Thomson Reuters Web of Science, and searched specifically for examples of the practical implementation of adaptive management between 2011 and 2013, i.e., excluding articles that suggested frameworks, models, or recommendations for future action. This provided a subset of 22 papers that were analyzed using five elements: the aims of adaptive management as stated in each paper; the reported achievements of adaptive management; what was learned; who learned; and how they learned. Our results indicate that, although most published adaptive management initiatives aimed at improvements in biological conservation or ecosystem management, scholars of adaptive management tend to report on learning more about governance and about learning, than about ecosystems or biological conservation. Whereas almost all the papers (91%) listed improvements in biological conservation and ecosystem management as aims, 59% reported these as achievements. Whereas only 27% listed improved governance as an aim, 73% mentioned this as an achievement. Conservation scientists and academics reporting on adaptive management tend to learn among themselves, and very seldom (18%) with external stakeholders. Adaptive ecosystem management is dominated by direct assessment and single-loop learning aimed at improving existing practices (86%), with about 50% engaged in double-loop learning and a similar number in deutero-learning (learning about learning). Some adaptive managers (36%) combined double-and single-loop learning and the majority of these (6/8) reported on conservation achievements. A possible explanation for these findings is that adaptive management is an evolutionary process and in most instances is still in an early pioneering stage, possibly held back by participants’ capacity for learning. The constraint of learning capacity may also explain why so few adaptive management initiatives reported on learning with societal stakeholders.

Keywords: Academics, Achievement, Adaptive Management, African National-Parks, Areas, Assessment, Biological, Biological Conservation, Capacity, Comanagement, Complexity, Conservation, Ecosystem, Ecosystem Management, Ecosystems, Explanation, Forests, Governance, Great-Barrier-Reef, Implementation, Learning, Management, Models, Papers, Practices, Recommendations, Reporting, Review, Science, Scientists, Social Learning, Social-Ecological-Systems, Solution, Stakeholders, Systematic Review, Systems, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Thresholds, Tool, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Econ Journal Watch

Full Journal Title: [Econ Journal Watch](http://ideas.repec.org/s/ejw/volone.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1708-3087

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Klein, D.B. and Chiang, E. (2004), The Social Science Citation Index: A black box - with an ideological bias? *Econ Journal Watch*, **1** (1), 134-165.

Full Text: [2004\Eco J Wat1, 134.pdf](2004\Eco%20J%20Wat1,%20134.pdf)

Abstract: In figuring eminence in the social sciences, the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) is of great importance. Yet the SSCI selection process is a black box. Scrutiny of the SSCI journal list reveals that the stated SSCI journal selection criteria are vague and applied inconsistently. The Nation, The New Republic, and many other periodicals that fail to meet most conditions said to be a criterion for inclusion are nonetheless included in the SSCI. I investigate whether the process and resultant list are, not merely inconsistent, but ideologically biased. Although it is impossible to determine with great confidence whether there is an ideological bias, I present a variety of evidence of bias in favor of journals of a social democratic orientation and against journals of a classical liberal orientation.

Keywords: Bias, Black, Citation, Citation Count, Confidence, Criteria, Evidence, Ideological Orientation, Journal, Journals, Orientation, Periodicals, Process, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Selection, Selection Criteria, Social, Social Science Citation Index, Social Sciences, SSCI

? Klein, D.B. and Chiang, E. (2004), Citation counts and SSCI in personnel decisions: A survey of economics departments. *Econ Journal Watch*, **1** (1), 166-174.

Full Text: [2004\Eco J Wat1, 166.pdf](2004\Eco%20J%20Wat1,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports the results of a survey of economics department chairs regarding the importance of citation counts in personnel decisions. The 30 responses vary, some reporting virtually no importance of citation counts, but 15 respondents report that citation counts usually or always come up in promotion cases. Fourteen respondents report that the weight given to citation counts increased over the past decade, while one reports that it declined. Fourteen expect it to increase further in the future, while only one expects it to decline. The survey also inquires about the importance of a journal’s inclusion in the Social Science Citation Index in deciding whether a publication is deemed “peer reviewed.” The results indicate that at many universities SSCI inclusion is important.

Keywords: Academic Economics, Citation, Citation Count, Citation Counts, Economics Profession, Hiring, Peer-Review, Personnel Decisions, Promotion, Publication, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Universities

? Dawson, J.W. (2007), The empirical institutions-growth literature: Is something amiss at the top? *Econ Journal Watch*, **4** (2), 184-196.

Full Text: [2007\Eco J Wat4, 184.pdf](2007\Eco%20J%20Wat4,%20184.pdf)

Abstract: The past two decades have witnessed a resurgence of economic research on the most fundamental question: What causes economic growth? The research has suggested numerous determinants such as geography, physical capital, human capital, technology, population growth, and international trade. More recently, however, empirical growth research has focused on “institutions.” For example, the theme of the World Bank’s 2002 World Development Report was “Building Institutions for Markets.” Although growth theory’s focus on institutions is a more recent phenomenon, economists’ acknowledgment of institutions is nothing new. In 1776, Adam Smith proclaimed that the path to economic prosperity begins with a general presumption of freedom from government intervention, and, ever since, classical liberal economists have continued the tradition (e.g., Hayek 1954, Friedman and Friedman 1980). Finally, beginning with the work of Douglas North, the link between institutions and economic performance gradually worked its way into the more academic discussions of growth theory (e.g., North and Thomas 1973, North 1990). One obvious reason for the long-standing lack of attention on institutions in the empirical growth literature is the inherent difficulty in measuring institutions. Although measures of some aspects of institutions have existed for some time, such as the Freedom House indexes of political and civil freedom, measures of a more comprehensive view of institutions and especially economic institutions have been more elusive. This changed, however, with the publication of Economic Freedom of the World: 1975-1995 by James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, and Walter Block (1996). Their Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) Index was the most extensive measure available in terms of its coverage of countries, time, and attributes of freedom. Several other indexes of economic freedom are also noteworthy. Wright (1982) extended the Freedom House indexes of political and civil liberties to include a rating of economic freedom, but coverage is limited to a relatively short time period. Another attempt by Freedom House to publish a measure of economic freedom appears in Messick (1996), but publication of this measure has been discontinued. Scully and Slottje (1991) construct an index of economic liberty, but this measure also has a limited time dimension. The Heritage Foundation publishes a measure of economic freedom which is similar in many respects to the EFW index, but is available for a shorter period of time (see Holmes et al 1998). The EFW index has been more widely used than any of these alternatives, most likely because of its coverage of a longer time period. Because of its widespread use, the discussion that follows restricts attention to the EFW index. The EFW index is based on the classical conception of individual liberty, which emphasizes personal choice, private property, and freedom of exchange. An influential preliminary formulation of the index was Rabushka (1991). The EFW index currently encompasses five areas of freedom which are aggregated into a single summary index of economic freedom. The five major areas of the index are (1) size of government; (2) legal structure and security of property rights; (3) access to sound money; (4) freedom to trade internationally; and (5) regulation of credit, labor, and business. The underlying components (data) that comprise each area are listed in the Appendix. All underlying component data are converted to a scale from 1 (representing the least free) to 10 (most free). Each underlying component is equally weighted to construct an area index for each of the five areas. Then, equal weight is given to each of the five areas in constructing the EFW index (i.e., the five area indexes are averaged).(2) The index is available for a large number of countries in five-year intervals from 1975-1995, and annually since 1995.(3) As might be expected, the publication of the EFW index prompted an explosion of empirical research on the institutions-growth relationship. A recent survey by de Haan, Lundstrom, and Sturm (2006) cites at least 28 empirical studies that use the EFW index in some form to investigate the institutions growth relationship. They cite another 12 studies that use the EFW index to investigate the determinants of freedom itself. However, these numbers pale in comparison to the overall use of the EFW index in the literature.(4) A recent check of the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) indicates 194 citations of the EFW index since its inception. Table 1 provides a complete list of the journals in which these citations have appeared. In addition, several journals not included in the SSCI, such as The Cato journal, Constitutional Political Economy and European Journal of Political Economy, have published many articles citing the index. A partial count of citations appearing in these journals is provided at the end of Table 1. This partial count, providing a total of 17 additional citations, is taken from references in the survey article by de Haan et al (2006). Despite the healthy number of citations to the ERW index, closer examination of the citation list reveals an interesting phenomenon with respect to the use of the index in the economics literature. Specifically, very few of the citing articles have appeared in top-tier journals. The next section of the paper discusses the large literature that has emerged since the EFW index was developed and the journals in which this literature has appeared. In a separate strand of literature, a number of empirical papers appearing almost exclusively in top-ranked journals have also addressed the relationship between institutions and economic performance. These articles have rarely cited either the EFW index itself or the large body of research which uses the index. This strand of the literature is discussed in the last section of the paper.

Keywords: Access, Acknowledgment, Alternatives, Business, Choice, Citation, Citations, Comparison, Conception, Coverage, Data, Economic, Economics, Empirical Studies, Examination, Explosion, Formulation, Freedom, General, Government Intervention, Growth, Human, Index, Institutions, International, Intervals, Intervention, Journal, Journals, Labor, Legal, Liberty, Literature, Measure, North, Papers, Performance, Physical, Population, Property, Property Rights, Publication, Regulation, Research, Rights, Scale, Security, Size, SSCI, Structure, Survey, Technology, Theory, Work

? Diamond, A.M. (2007), Thriving at Amazon: How Schumpeter lives in books today. *Econ Journal Watch*, **4** (3), 338-344.

Full Text: [2007\Eco J Wat4, 338.pdf](2007\Eco%20J%20Wat4,%20338.pdf)

Abstract: Amazon.com’s “Search Inside the Book” feature provides a new and exciting tool for bibliometric research. Over the last few years, a growing number of books listed on Amazon.com reference Schumpeter in some way. As of May 3, 2007, Amazon listed 8,086 books that in some way refer to Schumpeter. of these, I currently have names and titles of 3,719 books in the Schumpeter Amazon database. of these, I have done content-analysis for 1,176 books that make reference to Schumpeter. The main result is that a significant number of the references to Schumpeter are related to creative destruction. The percent of Schumpeter-references where the reference is related to creative destruction is significantly higher for books on business than books on economics. I believe this is a case where market demand reflects intellectual value, even if academic economics has not done much to incorporate Schumpeter’s central ideas.

Keywords: Amazon, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometrics, Business, Content Analysis, Creative Destruction, Database, Demand, Economics, Feature, Growth, Market, Productivity, Research, Schumpeter, Technology, Value

# Title: Econometric Reviews

Full Journal Title: Econometric Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chang, C.L., McAleer, M. and Oxley, L. (2011), Great expectatrics: Great papers, great journals, great econometrics. *Econometric Reviews*, **30** (6), 583-619.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Rev30, 583.pdf](2011\Eco%20Rev30,%20583.pdf)

Abstract: The article discusses alternative Research Assessment Measures (RAM), with an emphasis on the Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Science database (hereafter ISI). Some analysis and comparisons are also made with data from the SciVerse Scopus database. The various RAM that are calculated annually or updated daily are defined and analyzed, including the classic 2-year impact factor (2YIF), 2YIF without journal self-citations (2YIF\*), 5-year impact factor (5YIF), Immediacy (or zero-year impact factor (0YIF)), Impact Factor Inflation (IFI), Self-citation Threshold Approval Rating (STAR), Eigenfactor score, Article Influence, C3PO (Citation Performance Per Paper Online), h-Index, Zinfluence, and PI-BETA (Papers - Ignored By Even The Authors). The RAM are analyzed for 10 leading econometrics journals and 4 leading statistics journals. The application to econometrics can be used as a template for other areas in economics, for other scientific disciplines, and as a benchmark for newer journals in a range of disciplines. In addition to evaluating high quality research in leading econometrics journals, the paper also compares econometrics and statistics, alternative RAM, highlights the similarities and differences of the alternative RAM, finds that several RAM capture similar performance characteristics for the leading econometrics and statistics journals, while the new PI-BETA criterion is not highly correlated with any of the other RAM, and hence conveys additional information regarding RAM, highlights major research areas in leading journals in econometrics, and discusses some likely future uses of RAM, and shows that the harmonic mean of 13 RAM provides more robust journal rankings than relying solely on 2YIF.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Application, Article Influence, C3PO, Characteristics, Citation, Cited Article Influence, Data, Database, Econometrics, Economics, Eigenfactor, Eigenfactor(TM) Metrics, h Index, h-Index, IFI, Immediacy, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Information, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journal Rankings, Journals, Performance, Pi-Beta, Quality, Rankings, Research, Research Assessment Measures, Science, Scopus, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Star, Statistics, Template, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science, Zinfluence

# Title: Econometric Theory

Full Journal Title: [Econometric Theory](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ECT)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0266-4666

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Cribari-Neto, F., Jensen, M.J. and Novo, A.A. (1999), Research in econometric theory: Quantitative and qualitative productivity rankings. *Econometric Theory*, **15** (5), 719-752.

Full Text: [1999\Eco The15, 719.pdf](1999\Eco%20The15,%20719.pdf)

Abstract: We rank institutions and researchers based on a standardized page count of their econometric theory publications over the last 11 years (1986-1996) in 11 economics and statistics journals, Our ranking criteria differ from those employed by Hall (1987, Econometric Theory 3, 171-194; 1990, Econometric Theory 6, 1-16) and Baltagi (1998, Econometric Theory 14, 1-43). We weight the standardized page count of a publication by the publishing journal’s ‘impact factor,’ which measures a journal’s impact on the profession. We also depart from the previous rankings by focusing only on publications in theoretical econometrics, Our rankings reveal Yale University to be the leading academic institution, enjoying a large lead over the other top institutions: University of Chicago, M.I.T., and London School of Economics. Our rankings also reveal that Peter Phillips and Donald Andrews (both affiliated with Yale University) are the leading researchers in theoretical econometrics. We also provide rankings of countries and Ph.D. programs.

Keywords: Economics Departments, US, Publications, Statistics, Journals, Update

? Baltagi, B.H. (2007), Worldwide econometrics rankings: 1989-2005. *Econometric Theory*, **23** (5), 952-1012.

Full Text: [2007\Eco The23, 952.pdf](2007\Eco%20The23,%20952.pdf)

Abstract: This paper updates Baltagi’s (2003, Econometric Theory 19, 165-224) rankings of academic institutions by publication activity in econometrics over the period 1989-1999 to the period 1989-2005. This ranking is based on 16 leading international journals that publish econometrics articles. It is compared with the prior rankings by Hall (1987, Econometric Theory 3, 171-194; 1990, Econometric Theory 6, 1-16) for the period 1980-1988. In addition, a list of the top 150 individual producers of econometrics in these 16 journals over this 17-year period is provided. This is done for theoretical econometrics and also for all contributions in econometrics. Sensitivity analysis is provided using (i) alternative weighting factors given to the 16 journals taking into account impact citations, excluding self-citations, size and age of the journal, (ii) alternative time intervals, namely, 2000-2005, 1995-2005, and 1989-2005, (iii) alternative ranking using the number of articles published in these journals, (iv) separate rankings for both institutions and individuals by journal, (v) rankings for institutions and individuals based on publications in three core econometrics journals. What is certain is that econometrics now occupies a position in teaching programs that puts it on an equal footing with microeconomic and macroeconomic theory; and in research there seems to be no area of economics untouched by econometric method. To keep abreast of these changes, we intend to provide regular updates of the rankings of research activity presented in this issue of Econometric Theory.

Keywords: Analysis, Citations, Economics Departmental Rankings, Individual Rankings, Journal Publications, Journals, Publication, Publications, Regular, Relative Impacts, Research, Research Productivity, Self-Citations, Update, US

# Title: Econometrica

Full Journal Title: Econometrica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Oliver, E.R. (1969), Another generalization of the logistic growth function. *Econometrica*, **37**, 144-147.

Full Text: [1960-80\Econometrica37, 144.pdf](1960-80\Econometrica37,%20144.pdf)

# Title: Economia Politica

Full Journal Title: Economia Politica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Abatemarco, A. and Dell’Anno, R. (2013), A bibliometric evaluation of the research outputs of Italian economists. *Economia Politica*, **30** (1), 97-125.

Full Text: [2013\Eco Pol30, 97.pdf](2013/Eco%20Pol30,%2097.pdf)

Abstract: Citation indexes have attracted substantial interest from both scholars and policy-makers in recent years. This paper illustrates the potential and limitations of the use of bibliometric indicators to assess the scientific productivity of research units (e.g., a single researcher or department). The main citation indexes are computed for a representative sample of 1327 Italian academic economists (secs p/01, p/02, p/03). Our analysis highlights the limited sensitivity of bibliometric rankings with respect to the citation indexes (h, g, g\*, f, t, F-max) and, vice versa, a greater sensitivity with respect to the database (Scopus, WoS, EconLit, Google Scholar). Finally, our estimates reveal that faculty position, Scientific Disciplinary Sector (SSD), geographic location, and, in some regressions, the size of the university, explain approximately 20% of the valiance in scholars’ bibliometric performance.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Indexes, Database, Estimates, Evaluation, Faculty, Google, Google Scholar, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Location, Performance, Potential, Productivity, Rankings, Recent, Research, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Sensitivity, Size, T, University, WoS

# Title: Economic Journal

Full Journal Title: [Economic Journal](http://uk.jstor.org/journals/00130133.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

Johnes, G. (1998), Measures of research output: University departments of economics in the UK, 1984-8. *Economic Journal*, **100** (401), 556-560.

Full Text: [E\Eco J100, 556.pdf](E\Eco%20J100,%20556.pdf)

? Hudson, J. (2013), Ranking journals. *Economic Journal*, **123** (570), F202-F222.

Full Text: [2013\Eco J123, F202.pdf](2013/Eco%20J123,%20F202.pdf)

Abstract: We analyse the Keele list of economics journals, two lists produced in Australia and the Association of Business School (ABS) list. Econometric analysis suggests that all the rankings respond to combinations of bibliometrics, such as ISI’s Article Influence and reward older journals. Lists produced by economists tend to reward theoretical journals and a focus on economics, whilst the ABS ranking tends to penalise an economics focus. On the basis of the regressions, we produce predicted rankings, distinguishing between journals which can be assigned to a specific category, for example 4\*, and others which could lie in one of two categories.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Article Influence, Australia, Bibliometrics, Business, Economics, Economics Journals, Journals, Ranking, Rankings, Relative Impacts, Stands Today, Theoretical

? Sgroi, D. and Oswald, A.J. (2013), How should peer-review panels behave? *Economic Journal*, **123** (570), F255-F278.

Full Text: [2013\Eco J123, F255.pdf](2013/Eco%20J123,%20F255.pdf)

Abstract: Many governments wish to assess the quality of their universities. A prominent example is the UK’s new Research Excellence Framework (REF) 2014. In the REF, peer-review panels will be provided with information on publications and citations. This article suggests a way in which panels could choose the weights to attach to these two indicators. The analysis draws in an intuitive way on the concept of Bayesian updating (where citations gradually reveal information about the initially imperfectly observed importance of the research). Our study should not be interpreted as the argument that only mechanistic measures ought to be used in a REF.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Citations, Economics, Excellence, Indicators, Information, Journals, Metrics, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Ranking, Ref, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Universities

# Title: Economic Inquiry

Full Journal Title: Economic Inquiry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kelly, M.A, and Bruestle, S. (2011), Trend of subjects published in economics journals 1969-2007. *Economic Inquiry*, **49** (3), 658-673.

Full Text: [2011\Eco Inq49, 658.pdf](2011\Eco%20Inq49,%20658.pdf)

Abstract: We describe the evolution of subject areas published in economics over four decades and calculate the percentage of articles published in each Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) subject category, with and without weighting by Eigenfactor.com’s Article Influence (AI). Finance, Development, and Industrial Organization have seen their share of total articles rise over the past four decades while Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, and Labor have seen their share fall. We use JEL codes to define specialty journals and find that more specialty journals tend to increase the overall percentage share for that subject. This effect is ambiguous when re-weighted by AI.

# Title: Economic and Political Weekly

Full Journal Title: [Economic and Political Weekly](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=econpoliweek)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Raina, D. (1998), Historiographic concerns underlying *Indian Journal of the History of Science*: A bibliometric inference. *Economic and Political Weekly*, **33** (8), 407-414.

Full Text: [1998\Eco Pol Wee33, 407.pdf](1998\Eco%20Pol%20Wee33,%20407.pdf)

Abstract: This review proposes that the papers appearing in the Indian Journal of the History of Science fall into a genre of the history of science writing that strictly observes the internal- external divide. The attempt here is to identify the historiographic elements that constitute this genre of the history of science in India. Based on a bibliometric analysis, the priorities of historians of science in India publishing in the journal are identified. These priorities and the underlying historiography render certain kinds of problems amenable for research and investigation and foreclose the pursuit of others. In attempting a sociology of the discipline, a very preliminary one is proposed here, other themes and areas may be identified. In addition, it is suggested that the conservatism of historians of science, tied as they are to the apron-strings of the scientific establishment, has curtailed the growth of the discipline. While this review is partisan, it also seeks to gauge the growth of the discipline in terms of the precepts set down by the founders of the IJHS itself

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Conservatism, Growth, History, History of Science, India, Indian, Inference, Investigation, Journal, Papers, Publishing, Research, Review, Science, Sociology

# Title: Economic Record

Full Journal Title: Economic Record

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Millmow, A. and Tuck, J. (2013), The audit we had to have: The *Economic Record*, 1960-2009. *Economic Record*, **89** (284), 112-128.

Full Text: [2013\Eco Rec89, 112.pdf](2013/Eco%20Rec89,%20112.pdf)

Abstract: The Economic Record, one of the world’s oldest economic journals, has a distinguished history. The flagship journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand was launched in 1925 and is approaching its 100th birthday. We undertake a forensic examination of the journal over the last 50years, exploring issues like its content, most-cited articles and most frequent contributors. This article discusses the journal’s internationalisation but also identifies how Australia’s top economists have, for the most part, faithfully persisted with it. The changing nature of academic publishing is explored through the patterns of collaboration, citations and dry holes.

Keywords: Australia, Citations, Collaboration, Economic, Examination, Forensic, History, Internationalisation, Journal, Journals, Mar, New Zealand, Publishing

# Title: Economic Research-Ekonomska Istrazivanja

Full Journal Title: Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dragos, C.M., Dinu, V., Pop, C.M. and Dabija, D.C. (2014), Scientometric approach of productivity in scholarly economics and business. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, **27** (1), 496-507.

Full Text: [2014\Eco Res-Eko Ist27, 496.pdf](2014/Eco%20Res-Eko%20Ist27,%20496.pdf)

Abstract: Some scientometric studies attempt to explain the factors affecting a country’s scientific output, which is usually measured by proxy variables such as the number of articles and citations in internationally-renowned journals. This paper highlights the main drivers for scientific output in economics and business, namely, financing of education and research, population size, the number of scholarly journals and English as the official language. We use multiple OLS regressions and data provided by Web of Knowledge and the World Bank covering 56 nations. The study also highlights the relationship between scientific output and the efficiency in using the research funding. The rankings of sample countries show that there is a learning process at national level, the output being doubled by efficiency.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Citations, Data, Departments, Economics, Education, Efficiency, English, Factors, Financing, Funding, Individuals, Journals, Knowledge, Language, Learning, Mathematics, Nations, Ols, Ols Regression, Population, Population Size, Productivity, R&D Financing, Rankings, Research, Research Funding, Research Output, Research Performance, Scholarly Journals, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric, Scientometric Approach, Size, Web, Web Of Knowledge, World Bank

# Title: Economic Systems Research

Full Journal Title: [Economic Systems Research](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=318&pmid=34458); [Economic Systems Research](http://weblinks2.epnet.com/authHjafDetail.asp?tb=1&_ua=bo+B%5F+db+buhjnh+bt+TD++%22EYS%22+321A&_ug=sid+5196F73D%2D19B6%2D4916%2DAA7C%2D8D415551010A%40sessionmgr2+dbs+buh+9B8C&_us=sm+ES+E6C7&_uso=st%5B0+%2DTD++%22EYS%22+tg%5B0+%2D+db%5B0+%2Dbuh+op%5B0+%2D+h); [Economic Systems Research](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/(ei5gkgil3025zl2cqdoe1555)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:104572,1)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Meyer, M. (2002), Tracing knowledge flows in innovation systems: An informetric perspective on future research science-based innovation. *Economic Systems Research*, **14** (4), 323-344.

Full Text: [E\Eco Sys Res14, 323.pdf](E\Eco%20Sys%20Res14,%20323.pdf)

Abstract: This paper gives an overview of informetric approaches to studying the science-technology linkage. Informetrics can be understood as the application of mathematical and statistical methods to the information process in science and technology-oriented activities. A number of theoretical contributions over the past few years in the area of innovation studies emphasize the exchange of actors in innovation systems and a shift in the division of labour between publicly funded research and industrial development of technology. Based on a review of informetric literature in the area, the paper derives a typology of three informetric approaches to study the science/technology linkage - namely analyses of patent citations, industrial publications, and university patenting. For each approach, merits and possible disadvantages are discussed. The results from studies of the Finnish innovation system are used to illustrate advantages and disadvantages of the three approaches.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Patents, Publications

Valentin, F. and Jensen, R.L. (2002), Reaping the fruits of science: Comparing exploitations of a scientific breakthrough in European innovation systems. *Economic Systems Research*, **14** (4), 363-388.

Full Text: [2002\Eco Sys Res14, 363.pdf](2002\Eco%20Sys%20Res14,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to unpack the emergence and dynamics of science-based technologies in conceptual forms that allow us to understand better when and how the social and economic organization of search and problem-solving matters. The evolution over two decades of a specific science-based technology is mapped with data from its 192 patents. For the five European countries generating the majority of patents, we identify the host organizations of all 275 inventors involved in the R&D behind the patents. Using network analysis we then map the evolution of separate innovation systems and their structural and evolutionary characteristics. The best performing system combines a cumulative pattern with frequent and shifting connections to non-system R&D partners while maintaining a small core of almost omnipresent inventor-organizations. The role of multinational corporations in orchestrating innovation systems is apparent.

Keywords: Innovation Systems, Science-TECHNOLOGY Dynamics, Search Costs, Biotechnology

# Title: Economica

Full Journal Title: [Economica](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=economica)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Economica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Economica

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hall, H. (1923), Statistical bibliography in relation to the growth of modern civilization. *Economica*, **9**, 266-267.

Full Text: [-1959\Economica9, 266.pdf](-1959\Economica9,%20266.pdf)

# Title: Economics of Innovation and New Technology

Full Journal Title: Economics of Innovation and New Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Caldas, A. (2003), Are newsgroups extending ‘invisible colleges’ into the digital infrastructure of science? *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, **12** (1), 43-60.

Full Text: [E\Eco Inn New Tec12, 43.pdf](E\Eco%20Inn%20New%20Tec12,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: This paper contributes to the debate on the influence of electronic communication on the informal exchange of information among scientists and practitioners. The research is focused on an empirical analysis of three specialised Newsgroups in ‘speech technology’ (comp.speech, comp.speech.research and comp.speech.users), over the period 1992-2000. Looking at these discussion forums as electronic systems of social interaction, it is appropriate to ask whether they are extending the traditional social networks of ‘invisible colleges’ into the digital age? This paper concludes that this is indeed occurring.

First, to a significant extent these electronic environments support international and inter-sectoral remote collaboration. Secondly, these forums support the creation of key properties of ‘invisible colleges’, persistent interaction among peers and a ‘division of labour’ in the accumulation of expertise. Both of these properties are supported by a longitudinal network analysis of the forums.

Further opportunities for inquiry are discussed in the concluding section.

Keywords: Scientific Communities, Invisible Colleges, Scientific Communication, Newsgroups, Electronic Communication, Webmetrics

Garskova, I.M. and Leonard, C.S. (2003), A virtual community in transition, a russian social science and humanities network. *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, **12** (1), 61-76.

Full Text: [E\Eco Inn New Tec12, 61.pdf](E\Eco%20Inn%20New%20Tec12,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: This article is about evolving patterns of participation in an electronically-supported network organised in 1999 in Russia for research scholars in the social sciences and humanities (the Russian Social Science and Humanities Network, RSSH.Net). The service provides search, databases, discussion and information services for a world-wide academic community interested in Russian studies. Its users are located in Russia, the FSU, Central and Eastern European countries and in the US, EU, Japan and China. The analysis draws on data from the log of the Web service, describing senders and their messages by monthly data for 28 months, 1999-2002. The results show stable participation, predominantly by Russian users, among whom messaging activity is highly concentrated as well as localised in the Moscow region’s subscribers. The USAge of the RSSH.Net for messaging is somewhat lower, but still roughly within the same range as that found in comparable networks based in the US.

Keywords: Networks, Newsgroups, Science Communities, ICT, Transition, Russia

# Title: Economics Letters

Full Journal Title: [Economics Letters](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5860&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d6d1612ed4b777f095eba5d2d9011c25)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Urzúa, C.M. (2000), A simple and efficient test for Zipf’s law. *Economics Letters*, **66** (3), 257-260.

Full Text: [E\Eco Let66, 257.pdf](E\Eco%20Let66,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a simple and locally optimal test for Zipf’s law. Its use is illustrated in the case of the largest US metropolitan areas. An objection to the general relevance of that law is also presented.

Keywords: Zipf’s Law, Rank-Size Law

Naldi, M. (2003), Concentration indices and Zipf’s law. *Economics Letters*, **78** (3), 329-334.

Full Text: [E\Eco Let78, 329.pdf](E\Eco%20Let78,%20329.pdf)

Abstract: The relationships between Zipf’s law (a relevant model for the firms’ size and the financial investment amounts) and the major concentration indices are derived. The Hirschman–Herfindahl index is the most sensitive index in contexts where Zipf’s law applies.

Keywords: Zipf’s Law, Concentration Indices, Hirschman–Herfindahl Index, Gini Index

# Title: Econtent

Full Journal Title: Econtent

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Manafy, M. (2007), Scopus harnesses the h-Index - to increase the quality and reliability of citation tracking. *Econtent*, **30** (3), 10-11.

Keywords: Citation, h Index, h-Index, Quality, Reliability, Scopus

# Title: Ecoscience

Full Journal Title: Ecoscience

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ecoscience

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ecoscience

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Olden, J.D. (2007), How do ecological journals stack-up? Ranking of scientific quality according to the h Index. *Ecoscience*, **14** (3), 370-376.

Abstract: The competitive nature of today’s scientific environment requires the availability of ranking indicators that are both fair and easy to compute. An ecologist’s publication record is the paper-trail that defines his/her scientific output, and assessment of that record hinges heavily on the popularity and prestige of the journal(s) where the research is published. Although highly criticized, the ISI (R) Impact Factor is still recognized as the primary measure of journal ‘quality’. In this study, I apply a recent bibliometric measure, Hirsch’s h Index, to rank the scientific quality of I I I journals in the ecological sciences and to track changes in journal performance over the past 25 y. Among the top-ranked ecological journals, I found that Trends in Ecology and Evolution has the highest h Index, followed closely by journals including Ecologv, Molecular Ecology, Evolution, and American Naturalist. A moderate positive relationship between a journal’s ISI (R) Impact Factor versus h Index (54% explained variation) suggests that the It index provides an alternative perspective on the citation performance of journals by measuring significance and sustainability in scientific production over longer time periods. Trends in h values over the past 25 y suggest that sharp increases in the performance of specialized journals have been in response to popularity and shifting research priorities in ecology (e.g., Molecular Ecology, Global Change Biology), whereas sustained growth for other journals reflects prestige and the continued popularity that comes with publication excellence. A Hirsch-based ranking of ecological journals, either alone or in combination with the Impact Factor, provides a robust indicator for assessing scientific achievement and tracking the performance of journals over time.

Keywords: Achievement, Alternative, Assessing, Assessment, Availability, Bibliometric, Changes, Citation, Ecology, Environment, Growth, H Index, H-Index, Index, Indicator, Indicators, ISI, Journal, Journals, Performance, Primary, Publication, Publication Record, Quality, Quality of, Rank, Ranking, Record, Research, Research Priorities, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Significance, Sustainability

# Title: Educacion XX1

Full Journal Title: Educacion XX1

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gomez-Garcia, A., Ramiro, M.T., Ariza, T. and Granados, M.R. (2012), Bibliometric study of *Educacion XX1*. *Educacion XX1*, **15** (1), 17-41.

Full Text: 2012\Edu XX115, 17.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric studies in science have recently acquired great relevance. The aim of this study is to undertake a bibliometric analysis of the Revista Educacion XX1 in the last ten years. This journal has been recently incorporated in the Web of Science, and we aim to revise the current status of it. For this reason, we have undertaken the analysis of a total of 89 articles, consulted in the electronic version of the journal, the IN-RECS database and Redalyc scientific information system, following a series of bibliometric indicators, some of the most relevant of them are: authorship index, authors s nationality, university of origin, language of publication, number of references per year on each article and number of downloads per paper, among others. Among the most prominent results of this research we can conclude that the predominant language used in this publication is Spanish, the authors are mostly of Spanish nationality the articles published in 2007 were the ones that most citations received, it exists a large percentage of references of articles published before 2000 and there does not exist any relation between the most cited papers and those which are most downloaded. Finally, the paper concludes pointing out some general guidelines aimed to promote the wider dissemination of this journal, its recognition as an international journal, the updating of the year of publication of the references, the affiliation of the authors, and also in relation to subject areas of education on which to publish.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Studies, Citations, Criteria, Descriptive Study by Means of the Analysis of Documents, Dissemination, Education, Guidelines, Impact Factor, In-Recs Database, Indicators, Indicators, Information, Internationality Index, Journal, Papers, Psychiatry Journals, Psychology Journals, Publication, Publications, Recognition, Research, Science, Scientific Information, Scientific Production, Spanish Psychology, University, Update Index, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Education for Information

Full Journal Title: Education for Information

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Oppenheim, C. (1989), Infometrics 87 88 - Selected Proceedings of the 1St International-Conference on Bibliometrics and Theoretical Aspects of Information-Retrieval - Egghe, L, Rousseau, R. *Education for Information*, **7** (2), 175-176.

? Tudman, M., Milas, M., Tudorsilovic, N. and Boras, D. (1985), Bibliometric analysis of master theses in information sciences (Postgraduate studies in librarianship, archivistics, museology and information-science, 1961-1984, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Education for Information*, **3** (4), 291-306.

Full Text: 1985\Edu Inf3, 291.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric

? Brace, W. (1992), Quality assessment of library and information science school faculties. *Education for Information*, **10** (2), 115-123.

Full Text: 1992\Edu Inf10, 115.pdf

Abstract: Citations are examined as an index of the quality of library and information science school faculties. Using the citations of the faculties at those schools appearing on White’s 1986 list of schools perceived to be “best,” a comparison is made between total citation count per school and total citation count per school normalized by total numbers of faculty. Citations of the faculties of ten randomly selected library and information science schools are examined in the same manner. The author’s own school is included for comparison. The data for all the schools examined tend to show that measuring productivity by citation does not correlate with perceived quality. For each school there tends to be one or two individuals who are the major producer of articles which in turn draw the largest number of citations. Questions are raised about productivity as a measure of quality and about the need for schools to be located within research institutions.

# Title: Educational Administration Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Educational Administration Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-161X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Richardson, J.W. and McLeod, S. (2009), Where should educational leadership authors publish to get noticed by the top journals in the discipline? *Educational Administration Quarterly*, **45** (4), 631-639.

Full Text: [2009\Edu Adm Qua45, 631.pdf](2009\Edu%20Adm%20Qua45,%20631.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The current study seeks to understand which journals have been recently cited by scholars publishing in the field of educational leadership (i.e., specifically publishing in Educational Administration Quarterly [EAQ] and Journal of School Leadership [JSL]). Method: The researchers recorded the name and number of occurrences of journals that appeared in the bibliographies of articles published in EAQ and JSL from 2000 to 2007. The total counts for EAQ and JSL were combined to reach a final count. All journals then were rank ordered according to frequency. Findings: Five main findings were noted in the current study. First, it was found that authors who contribute to these journals tend to reference a different set of periodicals compared to those that professors of educational leadership say they actually read. Second, two of the leading journals (EAQ and JSL) in the field of educational leadership may be reaching unique audiences. Third, of the top 25 cited journals, slightly more than one third of the articles cited in EAQ and JSL from 2000 to 2007 were published in those two journals. Fourth, 4 of the top 15 most cited journals are practitioner journals. Finally, the findings show where educational leadership authors should publish to get their work noticed by top scholars in the field. Conclusion: The current study adds a valuable factor influencing authors’ choices of journals in which to publish their work: a journal’s citation frequency. The citation patterns noted in the current article will help authors consider issues of spread and replicability when seeking suitable outlets to publish their scholarly work.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citation Comparison, Educational Leadership, Periodicals

# Title: Educational Gerontology

Full Journal Title: Educational Gerontology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rachal, J.R., Hemby, K.V. and Grubb, R.E. (1996), Institutional publication productivity in selected gerontology journals, 1984-1993. *Educational Gerontology*, **22** (3), 281-291.

Full Text: [1996\Edu Ger22, 281.pdf](1996\Edu%20Ger22,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: Researchers in several disciplines have been, interested in institutional research publication productivity as a means of assessing institutional reputation in a given field. However, no previous research has specifically examined institutional productivity, in the field of gerontology. The authors selected six non-medical, non-biological scholarly journals devoted to gerontological issues. Each was examined issue by issue for the la-year period 1984-1993 to determine the institutional affiliations of contributing authors. Institutional rankings for the composite six journals fbr the total period and each of the two 5-year periods were determined by awarding credit to the authors’ institutions based on authorship order. The six journals were: Activities, Adaptation, and Aging; Educational Gerontology; The Gerontologist; Gerontology and Geriatrics Education; the Journal of Applied Gerontology; and the Journals of Gerontology (Social Sciences and Psychological Sciences sections only). In the composite of the six journals, the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), The University of Southern California, Duke University, Pennsylvania State University, and the University of Florida emerged as the five most productive individual institutions for the overall 10-year period on this one measure of program quality.

Keywords: Adaptation, Aging, American-Psychological-Association, Authors, Authorship, Education, Journal, Journals, Productivity, Psychological, Publication, Publication Productivity, Quality, Rankings, Research, Researchers, Scholarly Journals, Sciences, Social Sciences, University

# Title: Educational Policy

Full Journal Title: Educational Policy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Goldie, D., Linick, M., Jabbar, H. and Lubienski, C. (2014), Using bibliometric and social media analyses to explore the “Echo Chamber” hypothesis. *Educational Policy*, **28** (2), 281-305.

Full Text: [2014\Edu Pol28, 281.pdf](2014/Edu%20Pol28,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: Educational policy debates are no longer occurring exclusively in academic or governmental settings. Intermediary actors are promoting research using a variety of traditional and non-traditional media to advance and oppose policy agendas. Given the current policy arena, it is useful to re-examine the research underlying current reforms, and to determine whether there is an “echo-chamber” effect, where a small, or unrepresentative, sample of studies is repeatedly cited to create momentum around a policy proposal. In exploring the echo-chamber hypothesis, we focus on two distinct methodologies. Using bibliometric methods and examining social media activity by intermediary organizations, our preliminary evidence suggests the presence of an echo-chamber effect in policy debates.

Keywords: Activity, Advance, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Charter Schools, Education Policy, Evidence, Intermediary Organizations, Mar, Media, Methodologies, Methods, New-York-City, Performance, Policy, Program, Research, Research Use, School Choice, School Vouchers, Si, Small, Social, Social Media, Student-Achievement, Vouchers

# Title: Educational Record

Full Journal Title: Educational Record

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-1873

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, R. and Fiedler, F.E. (1971), The measurement of scholarly work: A critical review of the literature. *Educational Record*, **52** (3) 225-232.

Abstract: A critical review of the literature is concerned with the measurement of scholarly work done by the faculties of universities and colleges. Such measures of output as individual and departmental ratings by scholars, the amount of recognition awarded, the number of publications written, and the number of citations to published work, are discussed and compared. Reference is made to studies that present empirical findings relating these measures to one another.

# Title: Educational Research

Full Journal Title: Educational Research

ISO Abbreviated Title: Educ. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Educ Res-UK

ISSN: 0013-1881

Issues/Year: 3

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Routledge

Publisher Address: Customer Services Dept, Rankine Rd, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 8PR, England

Subject Categories:

Education & Educational Research: Impact Factor 0.898, 67/184 (2010)

? Peritz, B.C., Teitelbaum, R. and Sor, D. (1989), *Educational Research* in Israel: A bibliometric survey, 1974-85. *Educational Research*, **31** (1), 59-64.

Full Text: 1989\Edu Res31, 59.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric

Notes: TTopic

Arenas, J.L.D., Valles, J. and Arenas, M. (2000), Educational research in Mexico: Socio-demographic and visibility issues. *Educational Research*, **42** (1), 85-90.

Full Text: [E\Edu Res42, 85.pdf](E\Edu%20Res42,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: Socio-demographic and bibliometric techniques were used to investigate factors which are associated with the visibility of Mexican educational researchers accredited as national researchers by the National Researchers System (SNI). The SNI CD-Rom was used to analyse their socio-demographic data. We also searched major educational databases: British Education Index, Canadian Education Index, ERIC, Arts & Humanities Search and Social SCISearch in order to determine researchers’ performance in terms of their visibility. The results showed not only the researchers’ impact, but also the areas of educational research carried out in Mexico. Socio-demographic characteristics were identified.

Keywords: Educational, Research, Bibliometrics, Mexico

# Title: Educational Research Review

Full Journal Title: Educational Research Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1747-938X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? USAng, B., Basil, A., Lucy, U. and Franca, U. (2007), Academic staff research productivity: A study of Universities in South-South Zone of Nigeria. *Educational Research Review*, **2** (5), 103-108.

Full Text: [2007\Edu Res Rev2, 103.pdf](2007\Edu%20Res%20Rev2,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: This study examined academic staff research productivity in Universities in South-South zone of Nigeria. Ex post facto design was adopted for this study. Three hypotheses were formulated to guide this study. The sample size comprised of 480 academic staff drawn from a population of 3120. Data collection was carried out using a researcher – constructed instrument called Academic Staff Research Productivity Inventory (A.S.R.P.I.), which was validated and pilot tested. The data obtained were treated statistically using Independent t-test and contingency Chi-square (X2) analyses. Results indicated that male and female academic staff differed significantly in their research productivity; married and single academic staff differed significantly in their research productivity and there is a significant influence of areas of specialization on academic staff research productivity. It was recommended that academic staff in universities should be encouraged to carry out research work irrespective of their gender, marital status and areas of specialization.

Keywords: Academic Staff, Research Productivity, South South Zone, Nigerian Universities

? Lai, M.L., Tsai, M.J., Yang, F.Y., Hsu, C.Y., Liu, T.C., Lee, S.W.Y., Lee, M.H., Chiou, G.L., Liang, J.C. and Tsai, C.C. (2013), A review of using eye-tracking technology in exploring learning from 2000 to 2012. *Educational Research Review*, **10**, 90-115.

Full Text: [2013\Edu Res Rev10, 90.pdf](2013/Edu%20Res%20Rev10,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to disclose how eye-tracking technology has been applied to studies of learning, and what eye movement measures have been used for investigations by reviewing studies that have employed the eye-tracking approach. A total of 81 papers including 113 studies were selected from the Social Sciences Citation Index database from 2000 to 2012. Content analysis showed that eye movements and learning were studied under the following seven themes: patterns of information processing, effects of instructional design, reexamination of existing theories, individual differences, effects of learning strategies, patterns of decision making, and conceptual development. As for eye-tracking measurements, the most often used indices were temporal measures, followed by count and spatial measures, although the choice of measures was often motivated by the specific research question. Research development trends show that the use of the eye-tracking method has proliferated recently. This study concludes that the eye-tracking method provides a promising channel for educational researchers to connect learning outcomes to cognitive processes. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Categorization, Choice, Citation, Comprehension, Content Analysis, Database, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Development, Education, Effects, England, Eye Movements, Eye Tracking, Eyetracking, Fixations, Indices, Information, Information Processing, Investigations, Knowledge, Learning, Measures, Movement, Movements, Outcomes, Papers, Process of Learning, Re, Research, Research Development, Review, Rights, Sci, Sciences, Selective Attention, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Taipei, Taiwan, Task, Technology, Temporal, Trends, Visual-Search

? Cheng, B., Wang, M.H., Morch, A.I., Chen, N.S., Kinshuk and Spector, J.M. (2014), Research on e-learning in the workplace 2000-2012: A bibliometric analysis of the literature. *Educational Research Review*, **11**, 56-72.

Full Text: [2014\Edu Res Rev11, 56.pdf](2014/Edu%20Res%20Rev11,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: Research on e-learning in the workplace has proliferated over the past decade. Various topics on e-learning in workplace settings have emerged, showing the complex, dynamic and multi-disciplinary nature of the field. In this context, there is a need for an extensive, thematic overview of related studies for a better understanding of this broad domain. Using co-word analysis and text analysis methods, this study presents a bibliometric analysis of 324 articles on workplace e-learning published in academic journals and conference proceedings from 2000 to 2012. The results identify six research themes in the field, which are further categorized into four dimensions: e-learning for continuing education and professional development, e-learning in the healthcare sector (as one of the most prolific e-learning initiatives), use of social media for e-learning, and the integration of knowledge management with e-learning. By incorporating the analysis results with relevant reviews, this study offers a comprehensive picture and a holistic view of the workplace e-learning domain, and suggests directions for further work. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Barriers, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Conference Proceedings, Context, Design, Development, Dynamic, E-Learning, Education, Field, Holistic, Integration, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Media, Methods, Multidisciplinary, Organizations, Overview, Professionals, Research, Research Themes, Reviews, Rights, Scopus, Sector, Social, Social Media, Technology, Text Analysis, Understanding, Visualization, Work, Workplace Learning

# Title: Educational Researcher

Full Journal Title: Educational Researcher

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Milesi, C., Brown, K.L., Hawkley, L., Dropkin, E. and Schneider, B.L. (2014), Charting the impact of federal spending for education research: A bibliometric approach. *Educational Researcher*, **43** (7), 361-370.

Full Text: 2014\Edu Res43, 361.pdf

Abstract: Impact evaluation plays a critical role in determining whether federally funded research programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics are wise investments. This paper develops quantitative methods for program evaluation and applies this approach to a flagship National Science Foundation-funded education research program, Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering (REESE). Results of three different bibliometric analyses all point to the same conclusion: REESE is an interdisciplinary research program that attracts highly productive investigators who exhibit an additional increase in their productivity rate as a result of receiving REESE funding. Limitations of the bibliometric approach are discussed, and directions are provided for the future of impact evaluations of research programs intended to serve the public good.

Keywords: Analyses, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Education, Educational Policy, Engineering, Evaluation, Faculty Careers, Funding, Higher Education, Impact, Impact Evaluation, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Methods, Mixed Methods, Policy Analysis, Productivity, Program Evaluation, Public, Quantitative Methods, Quasi-Experimental Analysis, Regression Discontinuity, Research, Results, Role, Science, Scientometric Indicators, Technology, Time

# Title: Educational Studies

Full Journal Title: Educational Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yazici, A., Yazici, S. and Erdem, M.S. (2011), Faculty and student perceptions on college cheating: evidence from Turkey. *Educational Studies*, **37** (2), 221-231.

Abstract: Investigation of academic dishonesty has increased markedly in the past two decades; however, the body of research offers inconclusive evidence for many variables. This study examines faculty and student perceptions of in-class and out-of-class cheating behaviours and provides contextual evidence for the prevalence of assessment practices used. Faculty and students differed only slightly in their attitudes toward collegiate cheating and their views on possible reasons for it. We found that the prevalence of teaching and assessment types used in student grading is significantly correlated with perceptions of out-of-class cheating, but not with out-of-class cheating behaviours. Students with less experience in out-of-class assessment display a less ethical attitude toward out-of-class cheating.

Keywords: Academic Dishonesty, Academic Dishonesty, Assessment, Attitudes, Behavior, Cheating, Classroom, Codes, Contextual Influences, Determinants, Higher Education, Plagiarism, Plagiarism, Research, Students, Turkey

# Title: Educational Technology & Society

Full Journal Title: Educational Technology & Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Batane, T. (2010), Turning to turnitin to fight plagiarism among university students. *Educational Technology & Society*, **13** (2), 1-12.

Full Text: [2010\Edu Tec Soc13, 1.pdf](2010/Edu%20Tec%20Soc13,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on a pilot project of the Turnitin plagiarism detection software, which was implemented to determine the impact of the software on the level of plagiarism among University of Botswana (UB) students. Students’ assignments were first submitted to the software without their knowledge so as to gauge their level of plagiarism. The results recorded the average level of plagiarism among UB students to be 20.5%. The software was then introduced to the students and they were warned that their second assignments would be checked through the software. The results showed a 4.3% decrease in the level of plagiarism among students. A survey was conducted to find out the reasons why students plagiarise and also get the participants’ views on the use of the software to fight plagiarism. To win the fight against plagiarism, the paper recommends that the university adopt a more comprehensive approach in dealing with the problems that addresses, among other things, the fundamental reason why students plagiarise.

Keywords: Assignments, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Social Cognitive Theory, Students, Survey, Turnitin, University

? Liu, X.J., Liu, S.J., Lee, S.H. and Magjuka, R.J. (2010), Cultural differences in online learning: International student perceptions. *Educational Technology & Society*, **13** (3), 177-188.

Full Text: [2010\Edu Tec Soc13, 177.pdf](2010/Edu%20Tec%20Soc13,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports the findings of a case study that investigated the perceptions of international students regarding the impact of cultural differences on their learning experiences in an online MBA program. The study also revealed that online instructors need to design courses in such a way as to remove potential cultural barriers, including language, communication tool use, plagiarism, time zone differences and a lack of multicultural content, which may affect international students’ learning performances. The study indicates that a culturally inclusive learning environment needs to consider diversity in course design in order to ensure full participation by international students.

Keywords: Case-Based Learning, Cultural Differences, Design, Diversity, Environment, Instruction Design, Learning, Online Learning, Plagiarism, Students

? Hsu, Y.C., Ho, H.N.J., Tsai, C.C., Hwang, G.J., Chu, H.C., Wang, C.Y. and Chen, N.S. (2012), Research trends in technology-based learning from 2000 to 2009: A content analysis of publications in selected journals. *Educational Technology & Society*, **15** (2), 354-370.

Full Text: [2012\Edu Tec Soc15, 354.pdf](2012/Edu%20Tec%20Soc15,%20354.pdf)

Abstract: This paper provides a content analysis of studies in technology-based learning (TBL) that were published in five Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) journals (i.e. The British Journal of Educational Technology, Computers & Education, Educational Technology Research & Development, Educational Technology & Society, the Journal of Computer Assisted Learning) from 2000 to 2009. A total of 2,976 articles were cross-analyzed by three categories including research topic, research sample group, and learning domain. It was found that “Pedagogical design and theories” was the most popular research topic, “Higher Education” was the most utilized sample group, and “Non-specified” and “Engineering/Computer sciences” were the most selected learning domains in the last decade. However, topics in “Motivation, Perceptions and Attitudes” drew more attention in the latest five years, while the number of articles in “Digital game and intelligent toy enhanced learning” and “Mobile and Ubiquitous Learning” grew significantly between 2005 and 2009. Furthermore, the Chi-square analysis results showed that there were significant associations among these three categories. The results of the analysis provide insights for educators and researchers into research trends and patterns of technology-based learning.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Chi-Square, Citation, Classroom Instruction, Content Analysis, Design, Education, Environments, Journal, Journals, Learning, Metaanalysis, Preferences, Publications, Research, Research Trends, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Teachers, Technology-Based Learning, Topics, Trends

? Kinshuk, Huang, H.W., Sampson, D. and Chen, N.S. (2013), Trends in educational technology through the lens of the highly cited articles published in the journal of *Educational Technology and Society*. *Educational Technology & Society*, **16** (2), 3-20.

Full Text: [2013\Edu Tec Soc16, 3.pdf](2013/Edu%20Tec%20Soc16,%203.pdf)

Abstract: The advent of the Internet, World-Wide Web and more recently, advanced technologies such as mobile, sensor and location technologies have changed the way people interact with each other, their lifestyle and almost every other aspect of life. Educational sector is not immune from such effects even if the rate of change is far slower than many other sectors. Researchers have been continuously exploring new ways of using technologies in education and the field is continuously progressing. This paper looks at this progress by analyzing the highly cited articles published in the Journal of Educational Technology and Society, in order to identify various trends and to ponder on the future ahead.

Keywords: Articles, Citation Analysis, Context, Education, Educational Technology, Effects, Field, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Immune, Instructional-Design, Internet, Journal, Journal of Educational Technology and Society, Knowledge Management, Learning-Environment, Life, Location, Mobile, Ontologies, Progress, Research Trends, Researchers, Science-Education, Sector, Semantic-Web, Sensor, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Software, Technologies, Technology, Trends, Web of Science, World Wide Web

? Hsin, C.T., Li, M.C. and Tsai, C.C. (2014), The influence of young children’s use of technology on their learning: A review. *Educational Technology & Society*, **17** (4), 85-99.

Full Text: [2014\Edu Tec Soc17, 85.pdf](2014/Edu%20Tec%20Soc17,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to conduct a systematic literature review on empirical studies of how technologies influence young children’s learning. Eighty-seven articles published between 2003 and 2013 were identified through the Web of Science database. We employed content analysis to identify the research trends of this topic. “Technology evaluation,” “adults’ roles,” and “teaching approaches” are three emerging research themes during 2008-2013. About one-third of the studies involved children who were from immigrant or low socioeconomic status families, or had special needs. The majority of the reviewed studies revealed that the technologies had positive effects on children’s performance across developmental domains. Particularly, in social domain, most studies showed that technologies enhanced children’s collaboration and interaction with others and their development of multiculturalism. We also propose a typology for conceptualizing the complexity of the relationships between technology use and children’s learning. We argue that children’s learning with technology is conditioned by several factors categorized into children, adults, and technology aspects. Moreover, a trend of examining children’s development of digital literacy emerged, involving investigation of the skills needed for and perceptions of technology use. Lastly, while most studies viewed children as consumers of technology, their role as creators has been understudied and deserves more research attention.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Attention, Childhood, Children, Collaboration, Complexity, Computer Use, Content Analysis, Database, Development, Digital Technologies, Early Childhood Education, Educational Technology, Effects, Emergent Literacy, Empirical Studies, Families, From, Home, Immigrant, Influence, Instruction, Interaction, Investigation, Kindergarten-Children, Learning, Literacy Practices, Literature, Literature Review, Needs, Performance, Preschool-Children, Research, Research Themes, Research Trends, Review, Role, Science, Social, Socioeconomic Status, Students, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Technologies, Technology, Technology-Assisted Learning, Topic, Trend, Trends, Web Of Science, Young, Young Children

# Title: Eighteenth-Century Studies

Full Journal Title: Eighteenth-Century Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wright, J.K. (2004), On Jean-Jacques Rousseau, considered as one of the first authors of the Revolution. *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, **37** (4), 677-682.

Full Text: [2004\Eig-Cen Stu37, 677.pdf](2004\Eig-Cen%20Stu37,%20677.pdf)

# Title: Eighth Wuhan International Conference on E-Business

Full Journal Title: Eighth Wuhan International Conference on E-Business

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lou, Y., Fu, X.Y. and Huang, L.C. (2009), The commercialization prospect analysis of intelligent control in municipal wastewater treatment system based on bibliometrics. *Eighth Wuhan International Conference on E-Business, Vols I-III*, 857-862.

Abstract: Intelligent control technology in Municipal Wastewater treatment system has uncertain characteristics of technology development and commercial prospect, it is of great significance for technology investment decision-making that how to judge the commercial outlook of new technology. In this paper, we first introduced bibliometrics and its technical management functions. Then, we used bibliometrics to determine the maturity of the intelligent control technology in Municipal Wastewater treatment system. Finally, we analyzed the commercial environment and clarified the degree of commercialization.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Commercial Prospect, Commercialization Prospects, Fuzzy-Control, Intelligent Control, Management, Removal, Wastewater Treatment

# Title: Einstein: The First Hundred Years

? Cawkell, A.E. and Garfield, E. (1980), Assessing Einstein’s impact on today’s science by citation analysis. In *Einstein: The First Hundred Years*, Eds. Goldsmith, M., Mackay, A. and Woudhuysen, J., Oxford, 31-40.

Full Text: [1960-80\Ein Fir Hun Yea, 31.pdf](1960-80\Ein%20Fir%20Hun%20Yea,%2031.pdf)

# Title: Ekonomicky Casopis

Full Journal Title: Ekonomicky Casopis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jemala, M. (2010), Foresight in second and third phase of globalization. *Ekonomicky Casopis*, **58** (8), 838-855.

Abstract: The main objective of this paper is dynamically to outline the evolution of Foresight in the 2(th) and 3(rd) phase of Globalisation The key mission here is to characterize partial determiners and circumstances that have conducted the evolution of this pervasive R&D planning method, together with broader participation and changing focus of Foresight over the time The general hypothesis is that Foresight has evolved like the consequence of increasing uncertainties that bring Globalisation and technical progress, and it is the specific form of strategic participative planning The new discoveries are analysed here by an extensive literature review and comparisons, and also based on the Bibliometrical analysis of the European Foresight Monitoring Network database The scope of this theme and the diversity of specialists opinions do not allow performing too specific analyses The main approach here is to identify the main development of Foresight in relations to several key historical events in the 2(th) and 3(rd) phase of Globalisation as well as to outline several mutual linkages.

Keywords: Analysis, Database, Development, Evolution, Forecasting, Generations of Foresight, Globalization, Literature, Literature Review, Network, Phases of Globalisation, R&D, Review, Uncertainties

# Title: Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskrift

Full Journal Title: Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskrift

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-3183

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sarafoglou, N. (2006), How to measure productivity and how productive are Swedish professors in economics? Research evaluation by using quantitative and qualitative indicators. *Ekonomiska Samfundets Tidskrift*, **59** (2), 95-??.

Abstract: Research is central to a knowledge based society. However, almost as important as research itself, is the evaluation of this research. Reseach evaluation may contribute valuable information to colleagues, the public and the policy community. The purpose of this article is to evaluate the research output of the professors in economics in Sweden (quantity and quality) by using information from international bibliometric databases. The issue of the evaluation-sensibility with respect to the choice of methods of evaluation is also discussed.

Keywords: Community, Core Journals, Databases, Economics, European Economics, Evaluation, Indicators, Information, Knowledge, Methods, Output, Policy, Productivity, Qualitative, Quality, Quantity, Relative Impacts, Research, Sweden

# Title: Eksperimentalnaya Onkologiya

Full Journal Title: Eksperimentalnaya Onkologiya

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Ketko, E.G. and Suptelo, L.P. (1993), An analysis of modern trends in the development of ecological oncology (scientometrics of information flows). *Eksperimentalnaya Onkologiya*, **15** (3), 74-79.

Abstract: The scientometrical analysis of the world and home information flows on ecological oncology for the period of 1979-1989 has been carried out. The characteristic features of the structure of ecooncological investigations and the dynamics of the information flows in individual directions were found out. Results of the scientometric analysis should be taken into consideration in the planning and coordination of scientific investigations in ecooncology to avoid their dubbing and to be in line with the world tendencies.

Keywords: Analysis, Dynamics, Information, Investigations, Oncology, Planning, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Structure, World

Notes: TTopic

? Ketko, E.G. (1994), Totality of publications devoted to the influence of chemical carcinogens on natural ecosystems (scientometric analysis). *Eksperimentalnaya Onkologiya*, **16** (4-6), 317-325.

Abstract: The scientometric analysis of the world and the former USSR publications on some chemical carcinogenic substances in the environment for a period from 1979 to 1989 has been carried out, The characteristics of the structure of investigations of this scientific problem were found out. Results of the scientometric analysis should be taken into consideration in the organization and planning of scientific researches in ecological oncology with the aim to rise a priority of investigations.

Keywords: Analysis, Characteristics, Chemical, Environment, Investigations, Oncology, Organization, Planning, Publications, Scientometric, Structure, World

# Title: Electoral Studies

Full Journal Title: [Electoral Studies](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02613794)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-4694

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Crisp, B.F., Jensen, K.M. and Shomer, Y. (2007), Magnitude and vote seeking. *Electoral Studies*, **26** (4), 727-734.

Full Text: [2007\Ele Stu26, 727.pdf](2007\Ele%20Stu26,%20727.pdf)

Abstract: In one of the most frequently cited articles published in Electoral Studies, Carey and Shugart [Cary, J.M., Shugart, M.S. 1995. Incentives to cultivate a personal vote: a rank ordering of electoral formulas. Electoral Studies 14(4), 417-439] hypothesized that the number of copartisans faced relative to seats available had a differential effect on the incentive to cultivate a personal vote de, pending on whether electoral rules allowed for intra-party competition. Across a wide array of electoral systems, we show that the number of candidates fielded per party varies within districts and that the variation is not systematically related to the total number of seats available. Thus, the widespread use of magnitude as a proxy for “copartisan crowdedness” is systematically inaccurate. We argue that the observed number of copartisans faced makes clear that a ratio to capture vote seeking incentives needs a party-in-a-district denominator to accompany the party-in-a-district numerator. That denominator is the expected number of seats to be won by each party in question. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Copartisan Candidates, District Magnitude, Electoral Rules as Incentive Structures, Japan, Party Magnitude, Personal or Party Vote Seeking

# Title: Electrochemistry

Full Journal Title: Electrochemistry

ISO Abbreviated Title: Electrochemistry

JCR Abbreviated Title: Electrochemistry

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ohtani, B. (2014), Revisiting the original works related to titania photocatalysis: A review of papers in the early stage of photocatalysis studies. *Electrochemistry*, **82** (4), 414-425.

Full Text: 2014\Electrochemistry82, 414.pdf

Abstract: Important papers related to photocatalysis published in the early 1980’s or before, some of which are not included in databases, e.g., Web of Science, or not digitized in electronic files, are reviewed in chronological order. Metal deposition, diffuse reflection spectroscopy, dye degradation, paint chalking, quantitative analysis of composition, X-ray diffraction analysis of anatase-rutile mixture, radical chain reaction, band-structure model, Langmuir adsorption in kinetics, Honda-Fujishima effect, dye-sensitized reaction, hydrogen evolution using sacrificial agents, Scaife’s plot and photocatalytic water splitting are discussed. (C) The Electrochemical Society of Japan, All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adsorption, Analysis, Composition, Databases, Degradation, Deposition, Dioxide, Dye, Early Stage Studies, Electrochemical, Evolution, Hydrogen, Hydrogen-Production, Japan, Kinetics, Langmuir, Metal, Model, Original Papers, Oxide, Papers, Photocatalysis, Photocatalytic, Photolysis, Quantitative Analysis, Quantitative-Analysis, Reduction, Reflection, Review, Rights, Science, Silver Salts, Single-Crystals, Spectroscopy, TiO2, Titanium(IV) Oxide, Water, Water Decomposition, Web Of Science, X-Ray, X-Ray Diffraction

# Title: Electrochimica Acta

Full Journal Title: [Electrochimica Acta](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5240&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=e46383c6e01345325790b717298bc020)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Electrochim. Acta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Electrochim Acta

ISSN: 0013-4686

Issues/Year: 20

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Electrochemistry: Impact Factor

? Trasatti, S. (2005), Impact Factor: The most cited papers of 2002. *Electrochimica Acta*, **51** (3), 385.

Full Text: [2005\Ele Act51, 385.pdf](2005/Ele%20Act51,%20385.pdf)

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Papers

# Title: Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology

Full Journal Title: Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-4694

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Visser, S.L. and Derijke, W. (1998), Brain electrical-activity mapping: A literature-review and clinical-evaluation. *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, **69** (2), P36-P37.

# Title: Electronic Commerce Research

Full Journal Title: Electronic Commerce Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hsu, C.L., Westland, J.C. and Chiang, C.H. (2015), Editorial: Electronic Commerce Research in seven maps. *Electronic Commerce Research*, **15** (2), 147-158.

Full Text: [2015\Ele Com Res15, 147.pdf](2015/Ele%20Com%20Res15,%20147.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past year, Electronic Commerce Research (ECR) has revised its research focus and benchmarks to more accurately reflect the impact that electronic markets have had on nearly every sector of modern life. Using ECR and several related journals as seeds, we have provided a co-citation study of the research landscape and the journals and people who are central to moving the field forward. Our studies revealed six clusters (cliques) of researchers pursuing distinct programs and topics in Electronic Commerce Research. Our research further elaborated the structure of research within the smaller group of management information systems journals. This research article briefly summarizes these findings in a set of bibliometric maps.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Electronic Commerce, Field, Impact, Information, Information Systems, Journals, Landscape, Life, Management, Management Information, Management Information Systems, Markets, Research, Research Cliques, Science, Sector, Structure, Systems, Technology

# Title: Electronic Commerce Research and Applications

Full Journal Title: Electronic Commerce Research and Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhou, L.N., Zhang, P. and Zimmermann, H.D. (2013), Social commerce research: An integrated view. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, **12** (2), 61-68.

Full Text: [2013\Ele Com Res App12, 61.pdf](2013/Ele%20Com%20Res%20App12,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Social commerce has quickly emerged as a new area of inquiry for both practitioners and researchers, suggesting the potential impacts of social media and social networking technologies and services in shaping commercial channels on and off the Internet. This essay starts by providing a brief overview of social commerce research and practice in light of the wide attention it has drawn in the industry. Then, we propose a research framework with an integrated view of social commerce that consists of four key components: business, technology, people, and information. The framework helps us understand the development of social commerce research and practice to date. Subsequently, we report some preliminary findings from a bibliometric study of academic and industry publications in social commerce to reveal recent trends and research topics, as well as some verification of the research framework. Finally, we discuss five articles in this special issue and categorize them in terms of the proposed social commerce research framework. (C) 2013 Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Development, Framework, Impacts, Information, Internet, Media, Performance, Potential, Practice, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Framework, Rights, Services, Social, Social Commerce, Social Networking, Social Shopping, Technologies, Technology, Trends, Verification

# Title: Electronic Information and Publications: Looking to the Electronic Future, Let’s not Forget the Archival Past

Full Journal Title: Electronic Information and Publications: Looking to the Electronic Future, Let’s not Forget the Archival Past

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McPhail, A.S. and Crampton, M. (1999), FISHLIT, a review of NISC South Africa’s aquatic sciences database. *Electronic Information and Publications: Looking to the Electronic Future, Let’s not Forget the Archival Past*, 155-166.

Abstract: FISHLIT, a bibliographic database on fish fisheries and aquaculture produced by NISC South Africa, has been in existence since 1985 and is currently available on CD-ROM, being included on the NISC publications Aquatic Biology, Aquaculture and Fisheries Resources, and Fish and Fisheries Worldwide, and the lnternet. An historical account of the design and development of FISHLIT, including a description of the data structure, database size and growth, is provided. A breakdown of source material, for example scientific articles, reports, popular articles and books, is given, as well as the grey literature indexed, a notable strength of this database. A bibliometric analysis is made of the two anthology CD-ROM titles on which FISHLIT is published in terms of subject coverage and numbers of records. Topic coverage is graphically presented and the application of FISHLIT to areas of aquatic science, such as ichthyology, aquaculture and fisheries management, is discussed. Comparisons are drawn between FISHLIT and other currently available aquatic science databases.

Keywords: Africa, Analysis, Application, Aquaculture, Aquatic Science, Bibliographic Database, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, CD-ROM, Coverage, Data, Data Structure, Database, Databases, Design, Development, Fish, Fisheries, Fisheries Management, Growth, Literature, Management, Publications, Records, Resources, Review, Science, Sciences, Size, Source, South Africa, South-Africa, Strength, Structure

# Title: Electronic Markets

Full Journal Title: Electronic Markets

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fischbach, K., Putzke, J. and Schoder, D. (2011), Co-authorship networks in electronic markets research. *Electronic Markets*, **21** (1), 19-40.

Full Text: [2011\Ele Mar21, 19.pdf](2011\Ele%20Mar21,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines co-authorship networks of researchers publishing in Electronic Markets-The International Journal of Networked Business (EM). The authors visualize the co-authorship network and provide descriptive statistics regarding the degree to which researchers are embedded in the co-authorship network. They develop and test seven hypotheses associating the researchers’ embeddedness in the co-authorship network with the number of the researchers’ citations. Results indicate that author who publish co-authored articles in EM have their EM articles (whether co-authored or not) cited more frequently than those who publish EM articles only in their own names, and that the more they co-author the more they are cited because they are located in the center of a co-authorship network.

Keywords: Adoption, Article Impact, Author, Authors, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Centrality, Centrality, Citation Analysis, Citations, Co-Author, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, E-Collaboration, Evolution, Information-Systems, International, Journal, Network, Patterns, Perspective, Publishing, Research, Researchers, Scientometrics, Social Network, Social Networks, Statistics, Structural Holes

# Title: Electronic Library

Full Journal Title: [Electronic Library](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=JOURNAL&containerId=11331)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Electron. Libr.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Electron Libr

ISSN: 0264-0473

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publisher Address: Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley BD16 1WA, W Yorkshire, England

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 0.228, 75/84 (2013)

? Cawkell, A.E. (1989), Automatic indexing in the Science and Social Science Citation Index CD-ROM. *Electronic Library*, **7** (6), 345-350.

Full Text: [1989\Ele Lib7, 345.pdf](1989\Ele%20Lib7,%20345.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Social Science Citation Index

? Kirlidog, M. and Bayir, D. (2007), The effects of electronic access to scientific literature in the consortium of Turkish university libraries. *Electronic Library*, **25** (1), 102-113.

Full Text: [2007\Ele Lib25, 102.pdf](2007/Ele%20Lib25,%20102.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The paper seeks to provide some insight into the sharp increase in scientific publications originating from Turkish academic and research institutions in the last few years. The underlying reasons - widespread access to literature through electronic databases being the most important - are also investigated. Design/methodology/approach - Although it is difficult to gauge national scientific productivity, the number of publications in electronic databases that index thousands of scientific journals can give some indication. Web of Science is one of these, and it is provided to the Turkish academic community along with several other databases by the national library consortium. Based on the Web of Science data, a comparative analysis was performed to investigate publications originating from Turkey and other countries. Findings - The analysis revealed a sharp increase in publications from Turkish institutions in the last few years. Considering the highest publishing 30 countries out of 190, the increase between 2001 and 2003 is 53.48 percent for Turkey, followed by 34 percent for China and 26.87 percent for South Korea. Research limitations/implications - Although one of the largest databases was analyzed, it is only one of several. Additionally, there are also several other indicators of scientific productivity such as books published and citations received. Originality/value - The paper provides some insight into the importance of library consortia and the efficient literature access they provide to researchers.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, China, Citations, Community, Data, Databases, Effects, Index, Indication, Indicators, Institutions, Journals, Korea, Libraries, Literature, Productivity, Publications, Publishing, Research, Research Institutions, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publications, South Korea, Turkey, University, Web Of Science

? Korfiatis, N., Poulos, M. and Bokos, G. (2007), Social metadata for the impact factor. *Electronic Library*, **25** (2), 166-175.

Full Text: [2007\Ele Lib25, 166.pdf](2007\Ele%20Lib25,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this research is to address the need for a definition of metadata descriptors for use in enhancing the accuracy of bibliometric instruments of scholarly evaluation, such as the impact factor. Design/methodology/approach - A semantic vocabulary - COAP - is constructed, deployed on top of the Resource Description Framework (RDF), by extending the Friend-of-a-Friend (FOAF) schema. Findings - An extension of the FOAF vocabulary is considered as the ability to describe a publication record such as this paper in terms of scholar contributions and participations. In order to achieve that, the FOAF vocabulary is extended. Practical implications - The application of this semantic vocabulary could be used as a way of enhancing the accuracy of source data for bibliometric evaluation instruments. Originality/value - The paper discusses how metadata descriptors can contribute to the improvement of already established scholar evaluation instruments such as the impact factor. It will be of use in the development of digital libraries.

Keywords: Accuracy, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Development, Digital Libraries, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Libraries, Networks, Order, Paper, Publication, Research, Semantics, Social Networks, Source

? Singh, G., Mittal, R. and Ahmad, M. (2007), A bibliometric study of literature on digital libraries. *Electronic Library*, **25** (3), 342-348.

Full Text: [2007\Ele Lib25, 342.pdf](2007\Ele%20Lib25,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The study has been under-taken with the purpose of finding out the growth and characteristics of digital library literature. Design/methodology/approach - Over 1,000 articles for the period 1998-2004 were collected from LISA Plus and were analyzed to study authorship patterns, authors’ productivity and prominent contributors, language-wise and year-wise distribution of articles, country-wise distribution of journals, core journals in the subject area, and indexing term frequency. Findings - Some of the important findings are that most articles (61 percent) are single-authored; author productivity is not in agreement with Lotka’s Law, except in one case where number of articles is three; the maximum number of articles were published in 2003 with English being the most productive language; maximum articles were published in the journal D-fib Magazine; distribution of articles nearly follows Bradford’s Law; and USA ranked first for maximum number of journals. Originality/value - The paper is relevant to those interested in bibliometrics and provides a comprehensive over-view of authorship in the library and information science community.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliographies, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Data Analysis, Digital Libraries, Growth, Information Science, Literature, Science

? Atakan, C., Atilgan, D., Bayram, Ö. and Arslantekin, S. (2008), An evaluation of the second survey on electronic databases usage at Ankara University digital library. *Electronic Library*, **26** (2), 249-259.

Full Text: [2008\Ele Lib26, 249.pdf](2008/Ele%20Lib26,%20249.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to encompass the assessment of the effectiveness of the digital library and the value of multidisciplinary databases in terms of user preferences and use frequency by academic ranking. Design/methodology/approach - This paper compares the results of two survey questionnaires carried out in 2002 and 2005. It examines the level of awareness by academic staff of digital library resources along with their use rate and to evaluate the preferences of faculty for specific electronic databases case studies were undertaken by means of separate questionnaires in both years. Findings - Findings were consistent that positive results have been observed in two studies conducted in two years, 2002 and 2005. According to the results of the current survey, increased numbers of the faculty members of Ankara University know about the existence of the digital library. Another result of the survey is that many of the faculty members, although not all, use electronic databases. The most preferred databases have been Web of Science, Science Direct and Ebsco. When use of the electronic databases is analyzed, in respect of faculty rank and level of awareness, associate and assistant professors, assistants are ranked first. Originality/value - The study presents the first case study in the field in Turkey that compares the current situation of the digital library usage with the initial survey data.

Keywords: Assessment, Case Studies, Case Study, Data, Databases, Digital Libraries, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Faculty, Field, First, Journals, Multidisciplinary, Purpose, Questionnaires, Rank, Ranking, Resources, Science, Survey, Turkey, University, User Studies, Value, Web Of Science

? Tsay, M.Y. (2008), Subject change between citing and cited literature on digital libraries. *Electronic Library*, **26** (5), 702-715.

Full Text: [2008\Ele Lib26, 702.pdf](2008\Ele%20Lib26,%20702.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to analyze and compare the subject change for both citing and cited literature on digital libraries based on bibliometric techniques. Design/methodology/approach - Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) was used to retrieve data of journal articles in digital libraries from 1960 to 2002. By employing the thesaurus search function, three descriptors for subject search, namely electronic library concept, digital libraries and virtual library concept, as suggested by LISA, were used to retrieve all relevant literature on digital libraries. Findings - Most of the citing core journals on digital libraries are devoted to the subject of the application of computer and information technology to library implication, while the cited literature on digital libraries distributes mainly into four types of journals, namely, digital library orientation, general library and information science, new development in librarianship, and library technology. Digital libraries, electronic media and world wide web (WWW) are the three subject terms in common most for both citing and cited core journal literature. They also constitute the core subject for digital library literature. The change of highly used subject terms, such as WWW, internet, library technology, network, university or academic library, from cited to citing literature suggests that these subjects are becoming the main stream of researches in digital libraries. Research limitations/implications - Most subject terms of this study for both citing and cited literature in digital libraries could be categorized into the technical issues. However, other related issues dealing with copyright, charging and authenticity; social issues; quality of preservation and availability; use and user study; economic issues; education and promotion have not been popular research areas yet by 2002. Further studies are needed. Originality/value - The present work is unique in its study of the subject and the results obtained provide significant insights into the evolution of digital libraries by identifying the core journals and examining their characteristics, as well as subject changes between citing and cited literature on digital libraries.

Keywords: Academic, Application, Authenticity, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Change, Changes, Characteristics, Computer, Data, Development, Digital Libraries, Economic, Education, Evolution, Function, General, Information, Information Science, Information Searches, Information Technology, Internet, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Librarianship, Library and Information Science, Literature, Media, Network, Orientation, Preservation, Promotion, Purpose, Quality, Quality of, Research, Science, Search, Serials, Social, Social Issues, Special Topic Issue, Stream, Techniques, Technology, University, Web, Work, World, WWW

? Herther, N.K. (2009), Research evaluation and citation analysis: Key issues and implications. *Electronic Library*, **27** (3), 361-375.

Full Text: [2009\Ele Lib27, 361.pdf](2009\Ele%20Lib27,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Citation and ranking information are becoming key aspects of knowledge management in academic and research institutions. By examining changing user needs and products, this paper aims to encourage information professionals to better understand and manage these resources and better respond to user needs. Design/methodology/approach - Literature reviews, work with faculty clients and initial product testing are used to present coherent information on the current climate and practice of competitive analysis of researchers and their institutions. Findings - As more sources for citation information have become available - even many scholarly databases today offering cited reference data - the need to identify, access and manage these resources is becoming acute. Information professionals need to become more proactive in their strategies to support these applications and users. Originality/value - This article builds on previous analyses of the roles and nature of citation analysis in research institutions and examines potential new roles and contributions that information professionals can take on to better serve their users.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Counts, Evaluation, Higher Education, Impact Factor, Information Management, Knowledge, Literatures, Management, Publications, Research, Scholarly Communication, Science, Scientific Productivity, Statistics, Web

Notes: CCountry

? Nwagwu, W. and Egbon, O. (2011), Bibliometric analysis of Nigeria’s social science and arts and humanities publications in Thomson Scientific databases. *Electronic Library*, **29** (4), 438-456.

Full Text: [2011\Ele Lib29, 438.pdf](2011\Ele%20Lib29,%20438.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This paper seeks to analyse publications on Nigeria indexed in Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) of Thomson Scientific databases respectively to understand the international perspective of aspects of research publication dynamics in both fields. Design, methodology, approach - Data covering the period 2002-2007 were collected from the SSCI and AHCI of the Web of Science, an online service of Thomson Scientific in June 2008. Findings - SSCI and AHCI indexed a total of 716 publications on Nigeria, 634 and 82 respectively. Paper production in each of these fields rose during 2002 to 2004 and 2005 respectively, and then started dropping. The publications received a total of 1,371 citations; the 82 AHCI documents received only six citations, while the 634 SSCI publications received 1,366 citations, equivalent to means of 0.06 and 2.15 citations per AHCI and SSCI document respectively. Only 6.1 per cent of the AHCI documents were cited compared with 46.7 per cent of SSCI publications; but citation of social science papers was consistently on the increase, while citation of arts and humanities publications, flattened in 200 humanities, was consistently on the increase. In both fields, article type of papers written in English dominated. Research limitations, implications - This research covers only a period of six years; a fuller picture would be obtained with a longer period. Practical implications - Publications in sources listed in international databases could illustrate the extent to which Nigerian scholars have addressed issues of global relevance. Originality, value - The paper uncovers the international status and perspective of Nigerian publications in social science and arts and humanities disciplines.

Keywords: Analysis, Arts, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Bibliographies, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Databases, English, Humanities, International Perspective, Nigeria, Papers, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Social, Social Science, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Thomson Scientific, Web of Science

? Yuan, S.B. and Hua, W.N. (2011), Scholarly impact measurements of LIS open access journals: Based on citations and links. *Electronic Library*, **29** (5), 682-697.

Full Text: [2011\Ele Lib29, 682.pdf](2011\Ele%20Lib29,%20682.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The main purpose of this paper is to measure the scholarly impact of LIS (Library and Information Science) open access journals (OA journals), most of which are not indexed by the Web of Science (WoS). In addition, the paper seeks to discuss measurement methods beyond citation analysis. Design/methodology/approach - The study selected 97 LIS OA journals as a sample and measured their scholarly impact on the basis of citations and links. The citation counts in WoS, coverage in LISA, Web links, WIFs and Page Rank of the journals are retrieved and calculated, and correlations between citation counts, links, pages, WIFs, and Page Rank are also analyzed. Findings - The results indicate that LIS OA journals have become a significant component of the scholarly communication system. The Journal of the Medical Library Association enjoys the highest citation counts in WoS. This journal, together with D-Lib Magazine, Information Research, Ariadne, Cybermetrics, and First Monday are the six most important LIS OA journals. With regard to coverage in LISA, Bulletin des Bibliotheques de France (2151) performs best. As a whole, the Page Rank is relatively high, mostly at 6, 7, or 8. The study finds that correlation between citation-based measurements and link-based measurements tends to be significant. Originality/value - This paper uses the web as a global resource to measure the impact of LIS OA journals by analyzing citation, coverage, web links and Page Rank. The focus of this study is the value of the web as a source of impact indices, rather different from the traditional research methods. It contributes to the scholarly impact measurements of OA journals.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Communication, Coverage, France, Greater Research Impact, Impact, Indexes, Information Science, Journal, Journals, Library and Information Networks, Library and Information Science, LIS, Measurement, Open Access, Publications, Research, Scholarly Communication, Scholarly Impact Measurement, Science, Sites, Traditional, Web Impact, Web Link Analysis, Web of Science, WOS

Notes: JJournal

? Jena, K.L., Swain, D.K. and Sahu, S.B. (2012), Scholarly communication of *The* *Electronic Library* from 2003-2009: A bibliometric study. *Electronic Library*, **30** (1), 103-119.

Full Text: [2012\Ele Lib30, 103.pdf](2012\Ele%20Lib30,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The study aims to divulge the patterns of scholarly communication of The Electronic Library from 2003 to 2009 and to measure the coverage and quality of contributions of this journal towards LIS literature. Design/methodology/approach - Seven volumes of The Electronic Library (TEL) published during the years 2003-2009 collected from Emerald Management Xtra, that constituted 42 issues and a total number of 417 articles carrying 7,442 citations, have been taken up for the analysis. The study analyzes bibliographical forms, types of articles, authorship pattern, geographical distribution of contributors, chronological distribution of citations, length of articles, and ranking of journals. The study employs Bradford’s Law of Scattering. Findings - The majority of articles published in TEL fall under the category of research papers, followed by case studies, and general reviews. Regarding the bibliographical distribution of citations, it is found that the majority of citations are from journals, followed by web resources and books. The study further reveals that the average length of articles is 13.017 pages and the scattering of contributors is limited within a few countries. Originality/value - The paper is relevant and useful to those who are interested in bibliometrics and it provides a comprehensive study of scholarly communication of The Electronic Library, from 2003-2009 for comprehending essential publishing traits of this journal during the stated period.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Books, Bradford’s Law, Case Studies, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Communication, Countries, Coverage, Distribution, Forms, General, Journal, Journals, Length, LI, Library Studies, LIS, Literature, Management, Measure, Papers, Pattern, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, Ranking, Research, Resources, Reviews, Scattering, Scholarly Communication, Web

? Kratochvíl, J. (2013), Evaluation of e-learning course, Information Literacy, for medical students. *Electronic Library*, **31** (1), 55-69.

Full Text: [2013\Ele Lib31, 55.pdf](2013/Ele%20Lib31,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The main purpose of this article is to describe and to evaluate the results of evaluation of the e-learning course, Information Literacy, which is taught by the librarians at the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University. In the article the results are discussed to inform about the librarians’ experience with tutoring the course. Design/methodology/approach - The survey covers the medical students who enrolled on the course between autumn 2008 and autumn 2010. The students were requested to fill the questionnaire designed in Google Documents and based on the quantitative method, including a five-point Likert scale combined with closed and open ended questions. Findings - Results show the medical students are satisfied with the e-learning course, Information Literacy, because of time and space flexibility, studying at their own pace and online interactive tutorials. More than half the students found the gradual releasing of the study materials and the tasks as the main motivation for continous learning. Most of the students were satisfied with the taught topics like methodology of searching in the databases Web of Science, Scopus and medical databeses, using EndNoteWeb and citation style ISO 690. Most of the tasks like searching in the online databases, working with EndNoteWeb or finding the impact factor of a journal were evaluated as beneficial. Practical implications - The results have suggested several important revisions to the e-learning course, Information Literacy. The librarians have decided to create the interactive tutorials explaining the importance of the topics according to the students’ needs in the future and writing a scientific paper and remove the parts of tutorials describing the library terminology and catalogues. Besides this decision, two new tasks verifying online access to the full text of journals and finding signs of plagiarism in a short text have been added since spring 2011. Finally the librarians will prepare some printed material supporting the course and improve the publicity of their e-learning course among the teachers who can recommend the course to their students. Originality/value - The article presents one of the first experiences with the e-learning course Information Literacy for medical students in the Czech Republic. The results and its discussion can help other librarians who are going to prepare a similar e-learning course in planning the conception of their course.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Access, Citation, Conception, Course, Czech Republic, Databases, Decision, E-Learning, Education, Evaluation, Experience, Face, First, Flexibility, Impact, Impact Factor, Information Literacy, Instruction, Journal, Journals, Learning, Librarians, Libraries, Library, Medical, Medical Students, Medicine, Methodology, Needs, Online, Open, Planning, Purpose, Questionnaire, Scale, Science, Scopus, Skills, Students, Survey, Terminology, University, Web Of Science

? Adriaanse, L.S. and Rensleigh, C. (2013), Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar A content comprehensiveness comparison. *Electronic Library*, **31** (6), 727-744.

Full Text: [2013\Ele Lib31, 727.pdf](2013/Ele%20Lib31,%20727.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The research aim for this study was to compare three citation resources with one another to identify the citation resource with the most representative South African scholarly environmental sciences citation coverage. This paper focuses on the results of the content verification process which measured amongst others the citation counts, multiple copies and inconsistencies encountered across the three citation resources ISI Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. Design/methodology/approach - The research, the first phase of a longitudinal study, used a comparative research design method with a purposive, non-probability sample. Data from the South African scholarly environmental sciences journals for the year range 2004-2008 (first phase) were extracted from the three citation resources and compared. Findings - It became evident during the verification process that the citation resources retrieved varied results. The total citation counts indicated that ISI Web of Science (WOS) retrieved the most citation results, followed by Google Scholar (GS) and then Scopus. WOs performed the best with total coverage of the journal sample population and also retrieved the most unique items. The investigation into multiple copies indicated that WOs and Scopus retrieved no duplicates, while Gs retrieved multiple copies. Scopus delivered the least inconsistencies regarding content verification and content quality compared to the other two citation resources. Additionally, Gs also retrieved the most inconsistencies, with WOs retrieving more inconsistencies than Scopus. Examples of these inconsistencies include author spelling and sequence, volume and issue number. Originality/value - The findings of the study contribute to the understanding of the completeness of citation results retrieved from different citation resources. In addition it will raise awareness amongst academics to check citations of their work.

Keywords: Academics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citation Resources, Citations, Comparing Citation Resources, Comparison, Content Comprehensiveness, Coverage, Databases, Design, Environmental, First, Google, Google Scholar, GS, Investigation, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journals, Longitudinal, Population, Quality, Research, Research Design, Resources, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Understanding, Verification, Volume, Web of Science, Work, WoS

? Singh, N. and Chikate, A. (2014), Open access LIS periodicals and digital archives: An evaluation with reference to Asian countries. *Electronic Library*, **32** (5), 710-725.

Full Text: [2014\Ele Lib32, 710.pdf](2014/Ele%20Lib32,%20710.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to report results of a study which investigated the growth of open access (OA) journals across the world with reference to the Asian region. Details of 117 OA journals were collected from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) to determine the geographic distribution, language of publication and growth of periodical year-wise. The study makes detail analysis of four OA periodical published from India, Iran, Pakistan and Taiwan. Pattern of authorship and contribution according to nature of professional work were analyzed. The study reveals that most contributions were made by teaching professionals in comparison to working library and information officers. Single-authored contributions dominated (44 per cent) in all periodicals of the Asian region, indicating low amount of teamwork/collaborative contributions to library and information science (LIS) research by the authors of this region. To know the subject distribution of articles, the study was limited to 27 subfields within the broad spectrum of LIS. Annals of Library and Information Sciences (ALIS) published in India carried the highest number of articles (165) followed by Journal of Library and Information Sciences (JLIS) from Taiwan. The findings of the study also indicate that there is varied distribution of topics within the Asian LIS literature published in OA journals. Most popular areas of writing among authors in OA journals have been found to be bibliometics, webometrics, research productivity or research methods besides information seeking pattern, information need of users and digital libraries. Design/methodology/approach - To gather data for the present investigation, survey of OA e-journals was made across the Web. The collection of data from OA journals and content was accompanied by searching the DOAJ. After selecting the OA journals, these were analyzed using the descriptions on their content page and key words chosen from each contribution. Selection of additional key words, i.e. words not in the title, was also made. Analysis of this data is discussed in this paper. Findings - OA removes restrictions that exist on access to scholarly information and knowledge, it empowers the readers to read, download, distribute and make use of relevant literature, besides giving authors and their work fairly good visibility, readership and impact. The OA movement is gaining importance and the scholarly community is now realizing that tolled or subscribed access is creating a barrier and preventing their work from wider accessibility and readership. A number of journals across the world are now being published in OA mode. The present study attempts to map the growth of LIS literature in OA journals with special reference to periodicals published from Asian countries. The finding of this sample study suggests that many counties are promoting OA journals. While USA ranks first in publication of OA journals in the world. Taiwan publishes the highest number of articles in Asia. Majority of OA journals are published in English, and English appears to be most popular language for communicating research information. Of the four OA LIS journals analyzed in detail, it is observed that single-authored contributions are most popular. Collaborative contributions to LIS research were not so evident among authors of the Asian community. The teaching professionals or LIS teachers contributed the greatest number of articles, except for the Indian journal ALIS, demonstrating that working professional are more actively involved in writing and they outnumber the teaching community. Contributions from research students in all OA journals have been fairly significant. Research students may be encouraged to publish their master’s and doctoral research work in OA periodicals for better visibility, readership and impact. The study further reveals that ALIS from India and JLIS from Taiwan carried the highest number of articles. While areas like bibliometrics, webometrics and e-resources and OA are most popular areas of writing among Indian authors, information-seeking pattern, information need, digital and virtual libraries have been popular among authors from Taiwan. Webology from Iran has predominant articles on Web study or evaluation and social networking. Universities and LIS need to come forward to take a need-based approach to LIS research, suggesting ways for improving existing LIS services in their respective countries. To get the correct picture of growth of OA journals in the Asian region, more exhaustive and extensive study may be required. Researchers interested to carry further investigation will have to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the limitations mentioned in the study, for example, the source of data DOAJ may not be very extensive to give correct picture of OA journals. It is likely that some journals may not have been included in this directory. Researchers interested to carry further investigations will have to adopt appropriate measures to overcome these constraints. Research limitations/implications - Scope and limitation access to data and timely completion are the two vital factors for the success and accomplishment of the objectives of any investigation. Hence, considering the vast range of literature from every geographical region and limited time to complete research, the present study adhered to the following limitations. The study covers in its scope literature published in the period of five years (accessed from March 28 to May 25, 2011, only). The study includes only those publications/journals contributed by authors in English. The study includes four OA journals having full-text articles in English, abstracts not included. It considers those publications primarily inclined and relevant to library and information services. The study includes only those OA LIS journals listed or included in DOAJ. Originality/value - The present study has been taken with view to analyze the growth of OA journals in LIS with special reference to Asian countries. While several studies have been conducted on growth and publishing of traditional LIS journals, the present study is perhaps an interesting attempt to make a comprehensive review of the phenomena. The finding of the recent study will be of interest to many LIS professionals, researchers and academicians as it demonstrate the growth of OA journals.

Keywords: Access, Ali, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Asia, Asian, Authors, Authorship, Barrier, Bibliometrics, Collection, Community, Comparison, Complete, Content, Contribution, Data, Digital Libraries, Distribution, Download, E-Resources, Electronic Journals, English, Evaluation, Factors, First, From, Geographic Distribution, Growth, Impact, India, Information, Information Science, Information Services, Investigation, Investigations, Iran, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Language, Li, Library And Information Science, Limitation, Lis, Lis E-Journals, Lis Journals, Lis Research, Literature, Mapping Open Access Lis Periodicals, Measures, Methods, Mode, Movement, Open, Open Access, Open Access - Asia, Open Access Lis Periodicals, Pakistan, Pattern, Periodical, Periodicals, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Purpose, Recent, Reference, Region, Research, Research Methods, Research Productivity, Research Work, Researchers, Restrictions, Review, Science, Sciences, Scope, Services, Social, Source, Students, Success, Survey, Taiwan, Teaching, Universities, USA, Visibility, Web, Webometrics, Work, World

? Noruzi, A. and Abdekhoda, M. (2014), Scientometric analysis of Iraqi-Kurdistan universities’ scientific productivity. *Electronic Library*, **32** (6), 770-785.

Full Text: [2014\Ele Lib32, 770.pdf](2014/Ele%20Lib32,%20770.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This purpose of this study is to examine research performance of Iraqi-Kurdistan universities, using the number of papers appearing in journals and proceedings, and the number of citations received by those papers as covered by Scopus, 1970-2012. This study also identifies subject coverage (domain/field) of publications and determines the preference of research communication channel within the research community? Design/methodology/approach - A total of 459 papers published by Iraqi-Kurdistan universities and indexed by Scopus during the given time period were considered. The source items (i.e. records of publications by the faculty members of the Iraqi-Kurdistan universities) were all the documents published in international journals and proceedings indexed by Scopus (an Elsevier bibliographic database) from the time period ranging from 1970 to 2012. All papers having an authorship or a co-authorship associated with the Iraqi-Kurdistan universities were included and the number of citations received by them was counted for the period. Findings - The study found that major journals used by Iraqi-Kurdistan universities were Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, Journal of Chinese Clinical Medicine, Asian Journal of Chemistry, Hemoglobin and Journal of Applied Sciences Research. Additionally, three older institutions (Salahaddin University-Hawler, University of Sulaimani and University of Duhok) were the most productive universities. Moreover, the study revealed that 237 of 459 (52 per cent) of publications have international collaborations. It is further evident that among the 459 publications, 211 (40 per cent) have been cited 1,020 times; while 248 (60 per cent) of the papers have not been cited even once, so about 60 per cent of the papers were invisible to world science during the study period. This study also noted that the 25 highly cited papers were cited 484 times, representing 47 per cent of all the citations (484 of 1,020). This indicated a concentration effect, whereby a relatively small number of papers earn most of the citations and research impact generated by the faculty members of Iraqi-Kurdistan universities. Originality/value - This is the first scientometric research to analyse Iraqi-Kurdistan universities’ scientific productivity.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Chemistry, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaborations, Communication, Community, Concentration, Coverage, Database, Documents, Eastern Mediterranean, Faculty, Faculty Members, First, From, Health, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, International, Iraq, Journal, Journals, Kurds, Medicine, Mediterranean, Older, Papers, Performance, Preference, Productivity, Publication Productivity, Publications, Purpose, Records, Research, Research Impact, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Scopus, Small, Source, Time Period, Universities, University, World

? Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2014), A bibliometric analysis of the *Journal of Membrane Science* (1976-2010). *Electronic Library*, **??** (??), ??-??.

Full Text: 2014\Ele Lib-Fu.pdf

# Title: Electronics and Communications in Japan

Full Journal Title: Electronics and Communications in Japan

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yamamoto, M., Mase, H., Yajima, H. and Kinukawa, H. (2010), Paper filtering method using features of coauthor research group, subject category, and terminology. *Electronics and Communications in Japan*, **93** (9), 1-11.

Full Text: [2010\Ele Com Jap93, 1.pdf](2010\Ele%20Com%20Jap93,%201.pdf)

Abstract: A paper filtering system that supports the effective collection of related technical papers is becoming important as technological progress accelerates. Two requirements for the paper filtering system are (1) reduction of the user workload in specifying the filtering conditions and (2) sufficient filtering accuracy. We propose a paper filtering method that meets both requirements simultaneously by focusing on the features of the coauthor research group, subject category, and terminology. The result of evaluation using 3600 domestic learned-society papers shows that the proposed method improved the mean average precision from 0.39 to 0.50, that is, by 0.11, compared with the conventional pseudo-relevance feedback method, thus improving its suitability for practical use. (c) 2010 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Electron Comm Jpn, 93(9): 1-11, 2010; Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI 10.1002/ecj.10264.

Keywords: Accuracy, Author, Document Filtering, Evaluation, Feedback, Interest, Papers, Pseudo-Relevance Feedback, Research, Subject Category, Technical Paper

# Title: Electrophoresis

Full Journal Title: Electrophoresis

ISO Abbreviated Title: Electrophoresis

JCR Abbreviated Title: Electrophoresis

ISSN: 0173-0835

Issues/Year: 18

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Wiley-V C H Verlag GmbH

Publisher Address: Muhlenstrasse 33-34, D-13187 Berlin, Germany

Subject Categories:

Biochemical Research Methods: Impact Factor 4.282, / (2001)

Chemistry, Analytical: Impact Factor 4.282, / (2001)

? Schmitt-Kopplin, P. and Frommberger, M. (2003), Capillary electrophoresis - mass spectrometry: 15 years of developments and applications. *Electrophoresis*, **24** (22-23), 3837-3867.

Abstract: Since its introduction in 1987, capillary electrophoresis-mass spectrometry (CE-MS) has developed to a well accepted multidimensional analytical approach complementary and/or competitive to classical MS-hyphenated separation techniques. The threefold combination of rapid developments of an exceptional separation technique, of selective mass detection possibilities, and of very mild ionization modes first allowed these progresses. This article shows the CE specificities that need to be well controlled/known, compared to classical and more routinely used liquid chromatography in the light of its coupling to MS. The major trends and developments over the last 15 years and most of the reviews and applications found in ISI Web of Science and publisher databases are presented in a tabulated way. The reader can thus rapidly find existing CE-MS analysis techniques in his field of research and application (forensics, environment, bioanalytics, pharmaceutics, and metabolites).

Keywords: Analysis, Assisted-Laser-Desorption, Ionization, Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization, Bioanalytics, Capillary Electrophoresis - Mass Spectrometry, Ce-ESI-Ms, Databases, Electrospray Ionization, Electrospray-Ionization Interface, Environment, Forensics, Ion-Cyclotron Resonance, Ionization, ISI, Mass Spectrometry, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption, Metabolites, Micellar Electrokinetic Chromatography, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Quaternary Ammonium Herbicides, Recombinant-Human-Erythropoietin, Research, Review, Science, Solid-Phase Extraction, Time-of-Flight, Trends, Web of Science

? Schmitt-Kopplin, P. and Englmann, M. (2005), Capillary electrophoresis-mass spectrometry: Survey on developments and applications 2003-2004. *Electrophoresis*, **26** (7-8), 1209-1220.

Abstract: The major developments and applications related to CE-MS over the last two years (2003-2004) and most of the reviews and applications found in the ISI Web of Science and publisher data bases are presented in a tabulated way. This article complements our previous review “Capillary electrophoresis - mass spectrometry: 15 years of developments and applications”, Electrophoresis, 2003, 24, 3837-3867 [1] for the last two years 2003-2004. All cited articles were analyzed in a way to illustrate (i) in which journals CE-MS-related papers were mostly found over the last decades and (ii) which commercial CE-, MS-instrumentations or CE-MS combinations were mostly used in the European, Asian, and American continent. Additionally, like it was done in our last review, the reader will rapidly find applications classified as forensics, environment, bioanalytics, pharmaceutics, and metabolites.

Keywords: Bioanalytics, Capillary Electrophoresis, Degradation-Products, Diode-Array Detection, Electrospray Ionization, Electrospray-Ionization, Environment, Food Chemistry, Forensics, Heterocyclic Aromatic-Amines, Human Plasma, Interfaces, ISI, Journals, Mass Spectrometry, Metabolites, Metabolomics, Micellar Electrokinetic Chromatography, Papers, Peptide Analysis, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Pharmaceuticals, Protein Identification, Proteomics, Review, Science, Solid-Phase Extraction, Web of Science

? Uselova-Vcelakova, K., Zuskova, I. and Gas, B. (2007), Stability constants of amino acids, peptides, proteins, and other biomolecules determined by CE and related methods: Recapitulation of published data. *Electrophoresis*, **28** (13), 2145-2152.

Abstract: The stability (affinity, association, binding, complexation, formation) constant characterizes binding interaction between the analyte and the complexing agent. Knowledge of the stability constant makes possible the prediction and estimation of the binding behavior of constituents (amino acids, peptides, proteins, drugs, antibiotics, enzymes, enantiomers) to their partners, and the finding of a suitable partner for the given analyte to form a stable complex. The present paper summarizes the stability constant determination methods and the approaches used to evaluate the experimental data. Further, the paper recapitulates the published stability constant values determined, mainly, by capillary electrophoretic methods, taken from the Web of Science database covering the last decade. Details of the experimental conditions employed for the determination of the stability constants are also given. The review attempts to give a critical evaluation of the problems that accompany the determination of stability constant and discusses their solution.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Association Constants, Beta-Cyclodextrin, Binding Constants, Binding Constants, Capillary-Zone-Electrophoresis, Chiral Separations, Contactless Conductivity Detection, Cze, Electromigration Techniques, Evaluation, Knowledge, Mass Spectrometry, Monte-Carlo-Simulation, Rectangular Hyperbolae, Review, Science, Stability Constants, Web of Science

# Title: Elements

Full Journal Title: Elements

ISO Abbreviated Title: Elements

JCR Abbreviated Title: Elements

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Heaney, P.J. (2007), What’s your h-Index? *Elements*, **3** (4), 229-230.

Full Text: [2007\Elements3, 229.pdf](2007\Elements3,%20229.pdf)

Keywords: h Index, h-Index

# Title: ELT Journal

Full Journal Title: ELT Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hall, G. (2012), ‘Key Concepts in ELT’: Taking stock. *ELT Journal*, **66** (4), 543-552.

Full Text: [2012\ELT J66, 543.pdf](2012/ELT%20J66,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: This article identifies patterns and trends within oKey Concepts in ELT’, both since the inception of the feature in ELT Journal in 1993 and during the 17 years of the current editorship. After outlining the aims of the series, the article identifies key themes that have emerged over time, exploring the links between oKey Concepts’ pieces and the trends and developments in ELT more generally. It finds that although earlier articles tended to focus on oteaching’, olearning’, and olanguage’, more recent pieces have examined issues surrounding oteachers’, olearners’, and the osocial context’ of ELT. The article then considers the oreach’, readership, and potential relevance of oKey Concepts’ to debates and practices within ELT, drawing upon publisher records of ELT Journal’s most accessed articles online and most cited articles, and concludes with a discussion of possible future directions for the series.

Keywords: Context, Feature, Journal, Potential, Practices, Recent, Records, Relevance, SI, Trends

# Title: EMBO Reports

Full Journal Title: EMBO Reports

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wren, J.D., Grissom, J.E. and Conway, T. (2006), E-mail decay rates among corresponding authors in MEDLINE: The ability to communicate with and request materials from authors is being eroded by the expiration of e-mail addresses. *EMBO Reports*, **7** (2), 122-127.

Full Text: [2006\EMB Rep7, 122.pdf](2006\EMB%20Rep7,%20122.pdf)

Keywords: Electronic Mail, Internet, MEDLINE, Networks, Persistence, Web References

? Wren, J.D., Grissom, J.E. and Conway, T. (2006), E-mail decay rates among corresponding authors in MEDLINE. *EMBO Reports*, **7** (4), 455.

Full Text: [2006\EMB Rep7, 455.pdf](2006\EMB%20Rep7,%20455.pdf)

Keywords: MEDLINE

? Wren, J.D., Kozak, K.Z., Johnson, K.R., Deakyne, S.J., Schilling, L.M. and Dellavalle, R.P. (2007), The write position - A survey of perceived contributions to papers based on byline position and number of authors. *EMBO Reports*, **8** (11), 988-991.

Full Text: [2007\EMB Rep8, 988.pdf](2007\EMB%20Rep8,%20988.pdf)

Keywords: Coauthorship, Promotion, Journals

? Bornmann, L. and Marx, W. (2013), How good is research really? Measuring the citation impact of publications with percentiles increases correct assessments and fair comparisons. *EMBO Reports*, **14** (3), 226-230

Full Text: [2013\EMB Rep14, 226.pdf](2013/EMB%20Rep14,%20226.pdf)

Keywords: Assessments, Citation, Citation Impact, Excellence, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Mar, Metrics, Output, Percentiles, Publications, Research

? Bornmann, L. and Marx, W. (2013), Comments to the response of Rodriguez-Navarro. *EMBO Reports*, **14** (6), 493-494.

Full Text: [2013\EMB Rep14, 493.pdf](2013/EMB%20Rep14,%20493.pdf)

Keywords: Anna Karenina Principle, Assessments, Excellence, H-Index

? Bornmann, L. and Leydesdorff, L. (2014), Scientometrics in a changing research landscape. *EMBO Reports*, **15** (12), 1228-1232

Full Text: [2014\EMB Rep15, 1228.pdf](2014/EMB%20Rep15,%201228.pdf)

Keywords: Citations, Impact, Landscape, Research, Scientometrics

? Holgate, S.T. (2015), A comment on “Scientometrics in a changing research landscape”. *EMBO Reports*, **16** (3), 261.

Full Text: [2015\EMB Rep16, 261.pdf](2015/EMB%20Rep16,%20261.pdf)

Keywords: Mar, Research

? Bornmann, L. and Leydesdorff, L. (2015), A comment on “Scientometrics in a changing research landscape” Response. *EMBO Reports*, **16** (3), 262.

Full Text: [2015\EMB Rep16, 262.pdf](2015/EMB%20Rep16,%20262.pdf)

Keywords: Mar, Research, Response

# Title: Emergencias

Full Journal Title: Emergencias

ISO Abbreviated Title: Emergencias

JCR Abbreviated Title: Emergencias

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Miro, O., Martin-Sanchez, F.J., Burillo-Putze, G., Julian, A., Tomas, S., Pacheco, A. and Sanchez, M. (2010), Bibliometric and publication quality markers of *Emergencias* from 2005 to 2009 and comparison with emergency medicine journals included in Journal Citation Reports. *Emergencias*, **22** (3), 165-174.

Abstract: Objectives: To calculate 5-year (2005-2009) quality and bibliometric indicators for Emergencias and compare them to those of other journals specialized in emergency medicine. Methods: Manual review of articles published in Emergencias and consultation of the Web of Science (WoS) database to record the following information for other journals for each year of the study period, number and type of articles published; number, nationality, professional affiliation, and academic degrees of authors; number and type of cites; and cites in both WoS-indexed journals and in Emergencias (self-citation). The self-citation rates, immediacy indices, and impact factors were calculated for Emergencias and compared with those of the 13 emergency medicine journals listed in Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Results: The number of manuscripts received by Emergencias increased significantly by 157%, going from 102 in 2005 to 262 in 2009. The total number of articles published increased from 87 to 128 (47%), while the number of original research articles grew from 26 to 43 (65%). The percentage of articles by non-Spanish authors also rose, from 2.3% to 10.2%, an increase of 335%. The number of cites rose from 12 to 117 (875% increase). The acceptance rate decreased significantly by 40%, going from 81% to 49%. Reviewer response time was also cut, by 53%, going from 55 to 26 days. Editorial decision time decreased from 142 to 62 days (reduction of 56%). The self-citation rate decreased significantly, descending to 43% in 2009, while the immediacy index increased to 0.16 in 2006 (0.689, counting self-citation). The impact factor excluding self-citation was 0.816 in 2009 (1.437, counting self-citation). Most of these indicators are within the range of the 13 comparable journals listed in the JCR in 2008. Conclusion: Emergencias has undergone highly favorable changes over the past 5 years, improving many of the main quality and bibliometric indicators. At the end of the study period the statistics for Emergencias were within the range calculated for emergency medicine journals in the JCR. [Emergencias 2010;22.165-174].

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Emergency Health Services, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Medicine, Publication, Quality Indicators, Research, Scientific Journals, Self-Citation, Web of Science

? Rozman, C. (2010), EMERGENCIAS in the Science Citation Index Expanded. *Emergencias*, **22** (6), 406-407.

Keywords: Citation, Medicine, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded

? Miró, O., Valcárcel de la Iglesia, M.A., Cremades Pallas, R.M., Burillo-Putze, G., Julián, A. and Martín Sánchez, F.J. (2012), Productivity of Spanish emergency physicians in the 5-year periods from 2005 to 2009 and 2000-2004. *Emergencias*, **24** (3), 164-174.

Full Text: [2012\Emergencias24, 164.pdf](2012\Emergencias24,%20164.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the productivity of Spanish emergency physicians from 2005 to 2009 and compare the results to the previous 5-year period. Methods: We used the Science Citation Index (SCI)-Expanded database and we manually revisted titles published from 2000 to 2007 in the journal Emergencias. Articles authored by emergency physicians affiliated to institutions in Spain were included; conference presentations were excluded. For each article we recorded the following information: year of publication; journal; the journal’s impact factor; type of article; affiliation of the first emergency physician coauthor named and the Spanish autonomous community where that physician worked; that emergency physician’s place in the list of authors, university affiliation, and main type of work; the research topic; and collaboration or not with coauthors from other departments or facilities. Results: A total of 913 titles were published from 2005 to 2009, 38% more than in the previous 5 years (P=.10); 409 (43.2%) titles corresponded to original articles. The increases represented an annual growth in productivity of 7.3% (P<.001). The mean impact factor of the journals publishing the articles was 3.06 in the 2000-to-2004 period but decreased to 2.48 in the later period (P<.001). Spanish emergency physicians continue to publish mainly in Spanish and in Spanish journals when they are first authors, most work in hospital emergency departments, and a university affiliation is rare. The number of collaborations increased in the second period (from 55.2% to 68.8%, P<.001), but coauthors from outside Spain were listed on only 20 articles (2.3%). The topics researched most often were infectious and cardiovascular diseases and the organization of emergency services. In the 2005-to-2009 period, Catalonia was the community that produced the largest number of titles (208, 23.9%), and the department at Hospital Clinic de Barcelona (98 titles, 12.4%) was the most productive in the hospital category; among out-of-hospital services, the leader was the emergency response service in Galicia (061-Galicia). Important changes were seen between the two periods with regard to the relative weight of productivity in some autonomous communities, hospital emergency departments, and out-of-hospital services. Conclusions: The absolute productivity of Spanish emergency department physicians continued to grow during the 5-year period from 2005 to 2009 in terms of number of articles published; however, the mean impact factor of the publishing journals was lower in the second 5-year period. We also detected subtle changes over time in the topics being studied by emergency physicians; the journals they chose; and the productivity of different communities, hospitals, and responder services. [Emergencias 2012;24:164-174].

Keywords: Affiliation, Articles, Authors, Autonomous, Barcelona, Bibliometry, Cardiovascular, Changes, Citation, Collaboration, Collaborations, Community, Database, Diseases, Emergency, Emergency Department, Emergency Departments, Emergency Health Services, Emergency Medicine, Facilities, First, Growth, Hospital, Hospital Emergency Health Services, Hospitals, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Medicine, Methods, Organization, Physician, Physicians, Productivity, Publication, Publishing, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientometrics, Service, Services, Spain, Spanish Journals, Topics, University, Work

? Salmeron, P.P. (2012), Spanish research networks in emergency medicine. *Emergencias*, **24** (3), 234-237

Full Text: 2012\Emergencias24, 234.pdf

Keywords: Biomedicine, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Medicine, Networks, Research, Research Networks, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Production

? Burbano, P., Martín-Sánchez, F.J., Burillo-Putze, G., Fernández Pérez, C., Del Prado González, N. and Miró, Ò. (2013), Research output and impact of a group of emergency physicians selected according to research career criteria. *Emergencias*, **25** (4), 245-254.

Full Text: [2013\Emergencias25, 245.pdf](2013/Emergencias25,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate bibliometric indicators of research output, or productivity, and impact of selected Spanish emergency physicians who engage in research and to describe the behavior of these indicators for this group of researchers as a whole. Methods: Pilot study exploring indicators for a group of 24 emergency physicians who engage in research. The physicians were elected from among members of the editorial board and peer reviewers of the journal Emergencias. All had been publishing papers for at least 10 years and had authored at least 20 papers, including 5 in the last 3 years. The following information was collected for each author: publications in journals included in Science Citation Index Expanded; duration of career in medical research; number of publications as the output indicator; and number of cites, accumulated impact factor, and h-Index as the impact indicators. These indicators were calculated for each year of the physicians’ research careers. The results, including change in the indicators over time, were analyzed for individuals and for the group as a whole by means of both linear and polynomial regression models. Results: The physicians had been engaged in research for a mean (SD) of 19 (7) years (range, 10-35 years). The associations between years of experience and the indicators of output and impact were not significant. Polynomial regression models fit the changes in these indicators over time better than linear models. Analyzed individually the R2 values were always over 0.90 for all indicators in polynomial modeling; for the group as a whole, the h-Index showed the best fit (R2 = 0.54). The h-Index behaved differently for researchers with up to 20 years of experience (better fit, R2 = 0.71 as well as accelerated increase) and for those with more than 20 years of experience (R2 = 0.61). Conclusions: It is possible to model changes in the output and impact factors of Spanish emergency physicians who engage in research. The models can be used in the future to compare the behavior of these research indicators with those of other Spanish research groups or those of emergency physicians engaging in research in other countries.

Keywords: Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Careers, Changes, Citation, Criteria, Duration, Emergency, Experience, Groups, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Research, Methods, Model, Modeling, Models, Papers, Physicians, Productivity, Publications, Publishing, Regression, Research, Research Output, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded

? Mendez, A.L. and Uceda, M.P. (2014), Therapeutic hypothermia for ischemic stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Emergencias*, **26** (2), 138-146.

Full Text: 2014\Emergencias26, 138.pdf

Abstract: This systematic review to assess the efficacy and safety of therapeutic hypothermia to treat ischemic stroke was based on searches of the MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science databases and other sources. A total of 534 potentially relevant publications were found. Six studies (5 clinical trials and 1 quasi-experimental study) that reported results for mortality, neurologic function, or safety were reviewed. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme tools (Spanish versions) and the Jadad scoring system were used to guide critical analysis. The selected articles proved to have low risk of bias but limitations on external validity. Meta-analysis revealed a tendency to higher mortality for patients undergoing induced hypothermia (relative risk, 1.67; 95% confidence interval, 0.95-2.91) and no significant differences for neurologic function between treatment groups. The experimental group had a higher percentage of adverse events. Our conclusion is that the evidence does not support the efficacy and safety of therapeutic induction of hypothermia to treat ischemic stroke.

Keywords: Analysis, Bias, Brain Ischemia, Cerebral Infarction, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Databases, Efficacy, Events, Evidence, Experimental, Function, Groups, Hemicraniectomy, Hypothermia, Induced, Induction, Interval, Ischemic Stroke, Low Risk, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mild Hypothermia, Mortality, Neurologic, Patients, Publications, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Scoring System, Sources, Stroke, Support, Systematic Review, Therapeutic, Thrombolysis, Treatment, Validity, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

# Title: Emergency Medicine Australasia

Formerly known as Emergency Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Emergency Medicine Australasia](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=emm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Taylor, D.McD. and Brown, A.F.T. (2001), Analysis of the study design and manuscript deficiencies in research articles, submitted to *Emergency Medicine*. *Emergency Medicine* *Australasia*, **13** (4), 444-450.

Full Text: [E\Eme Med13, 444.pdf](E\Eme%20Med13,%20444.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To describe and analyse the study design and manuscript deficiencies in original research articles submitted to Emergency Medicine. METHODS: This was a retrospective, analytical study. Articles were enrolled if the reports of the Section Editor and two reviewers were available. Data were extracted from these reports only. Outcome measures were the mean number and nature of the deficiencies and the mean reviewers’ assessment score. RESULTS: Fifty-seven articles were evaluated (28 accepted for publication, 19 rejected, 10 pending revision). The mean (±SD) number of deficiencies was 18.1±6.9, 16.4±6.5 and 18.4±6.7 for all articles, articles accepted for publication and articles rejected, respectively (P = 0.31 between accepted and rejected articles). The mean assessment scores (0-10) were 5.5±1.5, 5.9±1.5 and 4.7±1.4 for all articles, articles accepted for publication and articles rejected, respectively. Accepted articles had a significantly higher assessment score than rejected articles (P = 0.006). For each group, there was a negative correlation between the number of deficiencies and the mean assessment score (P > 0.05). Significantly more rejected articles ‘ em leader did not further our knowledge’ (P = 0.0014) and ‘ em leader did not describe background information adequately’ (P = 0.049). Many rejected articles had ‘ em leader findings that were not clinically or socially significant’ (P = 0.07). Common deficiencies among all articles included ambiguity of the methods (77%) and results (68%), conclusions not warranted by the data (72%), poor referencing (56%), inadequate study design description (51%), unclear tables (49%), an overly long discussion (49%), limitations of the study not described (51%), inadequate definition of terms (49%) and subject selection bias (40%). CONCLUSIONS: Researchers should undertake studies that are likely to further our knowledge and be clinically or socially significant. Deficiencies in manuscript preparation are more frequent than mistakes in study design and execution. Specific training or assistance in manuscript preparation is indicated.

Notes: CCitation

Taylor, D.McD. (2002), The appropriate use of references in a scientific research paper. *Emergency Medicine Australasia*, **14** (2), 166-170.

Full Text: [E\Eme Med14, 166.pdf](E\Eme%20Med14,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: References have an important and varied role in any scientific paper. Unfortunately, many authors do not appreciate this importance and errors within reference lists are frequently encountered. Most reference errors involve spelling, numerical and punctuation mistakes, although the use of too many, too few or even inappropriate references is often seen. The consequences of reference errors include difficulty in reference retrieval, limitation for the reader to read more widely, failure to credit the cited authors, and inaccuracies in citation indexes. This paper discusses the value of accurate reference lists and provides guidelines for their preparation.

? Bennett, D.M. and Taylor, D.M (2003), Unethical practices in authorship of scientific papers. *Emergency Medicine*, **15** (3), 263-270.

Full Text: [2003\Eme Med15, 263.pdf](2003\Eme%20Med15,%20263.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past few decades, there has been an increase in the number of multi-author papers within scientific journals. This increase, in combination with the pressure to publish within academia, has precipitated various unethical authorship practices within biomedical research. These include dilution of authorship responsibility, ‘guest’, ‘pressured’ and ‘ghost’ authorship, and obfuscation of authorship credit within by-lines. Other authorship irregularities include divided and duplicate publication. This article discusses these problems and why the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidelines are failing to control them.

# Title: Emergency Medicine Journal

Full Journal Title: [Emergency Medicine Journal](http://emj.bmj.com/contents-by-date.0.dtl)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Emerg. Med. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Emerg Med J

ISSN: 1472-0205

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: B M J Publishing Group

Publisher Address: British Med Assoc House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, England

Subject Categories:

Emergency Medicine: Impact Factor 0.929, 7/12 (2007)

? Raja, U.Y. and Cooper, J.G. (2006), How accurate are the references in *Emergency Medical Journal*? *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **23** (8), 625-626.

Full Text: [2006\Eme Med J23, 625.pdf](2006\Eme%20Med%20J23,%20625.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine the accuracy of references in Emergency Medicine Journal during 2003. Materials and methods: All references cited in Emergency Medicine Journal during 2003 were examined carefully, and the accuracy of the citations was checked against reliable electronic and manual resources. References were categorised as correct or incorrect. The errors were classified as minor if the integrity of the reference was not greatly compromised and major if the error severely detracted from the quality of the reference. Results: Overall, errors were found in 19% of all citations checked (n = 2561), and in 8% the errors were major and markedly detracted from the quality of the reference. Conclusions: Citation errors reflect badly on authors and the publishing journal and may reflect underlying flaws in other areas of the research published. It is hoped that identification of this problem will lead to attempts to improve the accuracy of reference citation in the emergency medicine literature and to an improvement in the credibility of research in our specialty.

Keywords: Accuracy, Accuracy of References, Anesthesia, Citation, Citations, Credibility, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Error, Errors, Ethics, Identification, Improvement, Journal, Lead, Literature, Medicine, Methods, Minor, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Reference, References, Research, Specialty, Surgery

? Locker, T., Goodacre, S., Sampson, F., Webster, A. and Sutton, A.J. (2006), Meta-analysis of plethysmography and rheography in the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **23** (8), 630-635.

Full Text: [2006\Eme Med J23, 630.pdf](2006\Eme%20Med%20J23,%20630.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Plethysmography and rheography techniques have been widely studied as diagnostic tests for deep vein thrombosis (DVT). This study aimed to systematically review the accuracy of these tests for diagnosing clinically suspected DVT. Methods: The following databases were searched: MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Database of Reviews of Effectiveness, the ACP Journal Club (1966 to 2004), and citation lists of retrieved articles. Studies that compared plethysmography or rheography to a reference standard of ultrasound or contrast venography were selected. Standardised data were extracted and study quality determined against validated criteria. Data were analysed by random effects meta-analysis and meta-regression. Results: The meta-analysis included 78 studies, reporting 82 patient cohorts. Sensitivity and specificity (95% CI) were: 75% (73% to 77%) and 90% (89% to 91%) for impedance plethysmography, 83% (81% to 85%) and 81% (79% to 82%) for strain-gauge plethysmography, 85% (79% to 90%) and 91% (81% to 95%) for air plethysmography, 91% (87% to 94%) and 71% (66% to 75%) for light-reflex rheography, and 86% (83% to 89%) and 93% (91% to 95%) for phleborheography. Meta-regression was limited by poor reporting of studies. There was some evidence that diagnostic performance depended on the proportion of males in the cohort and reporting of study setting. Conclusions: Although plethysmography and rheography techniques add diagnostic value, they have inadequate diagnostic performance to act as a stand-alone test in DVT diagnosis. Evaluation of their role in combination with other tests, or standardised clinical assessment, is required.

Keywords: Accuracy, Air Plethysmography, Assessment, Citation, Cochrane, D-Dimer, Databases, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Diagnosis, Doppler Ultrasound, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Impedance Plethysmography, Journal, Light-Reflection Rheography, Lower-Extremity, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Noninvasive Screening-Test, Review, Science, Strain-Gauge Plethysmography, Systematic, Thrombosis, Ultrasound, Vascular-Laboratory Diagnosis, Venous Thrombosis, Web of Science

? Ghai, B., Saxena, A.K. and Makkar, J.K. (2007), A guide to reducing citation errors in bibliographies. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **24** (3), 232-233.

Full Text: [2007\Eme Med J24, 232.pdf](2007\Eme%20Med%20J24,%20232.pdf)

Keywords: Accuracy, Bibliographies, Citation, Citation Errors, Errors, Mar, References

? Lee, R.S., Woods, R., Bullard, M., Holroyd, B.R. and Rowe, B.H. (2008), Consultations in the emergency department: A systematic review of the literature. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **25** (1), Article Number: 4.

Full Text: [2008\Eme Med J25, 4.pdf](2008\Eme%20Med%20J25,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Consultation is a common and important aspect of emergency department (ED) practice which can lead to delays in patient flow. Little is known about ED consultations and this review systematically evaluated the literature on ED consultations. Methods: Comprehensive searches of MEDLINE, PUBMED, SCIRUS, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Health Star and other databases from 1966 to 2007 were performed. The grey literature and reference lists were searched and authors were contacted to identify other eligible studies. Published and unpublished studies reporting the proportion of consultations in the ED using any type of design were considered for this review. Eligible studies were required to involve patients presenting to the ED. Studies reporting on the proportion of consultation in a specific subpopulation of patients and interventions to improve consultations were also considered for inclusion. Two reviewers independently selected studies and extracted data from included studies regarding the proportion of consultations in the ED or the patient subgroup. Individual study proportions were calculated together with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Results: From more than 15 000 pre-screened citations, 12 studies were finally included in the review. All but three of the included studies were published. Overall, four studies examined ED consultation proportions, six identified the rate of consultation for special populations of ED presentations and two examined interventions to improve consultations. Consultation varied from 20% to 40% for all patients, with lower proportions in the selected populations studied and a high rate of hospitalisation for consulted patients. Limited research on interventions to improve the ED consultation process has also been completed. Conclusions: Consultation research in the emergency setting is limited and variable; however, high consultation rates exist in some centres. This systematic review outlines the current state of the literature and suggests that further research is urgently needed.

Keywords: Accident, Audit, Authors, Citations, Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Consultation, Databases, Emergency Department, Health, Hospital Emergency, Interventions, Lead, Literature, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcomes, Physicians, Practice, Psychiatric-Consultation, Referral Patterns, Research, Review, Science, Service, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trauma, Web of Science

? Burls, A., Cabello, J.B., Emparanza, J.I., Bayliss, S. and Quinn, T. (2011), Oxygen therapy for acute myocardial infarction: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **28** (11), 917-923.

Full Text: [2011\Eme Med J25, 917.pdf](2011\Eme%20Med%20J25,%20917.pdf)

Abstract: Oxygen (O(2)) is widely recommended in international guidelines for treatment of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), but there is uncertainty about its safety and benefits. A systematic review and meta-analysis were performed to determine whether inhaled O(2) in AMI improves pain or the risk of death. Cochrane CENTRAL Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process, EMBASE, CINAHL, LILACS and PASCAL were searched from start date to February 2010. Other sources included British Library ZETOC, Web of Science, ISI Proceedings, relevant conferences, expert contacts. Randomised controlled trials of inhaled O(2) versus air in patients with suspected or proven AMI of < 24 h onset were included. Two authors independently reviewed studies to confirm inclusion criteria met, and undertook data abstraction. Quality of studies and risk of bias was assessed according to Cochrane Collaboration guidance. Main outcomes were death, pain, and complications. Measure of effect used was the RR. Three trials (n=387 patients) were included. Pooled RR of death on O(2) compared to air was 2.88 (95% CI 0.88 to 9.39) on ITT analysis and 3.03 (95% CI 0.93 to 9.83) in confirmed AMI. While suggestive of harm, this could be a chance occurrence. Pain was measured by analgesic use. Pooled RR for the use of analgesics was 0.97 (95% CI 0.78 to 1.20). Evidence for O(2) in AMI is sparse, of poor quality and pre-dates advances in reperfusion and trial methods. Evidence is suggestive of harm but lacks power and excess deaths in the O(2) group could be due to chance. More research is required.

Keywords: Acute, Acute Coronary Syndromes, Acute Myocardial Infarction, Analysis, Authors, Beliefs, Bias, Blood-Flow, Cochrane, Collaboration, Complications, Embase, Guidelines, Hyperoxia, ISI, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Myocardial Infarction, Outcomes, Pain, Patients, Power, Quality, Research, Resuscitation, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, St-Segment Elevation, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Grailey, K. and Glasziou, P.P. (2012), Diagnostic accuracy of nitroglycerine as a ‘test of treatment’ for cardiac chest pain: A systematic review. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **29** (3), 173-176.

Full Text: [2012\Eme Med J29, 173.pdf](2012\Eme%20Med%20J29,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: To determine the accuracy of using nitroglycerine as a ‘test of treatment’ in the diagnosis of cardiac chest pain we undertook a systematic review of studies of diagnostic accuracy. Databases searched included PubMed, Cochrane Database, Google Scholar, Science Citation Index, EMBASE and manual searching of bibliographies of known primary and review articles. Studies were included if sublingual nitroglycerine was the index test, its effect on the patient’s pain score was recorded and the reference test was performed on at least 80% of patients. The data from the five papers were used to form 232 contingency tables. Five eligible studies were found, all in the acute setting (although one paper collected its data in the follow-up setting, all patients had acute presentations). The sensitivity ranged from 35% to 92% and the specificity from 12% to 63%. However, in all but one paper the Youden indices were close to zero suggesting that the response to nitroglycerine is not useful as a diagnostic test. The combined sensitivity was 0.52 (95% CI 0.48 to 0.56) and combined specificity was 0.49 (95% CI 0.46 to 0.52). The diagnostic OR from the combined studies was 1.2 (95% CI 0.97 to 1.5), which is not significantly different from 1. In the acute setting, nitroglycerine is not a reliable test of treatment for use in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. However, further studies are needed to determine the diagnostic accuracy of nitroglycerine for recurrent exertional chest pain.

Keywords: Accuracy, Artery, Bibliographies, Chest Pain, Citation, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Data, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Test, Disease, Emergency, Follow-Up, Index, Indices, Mar, Pain, Pain Score, Papers, Patients, Primary, Pubmed, Recurrent, Reference, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Specificity, Sublingual, Sublingual Nitroglycerin, Systematic Review, Treatment

? Ghafouri, H.B., Mohammadhassanzadeh, H., Shokraneh, F., Vakilian, M. and Farahmand, S. (2014), Social network analysis of Iranian researchers on emergency medicine: A sociogram analysis. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **31** (8), 619-U117.

Full Text: 2014\Eme Med J31, 619.pdf

Abstract: Background The purpose of this study was to report interaction patterns among Iranian authors of emergency medicine using social network analysis methodology, focusing on coauthorship network. Methods The bibliographic data of Iranian authors on the ‘emergency medicine’ field during the years 2001-2011 were retrieved from the Science Citation Index Expanded database. Co-occurrence matrices were made by BibExcel and were imported to Ucinet and NetDraw to delineate coauthorship network. To detect structural patterns among authors, we considered some measures of social network analysis, such as density, centralisation indices, component analysis and cut-points. Lastly, subject experts separately analysed the content of papers. Results Of 116 papers published, the network was composed of 10 components, with the largest component having 25 authors. Using social network analysis measures, we identified science bottlenecks in knowledge sharing, hub authors and accelerators of information flow. Topic analysis showed ‘Wounds and Injuries’ as the most recent theme in all components because of existence of national registry for trauma, high burden of road traffic injuries and research priority of injuries in Iran. Conclusions because of Iranian low productivity in the emergency medicine field, social network analysis seems to be a proper option for bibliometrics to identify central authors and detect knowledge structure in this field.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometrics, Burden, Citation, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Community, Data, Database, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Experts, Field, Flow, Indices, Information, Interaction, Iran, Knowledge, Measures, Medicine, Methodology, Methods, Netdraw, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Productivity, Purpose, Recent, Registry, Research, Researchers, Results, Road, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Collaboration, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Structure, Topic Analysis, Traffic, Trauma

? von Vopelius-Feldt, J., Wood, J. and Benger, J. (2014), Critical care paramedics: Where is the evidence? A systematic review. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, **31** (12), 1016-1024.

Full Text: 2014\Eme Med J31, 1016.pdf

Abstract: Objectives Paramedic-delivered prehospital critical care is an established concept in a number of emergency medical services around the world and, more recently, has been introduced to the UK. This review identifies and describes the available evidence relating to paramedics who routinely provide prehospital critical care as primary scene response (critical care paramedics, or CCP). Methods A systematic search of electronic databases was performed: CENTRAL, EMBASE, MEDLINE (through EMBASE and Web of Knowledge) and Web of Science (through Web of Knowledge). Results The search identified 12 relevant publications, one of which was a randomised controlled trial. The remaining 11 were retrospective studies. Five studies compared CCPs with physician-led care. Three of these publications demonstrated improved outcomes with physician care, while two showed no difference. Four further publications examined CCPs versus non-physician-led care and found improved outcomes (two studies), mixed effects (one study) and no difference (one study) for CCPs. Finally, three publications addressed the addition of skills to CCP competencies. A randomised controlled trial of CCP rapid sequence induction (RSI) and tracheal intubation demonstrated improved neurologic outcomes. CCP tube thoracostomy was shown to have similar complication rates to the same procedure performed in the emergency department, while addition of a non-invasive ventilation protocol to CCP practice had no effect on long-term mortality. Conclusions There is limited evidence to support the concept of paramedic-delivered prehospital critical care. The best available evidence suggests a benefit from prehospital RSI carried out by CCPs in patients with severe traumatic brain injury, but the impact of CCPs remains unclear for many conditions. Further high-quality research in this area would be welcome.

Keywords: Advanced Life-Support, Blunt Trauma, Brain, Brain Injury, Care, Competencies, Complication, Complication Rates, Concept, Controlled Trial, Critical Care, Databases, Effects, Embase, Emergency, Emergency Department, Emergency Medical Services, Evidence, From, Helicopter Transport, Impact, Induction, Injury, Intubation, Knowledge, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Medline, Methods, Mortality, Neurologic, Outcomes, Patient, Patients, Physician, Practice, Prehospital, Primary, Procedure, Program, Protocol, Publications, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Rapid-Sequence Intubation, Rates, Research, Response, Results, Retrospective Studies, Review, Science, Services, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traumatic, Traumatic Brain Injury, Traumatic Brain-Injury, Trial, UK, Ventilation, Web, Web Of Knowledge, Web Of Science, World

# Title: Enabling Interaction and Quality: Beyond the Hanseatic League

Full Journal Title: Enabling Interaction and Quality: Beyond the Hanseatic League

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ganslandt, T., Schnetz, E., Williamson, E. and Prokosch, H.U. (2006), Experience with a system for the acquisition and bibliometric evaluation of publications based on an ASP approach. *Enabling Interaction and Quality: Beyond the Hanseatic League*, 63-68.

Abstract: Measurement of scientific output by bibliometric analysis of peer-reviewed publications has been established internationally. The process of acquiring published references in a structured, quality-controlled dataset varies widely and is often carried out ineffectively. In this paper we describe the design, implementation and production use experience of an online platform for the acquisition and integrated bibliometric analysis of publications. The system “EVALuna Biblio” is currently in use at 3 German medical faculties. Integrated interfaces for the MEDLINE databases and commonly used reference file formats enabled both an effective acquisition process as well as high data quality. Flexible filter criteria and analysis schemes allowed semi-automated evaluation runs as well as multiple reuse of the acquired data.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Evaluation, Publications

# Title: Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique

Full Journal Title: Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fond, G. and Miot, S. (2013), Nanopsychiatry. The potential role of nanotechnologies in the future of psychiatry. A systematic review. *Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique*, **39** (4), 252-257.

Full Text: 2013\Enc-Rev Psy Cli Bio The39, 252.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. -Nanomedicine is defined as the area using nanotechnology’s concepts for the benefit of human beings, their health and well being. The field of nanotechnology opened new unsuspected fields of research a few years ago. Aim of the study. -To provide an overview of nanotechnology application areas that could affect care for psychiatric illnesses. Methods. -We conducted a systematic review using the PRISMA criteria (preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis). Inclusion criteria were specified in advance: all studies describing the development of nanotechnology in psychiatry. The research paradigm was: “(nanotechnology OR nanoparticles OR nanomedicine) and (central nervous system)” Articles were identified in three research bases, MEDLINE (1966-present), Web of Science (1975-present) and Cochrane (all articles). The last search was carried out on April 2, 2012. Seventy-six items were included in this qualitative review. Results. -The main applications of nanotechnology in psychiatry are (i) pharmacology. There are two main difficulties in neuropharmacology. Drugs have to pass the blood brain barrier and then to be internalized by targeted cells. Nanoparticles could increase drugs’ bioavailability and pharmacokinetics, especially improving safety and efficacy of psychotropic drugs. Liposomes, nanosomes, nanoparticle polymers, nanobubbles are some examples of this targeted drug delivery. Nanotechnologies could also add new pharmacological properties, like nanohells and dendrimers; (ii) living analysis. Nanotechnology provides technical assistance to in vivo imaging or metabolome analysis; (iii) central nervous system modeling. Research teams have modelized inorganic synapses and mimicked synaptic behavior, essential for further creation of artificial neural systems. Some nanoparticle assemblies present the same small world and free-scale network architecture as cortical neural networks. Nanotechnologies and quantum physics could be used to create models of artificial intelligence and mental illnesses. Discussion. -Even if nanotechnologies are promising, their safety is still tricky and this must be kept in mind. Conclusion. -We are not about to see a concrete application of nanomedicine in daily psychiatric practice. However, it seems essential that psychiatrists do not forsake this area of research the perspectives of which could be decisive in the field of mental illness. (C) L’Encephale, Paris, 2013.

Keywords: Advance, Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Application, Articles, Artificial Intelligence, Barrier, Behavior, Bioavailability, Blood, Blood-Brain-Barrier, Brain, Care, Central Nervous System, Concrete, Criteria, Delivery, Dendrimers, Development, Drug, Drug Delivery, Drug-Delivery, Drugs, Efficacy, Field, Health, Human, Imaging, In Vivo Imaging, Living, MEDLINE, Mental Illness, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolome, Methods, Modeling, Models, Nanocarriers, Nanomedicine, Nanomedicine, Nanoparticle, Nanoparticles, Nanotechnology, Network, Networks, Neural Networks, Paradigm, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacology, Polymers, Potential, Practice, Properties, Psychiatrists, Psychiatry, Qualitative, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Role, Safety, Science, Small, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Web of Science, Well-Being, World

? Fond, G., Ducasse, D., Attal, J., Larue, A., Macgregor, A., Brittner, M. and Capdeviell, D. (2013), Charisma and leadership: New challenges for psychiatry. *Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique*, **39** (6), 445-451.

Full Text: 2013\Enc-Rev Psy Cli Bio The39, 445.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. - New challenges arise in medicine, particularly in psychiatry. In the near future, psychiatrists’ role may evolve into management of mental health care teams (GPs, nurses, psychologists ... ) thus creating the need for charisma and leadership. Charisma is defined as “a quality that allows it’s possessor to exercise influence, authority over a group”; leadership as “the function, the position of chief, and by extension, a dominant position”. Aim of the study. - To offer some reflections on charisma and leadership and the ways to develop them in three situations common in clinical practice: dual communication (between caregivers or with patients), oral communication (e.g., during a symposium) and managing a mental health care team. Method. - Medline (1966-hits) and Web of Science (1975-hits) were explored according to the PRISMA criteria. The research paradigm was [(psychiatrist OR physician) and mental health and (leadership OR charisma)]. Results. - Two hundred and eighty articles were found, but only 34 corresponded to our subject and were included in the qualitative analysis. The leader must first ask himself/herself about his/her vision of the future, so as to share it with passion with his/her mental health team. Charisma and leadership are based on several values, among which we can mention: providing understandable, personalized care for the patient, in continuity and confidentiality; adapting care to the general population’s request, maintaining one’s own physical and mental health, submitting one’s daily practice to peer review, engaging in continuous improvement of one’s practices in response to new requirements, and recognizing that research and instruction are part of an M.D’s professional obligations. The clinician will work on ways to develop his/her own charisma, through interactions with peers and team members, the care of his/her appearance (especially for first meetings) and workplace, and through positive reinforcement (some cognitive-behavioral techniques like assertiveness have been proposed to enhance the charisma, e.g., visualization and affirmation). Leadership does’ not depend on hierarchical position and administrative responsibilities: leaders should learn to manage and harmonize the different types of personalities within his/her team, paying special attention to passive-aggressive attitudes. We recall here some techniques to improve charisma during oral communication, such as making relationships with people by calling them by their names, making reference to things and people that the audience can identify with (like sport or cooking), using one’s own style without trying to imitate someone else, focusing on one major idea, being brief and using anecdotes, using silences effectively and finally having good non-verbal communication. The conclusion should never be neglected, as an audience especially remembers the beginning and the end of a presentation. Although some features are common to all charismatic leaders (dominance, self-confidence, high energy level), a recent theory of leadership (called contingency theory) seeks to examine how different leadership styles can adapt to circumstances. This theory focuses more on the vision, passion, determination and courage of the leader and depends not only on their intrinsic qualities. No research has indeed shown individual characteristics that differentiate leaders from followers. However, doctors have not been prepared in their training to acquire leadership skills that they can use to adapt to the circumstances of their clinical practice. The most important qualities expected of a leader according to the current leadership theorists are: listening, communication, stress management, development of other’s capacities, feedback, introspection and risk taking. Moreover, leadership involves positive reinforcement of the team while maintaining the feeling of individual autonomy, and being able to take an innovative decision alone with shared optimism. There is no need to have great management responsibilities in order to succeed in leadership. We reiterate the importance for a charismatic leader to smile, to be able to mock oneself and to regulate one’s emotions. Conclusion. - Charisma seems to be an essential dimension for effective leadership and team management. Beyond psychiatry, we believe these reflections to be useful for all branches of medicine. (C) L’Encephale, Paris, 2012.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Attitudes, Autonomy, Care, Caregivers, Characteristics, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinician, Communication, Confidentiality, Criteria, Decision, Development, Doctors, Energy, Exercise, First, Function, General, Health, Health Care, Improvement, Influence, Instruction, Intrinsic, Leadership, Management, Medicine, Medline, Mental Health, Nurses, Obligations, Optimism, Oral, Paradigm, Patients, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Physical, Physician, Practice, Practices, Presentation, Psychiatrists, Psychiatry, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Quality, Recall, Recent, Reference, Reinforcement, Research, Response, Responsibilities, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Sport, Stress, Techniques, Theory, Training, Visualization, Web of Science, Work

? Fond, G., Micoulaud-Franchi, J.A., Macgregor, A. and Ducasse, D. (2014), Manipulation in the exercise of psychiatric interviews. *Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique*, **40** (3), 203-207.

Full Text: 2014\Enc-Rev Psy Cli Bio The40, 203.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. - The term “manipulation” is defined as “getting someone to behave otherwise than he spontaneously would”. Unlike cognitive therapies, it does not involve cognitive functioning and may increase psychotherapies’ efficiency. Method. - In the absence of data in the scientific literature (Medline and Web of Science), we propose a synthesis of theoretical data from social psychology with a reflection on its applications in the daily practice of psychiatry. Results. - Firstly we present auto-manipulation: the “chilling effect” is the fact that people tend to keep to a decision and to duplicate it, even if it does not work. The commitment of the patient, i.e., the degree to which he/she identifies with his/her act, will be even stronger if the patient’s sense of freedom is high. The rationalization process is the ability for individuals to revisit their beliefs after being forced to issue a behavior (that he/she did not adhere to) to justify it a posteriori. In the second part, we present techniques for hetero-manipulation. Priming is to ask about a low effort to “initiate” the behavior. The lure technique is to hide convenience or invent fictitious benefits of a product, but is not ethical. The labeling technique is to assign an individual to a positive value regardless of his or her behavior, which increases the probability of emission of positive behaviors. The touch technique, whatever the cultural context, encourages a patient to have more confidence in his/her therapist and to make them friendly towards the person involved by creating a positive mood, reduces stress in patients before surgery, and improve the academic performance of students. Discussion and conclusion. - We propose reflections on the application of these concepts in daily practice in the psychiatric interview. These techniques seem fundamental in improving therapeutic alliance and the likelihood of good compliance in our patients, and should be known to all practitioners. (C) L’Encephale, Paris, 2013.

Keywords: Adherence, Application, Behavior, Benefits, Cognitive, Commitment, Compliance, Confidence, Context, Cultural, Data, Decision, Efficiency, Emission, Ethical, Exercise, Freedom, Interviews, Labeling, Literature, Manipulation, Medline, Mood, Patients, Performance, Person, Practice, Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychotherapy, Reflection, Results, Science, Scientific Literature, Social, Stress, Students, Surgery, Synthesis, Techniques, Term, Theoretical, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Alliance, Value, Web Of Science, Work

? Ducasse, D. and Fond, G. (2015), Acceptance and commitment therapy. *Encephale-Revue de Psychiatrie Clinique Biologique et Therapeutique*, **41** (1), 1-9.

Full Text: 2015\Enc-Rev Psy Cli Bio The41, 1.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. - Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) is a third generation of cognitive-behavioral therapies. The point is to help patients to improve their psychological flexibility in order to accept unavoidable private events. Thus, they have the opportunity to invest energy in committed actions rather than struggle against their psychological events. Objectives of the study. (i) To present the ACT basic concepts and (ii) to propose a systematic review of the literature about effectiveness of this kind of psychotherapy. Method. (i) The core concepts of ACT come from Monestes (2011), Schoendorff (2011), and Harris (2012); (ii) we conducted a systematic review of the literature using the PRISMA’s criteria. The research paradigm was acceptance and commitment therapy AND randomized controlled trial . The bases of the MEDLINE, Cochrane and Web of science have been checked. Results. Overall, 61 articles have been found, of which, after reading the abstracts, 40 corresponded to the subject of our study. (I) Psychological flexibility is established through six core ACT processes (cognitive defusion, acceptance, being present, values, committed action, self as context), while the therapist emphasizes on experiential approach. (II) Emerging research shows that ACT is efficacious in the psychological treatment of a wide range of psychiatric problems, including psychosis, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, trichotillomania, generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, borderline personality disorder, eating disorders. ACT has also shown a utility in other areas of medicine: the management chronic pain, drug-dependence, smoking cessation, the management of epilepsy, diabetic self-management, the management of work stress, the management of tinnitus, and the management of multiple sclerosis. Meta-analysis of controlled outcome studies reported an average effect size (Cohen’s d) of 0.66 at post-treatment (n=704) and 0.65 (n=580) at follow-up (on average 19.2 weeks later). In studies involving comparison between ACT and active well-specified treatments, the effect size was 0.48 at post (n=456) and 0.62 at follow-up (n=404). In comparisons with waist list, treatment as usual, or placebo treatment, the effect sizes were 0.99 at post (n=248) and 0.71 at follow-up (n=176). Furthermore, ACT studies pointed out learning specific skills, such as decreasing experiential avoidance, increasing cognitive defusion, acceptance and contact with the present moment. Finally, all ACT studies showed an improved quality of life. Discussion. The loss of psychological flexibility is the origin of the pain caused by psychiatric disorders and chronic diseases. This is why other studies are needed to investigate ACT’s full potential. (C) L’Encephale, Paris, 2013.

Keywords: Abstracts, Acceptance, Act, Active, Anxiety, Approach, Articles, Basic, Borderline, Borderline Personality Disorder, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Clinical-Trial, Cognitive, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Commitment, Comparison, Concepts, Context, Controlled Trial, Criteria, Depression, Diseases, Disorder, Eating Disorders, Effect Size, Effectiveness, Energy, Epilepsy, Events, Experiential Avoidance, Flexibility, Follow-Up, From, Generation, Intervention, Introduction, Learning, Life, Literature, Management, Medicine, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mindfulness, Multiple Sclerosis, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Origin, Outcome, Pain, Paradigm, Patients, Personality, Placebo, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Potential, Psychiatric Disorders, Psychological, Psychological Flexibility, Psychological Treatment, Psychosis, Psychotherapy, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reading, Research, Results, Review, Science, Self, Self Management, Self-Help, Self-Management, Size, Smoking, Smoking-Cessation, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Utility, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Endeavour

Full Journal Title: Endeavour

ISO Abbreviated Title: Endeavour

JCR Abbreviated Title: Endeavour

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cawkell, A.E. (1977), Science perceived through the Science Citation Index. *Endeavour*, **1** (2), 57-62.

Full Text: [1960-80\Endeavour1, 57.pdf](1960-80\Endeavour1,%2057.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Science Citation Index

# Title: Endocrine

Full Journal Title: Endocrine

ISO Abbreviated Title: Endocrine

JCR Abbreviated Title: Endocrine

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, N.Y., Yu, J., Zhang, X.W., Wang, S.X., Chang, P., Ding, Q., Ma, R.X., Chen, Q.F., Zhao, F. and Bai, F. (2013), Features of left ventricular hypertrophy in patients with metabolic syndrome with or without comparable blood pressure: A meta-analysis. *Endocrine*, **43** (3), 548-563.

Full Text: [2013\Endocrine43, 548.pdf](2013/Endocrine43,%20548.pdf)

Abstract: The prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MS) has been on the rise over the past few decades, and this is associated with an increased incidence of target organ damage such as left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH). This meta-analysis aims to evaluate the features of LVH in MS patients with or without high blood pressure (BP). PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Science Citation Index, and China Biology Medicine Disc, WanFang data, China National Knowledge Infrastructure database, and VIP were searched. Cross-sectional studies which directly compared LVH in hypertensive patients with MS and those with hypertension alone were identified. The following parameters were analyzed: systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), left ventricular mass (LVM), left ventricular mass index (LVMI), left ventricular mass/height(2.7) (LVM/h(2.7)), interventricular septum thickness (IVSt), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDd), left ventricular posterior wall (LVPW), ratio of early to late diastolic peak flow velocity (E/A), and relative wall thickness (RWT). Data were extracted and analyzed by Cochrane Collaboration’s RevMan 5.0 software. 14 studies involving 5,994 patients were included. In four studies, MS patients with comparable level of BP had higher SBP (mmHg) [Mean Difference (MD) = 2.28, 95 % confidence intervals (CI): -0.58 to 5.13], DBP (mmHg) (MD = 1.32, 95 % CI: -0.23 to 2.87), LVM (g) (MD = 42.10, 95 % CI: 6.92-77.28), LVMI (g/m(2)) (MD = 8.93, 95 % CI: 5.29-12.57), LVM/h(2.7) (g/m(2.7)) (MD = 5.40, 95 % CI: 2.51-8.29), IVSt (mm) (MD = 0.49, 95 % CI: 0.28-0.71), LVEDd (mm) (MD = 1.04, 95 % CI: -1.10 to 3.18), LVPW (mm) (MD = 0.75, 95 % CI: 0.13-1.37), RWT (MD = 0.06, 95 % CI: -0.00 to 0.12), and lower E/A (MD = -0.08, 95 % CI: -0.18 to 0.02) when compared to the patients with hypertension alone. In other ten studies, the hypertensive patients with MS exhibited higher levels of SBP (mmHg) (MD = 4.67, 95 % CI: 2.72-6.62), DBP (mmHg) (MD = 2.03,95 % CI: 1.40-2.65), LVM (g) (MD = 24.79, 95 % CI: 20.21-29.36), LVMI(g/m(2)) (MD = 9.22, 95 % CI: 2.81-15.64), LVM/h(2.7) (g/m(2.7)) (MD = 5.97, 95 % CI: 4.14-7.80), IVSt (mm) (MD = 0.63, 95 % CI: 0.58-0.69), LVEDd (mm) (MD = 1.11, 95 % CI: 0.42-1.80), LVPW (mm) (MD = 0.63, 95 % CI: 0.31-0.94), RWT (MD = 0.02, 95 % CI: 0.01-0.03), as compared to patients with hypertension alone (P < 0.05). In addition, the MS patients combining with hypertension showed a lower E/A (MD = -0.07, 95 % CI: -0.10 to -0.04) when compared to those with hypertension alone. This study suggests that MS plays an important role in the development of LVH. MS seems to amplify hypertension-related cardiac changes. Furthermore, MS combining with higher level of BP will aggravate LVH and damage the diastolic function of left ventricle.

Keywords: Biology, Blood, Blood Pressure, Changes, China, Cholesterol, Citation, Combining, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Damage, Data, Database, Development, Diastolic Function, Disease, Essential Hypertension, Flow, Flow Velocity, Function, Heart, Hypertension, Hypertensive Patients, Incidence, Index, Insulin-Resistance, Intervals, Knowledge, Left Ventricle, Left Ventricular Hypertrophy, Mass, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Ms, Obesity, P, Patients, Peak Flow, Pressure, Prevalence, Pubmed, Risk, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Syndrome, Target Organ Damage, Treatment-Panel-III

? Jouyandeh, Z., Hasani-Ranjbar, S., Qorbani, M. and Larijani, B. (2015), Universal screening versus selective case-based screening for thyroid disorders in pregnancy. *Endocrine*, **48** (1), 116-123.

Full Text: [2015\Endocrine48, 116.pdf](2015/Endocrine48,%20116.pdf)

Abstract: Thyroid dysfunction in pregnancy is associated with significant maternal, fetal, and neonatal complications. Early treatment of thyroid disorders can effectively reduce the risk of such complications. The results of different clinical trials have demonstrated that screening pregnant women for thyroid dysfunctions is cost-effective and should be encouraged. However, there is no consensus over the advantages of universal versus case-finding screening for thyroid disorders during pregnancy. A systematic review was performed by searching PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases for studies having been carried out to make a comparison between universal and case-finding screening methods during pregnancy in terms of the loss rate. The main search criteria were related to thyroid function, pregnancy, and adverse outcomes. All articles in English language are included. We analyzed by random effect method due to between-study heterogeneity. Among 241 articles found using the search terms, 40 articles were included out of which 10 were considered as acceptable and relevant. Five articles showed that case-finding screening missed between 30 and 55 % of pregnant women with thyroid dysfunction. 4 studies demonstrated that universal screening and detection of thyroid dysfunction may lead to less miscarriage and pregnancy complications. The results of 2 studies demonstrated that universal screening in pregnancy with a focus on hypothyroidism would be cost-effective. Early detection of thyroid dysfunction in pregnancy can minimize the adverse maternal and fetal outcomes and is demonstrated to be cost-effective. Meta-analysis confirmed that case-based screening may miss up to 49 % of pregnant women with thyroid dysfunction. This provides further support for the argument in favor of universal screening of thyroid disorders in pregnancy. In order to shed more light on the advantages of universal screening for thyroid disorders in pregnancy, more comprehensive randomized controlled trials with larger cohorts are required.

Keywords: Adverse Outcomes, Articles, Case-Finding Screening, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Practice Guideline, Comparison, Complications, Consensus, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Criteria, Databases, Detection, Disease, Dysfunction, Endocrine-Society, English, Fetal, Function, Heterogeneity, Language, Lead, Levothyroxine Treatment, Management, Maternal, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Miscarriage, Neonatal, Outcomes, Postpartum, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Complications, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prevalence, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Screening, Screening Methods, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thyroid, Thyroid Dysfunction, Treatment, Universal Screening, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Women

? Pan, X.F., Gu, J.Q. and Shan, Z.Y. (2015), The prevalence of thyroid autoimmunity in patients with urticaria: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Endocrine*, **48** (3), 804-810.

Full Text: [2015\Endocrine48, 804.pdf](2015/Endocrine48,%20804.pdf)

Abstract: Thyroid autoimmunity is the most common organ-specific autoimmune disorder, which is characterized by the production of thyroid autoantibodies and lymphocytic infiltration into the thyroid. The majority cases of chronic urticaria have unknown (idiopathic) causes, with about 30-40 % possibly having an autoimmune substrate. Considering that autoimmune factors may be the common features of both thyroid autoimmunity and urticaria, it is likely that both entities may coexist within the same patient. A number of studies have investigated the association between thyroid autoimmunity and urticaria. However, most of these studies are relatively small sample size, the power achieved in those studies was not sufficient to detect whether there is an association between urticaria and thyroid autoimmunity. The aim of this study is to combine primary data from all relevant studies to produce reliable estimates of the associations between thyroid autoantibodies and urticaria. Literature databases were searched including Medline, Embase, Web of Science, Chinese Wanfang, and CBM databases from January 1980 to December 2013. A total of 14,203 urticaria cases and 12,339 non-urticaria controls were included in this study. From these data, the odds ratio (OR) with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was calculated. The meta-analysis results showed that the prevalence of positive thyroid autoantibodies in patients with urticaria was higher than non-urticaria controls (TgAb: OR 6.55, 95 % CI 3.19-13.42, P < 0.00001, I-2 = 67 %; TmAb: OR 4.51, 95 % CI 2.78-7.33, P < 0.00001, I-2 = 47 %; TPOAb: OR 8.71, 95 % CI 6.89-11.01, P < 0.00001, I-2 = 20 %, respectively). The results of this meta-analysis suggested that patients with urticaria were more likely to have thyroid autoimmunity than the control groups.

Keywords: Angioedema, Association, Autoimmunity, Chinese, Chronic, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Data, Databases, Disease, Estimates, Factors, From, Groups, Infiltration, Interval, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Patient, Patients, Power, Prevalence, Primary, Review, Sample Size, Science, Size, Small, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thyroid, Thyroid Autoimmunity, Urticaria, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Endocrine Journal

Full Journal Title: Endocrine Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title: Endocr. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Endocr J

ISSN: 0918-8959

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Japan

Language: English

Publisher: Japan Endocrine Society

Publisher Address: C/O Dept Veterinary Physiol, Vet Med Sci, Univ Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-K

Subject Categories:

Endocrinology & Metabolism: Impact Factor

? Jia, J., Bai, J., Liu, Y., Yin, J.N., Yang, P., Yu, S.Q., Ye, J.J., Wang, D. and Yuan, G.Y. (2014), Association between retinol-binding protein 4 and polycystic ovary syndrome: A meta-analysis. *Endocrine Journal*, **61** (10), 995-1002.

Full Text: [2014\End J61, 995.pdf](2014/End%20J61,%20995.pdf)

Abstract: Studies have examined the association between retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4) and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). However, the results have been inconsistent. To investigate the association between RBP4 and PCOS, we performed a meta-analysis. The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, the ISI Web of Science, and EMBASE were searched to identify all of the studies that examined the relationship between circulating RBP4 levels and PCOS. Standard mean difference (SMD) values and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated and pooled using meta-analysis methodology. A total of seven studies were involved in the meta-analysis, which included a total of 636 subjects (260 controls and 376 patients with PCOS). The RBP4 level was higher in PCOS patients than in non-PCOS patients (random effects MD (95% CI)=0.69, [0.20, 1.18], P=0.006). However, the RBP4 level was not higher in nonobese PCOS patients than in nonobese controls (random effects MD (95% CI)=0.38, [-0.21, 0.98], P=0.20). The effect size revealed that the RBP4 level was higher in overweight or obese PCOS patients than weight-matched controls (fixed effects MD (95% CI)=7.95, [5.96, 9.93], P<0.05). In the subgroup analysis by region, the RBP4 level was higher in PCOS patients in Asia than controls (random effects MD (95% CI)=0.85, [0.54, 1.15], P<0.05), but not in European PCOS patients compared with controls (random effects MD (95% CI)=0.34, [-1.12, 1.80], P=0.65). This subgroup analysis also showed that nonobese PCOS patients have higher RBP4 levels than controls in Asia. Our meta-analysis results indicated that RBP4 might be a useful tool for identifying PCOS women.

Keywords: Adipokine, Adipose-Tissue, Analysis, Asia, Association, Confidence, Effect Size, Effects, Embase, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Obese, Obesity, Ovary, Overweight, Pathogenesis, Patients, Pioglitazone, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Protein, Region, Retinol-Binding Protein 4, Retinol-Binding-Protein-4, Science, Serum, Size, Syndrome, Visfatin, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Endoscopy

Full Journal Title: Endoscopy

ISO Abbreviated Title: Endoscopy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Endoscopy

ISSN: 0013-726X

Issues/Year: 9

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Georg Thieme Verlag

Publisher Address: PO Box 30 11 20, D-70451 Stuttgart, Germany

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology Surgery: Impact Factor

? Bai, Y., Xu, C., Yang, X., Gao, J., Zou, D.W. and Li, Z.S. (2009), Glyceryl trinitrate for prevention of pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: A meta-analysis of randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. *Endoscopy*, **41** (8), 690-695.

Abstract: Background and study alms: Although trials evaluating the preventive effect of glyceryl trinitrate (GTN; nitroglycerin) on pancreatitis occurring after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) have been reported, there is no agreement as to whether prophylactic GTN treatment can in fact reduce the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis. We performed a meta-analysis to compare the effects of prophylactic GTN with placebo on post-ERCP pancreatitis. Study design: Databases including PUBMED, EM-BASE, the Cochrane Library, and the Science Citation Index were searched to find relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Two reviewers independently identified relevant trials evaluating the prophylactic effect of GTN on the occurrence of post-ERCP pancreatitis. The outcome measure was the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis. Results: Eight trials involving 1920 patients were analyzed. Meta-analysis showed that the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis was significantly reduced by GTN treatment (GTN group 5.9%, placebo group 9.8%, P = 0.002), with a relative risk of 0.61 (95% confidence interval 0.44-0.84). Patients who received GTN were 39% less likely to develop pancreatitis. Subgroup analyses suggested that GTN administered by the sublingual or transdermal route may be useful. Conclusions: Prophylactic GTN is useful for prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis, but the optimal dosage and the optimal route and timing of administration need further clarification before this treatment can come into routine clinical use.

Keywords: Bias, Bile-Duct Stones, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Complications, ERCP, Meta-Analysis, ODDI, Post-ERCP Pancreatitis, Prospective Multicenter, Risk-Factors, Science, Sphincter, Therapeutic ERCP

? Wu, J. and Hu, B. (2012), The role of carbon dioxide insufflation in colonoscopy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Endoscopy*, **44** (2), 128-136.

Full Text: [2012\Endoscopy44, 128.pdf](2012\Endoscopy44,%20128.pdf)

Abstract: Background and study aims: Insufflation of the intestinal tract, usually with room air, is necessary to improve visualization during colonoscopy. However, most patients complain of bowel distension and abdominal pain afterwards. Recently, carbon dioxide (CO2) rather than air insufflation has been used. We aimed to evaluate the efficiency, safety, and comfort of colonoscopy CO2 insufflation, with systematic review and meta-analysis of published randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Methods: Databases including PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, the Science Citation Index, and important meeting abstracts were searched and evaluated by two reviewers independently. Results: Nine RCT studies involving 1577 patients were analyzed. There was significant heterogeneity for some major results; we analyzed these using a random-effects model. Meta-analysis showed fewer patients with abdominal pain in the CO2 group during the procedure (relative risk [RR] 0.77, 95% confidence intervals [CI] 0.62-0.96), and post procedure at 1 hour (0.26, 0.16-0.43), 6 hours (0.36, 0.20-0.64), and 24 hours (0.53, 0.31-0.91). The number needed to treat (NNT) during the procedure was 7; post procedure, the NNT at 1 hour was 2, at 6 hours it was 3, and at 24 hours it was 12. Compared with air, CO2 insufflation was associated with less passage of flatus post procedurally, at 1 hour (RR 0.09, 95 % CI 0.03-0.24) and 6 hours (0.30, 0.14-0.62). There were no significant differences between the two groups regarding safety, gas volume, and cecal intubation rate. Conclusions: Insufflation with CO2 in colonoscopy could decrease abdominal discomfort during and following the procedure, without any additional adverse reactions, warranting routine clinical use.

Keywords: Abdominal Pain, Air, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Citation, CO2, CO2 Insufflation, Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Differences, Efficacy, Efficiency, Embase, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Pain, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Routine, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sedated Patients, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tract, Visualization

# Title: Energy

Full Journal Title: [Energy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5710&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d94f640cc74550b2dfb16a08e41ade85)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Kostoff, R.N., Tshiteya, R., Pfeil, K.M., Humenik, J.A. and Karypis, G. (2005), Power source roadmaps using bibliometrics and database tomography. *Energy*, **30** (5), 709-730.

Full Text: [E\Energy30, 709.pdf](E\Energy30,%20709.pdf)

Abstract: Database Tomography (DT) is a textual database analysis system consisting of two major components: (1) algorithms for extracting multi-word phrase frequencies and phrase proximities (physical closeness of the multi-word technical phrases) from any type of large textual database, to augment (2) interpretative capabilities of the expert human analyst. DT was used to derive technical intelligence from a Power Sources database derived from the Science Citation Index. Phrase frequency analysis by the technical domain experts provided the pervasive technical themes of the Power Sources database, and the phrase proximity analysis provided the relationships among the pervasive technical themes. Bibliometric analysis of the Power Sources literature supplemented the DT results with author/journal/institution/country publication and citation data.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Data, Database, Experts, Human, Literature, Physical, Publication, Roadmaps, Science Citation Index, Source, Technical Intelligence

? Celiktas, M.S. and Kocar, G. (2010), From potential forecast to foresight of Turkey’s renewable energy with Delphi approach. *Energy*, **35** (5), 1973-1980.

Full Text: [2010\Energy35, 1973.pdf](2010\Energy35,%201973.pdf)

Abstract: A Delphi Survey is a series of questionnaires that allow experts or people with specific knowledge to develop ideas about potential future developments around an issue. The Delphi questionnaires were developed throughout the foresight process in relation to the responses given by participants in bibliometric and SWOT analysis conducted prior to the Delphi survey. In this paper, Turkey’s renewable energy future is evaluated using the Delphi method. A two-round Delphi research study was undertaken to determine and measure the expectations of the sector representatives regarding the foresight of renewable energies. First and second round of Delphi study were carried out by using online surveys. About 382 participants responded in the first round of the Delphi questionnaire yielding a respond rate of 20.1%, whereas 325 participants responded at the second round yielding a respond rate of 84.9%. About 50% of Turkey’s energy demand was foresighted to be met by renewable energies around 2030. The results showed that all types of renewable energies would not only provide economic and environmental benefits but also improve living standards. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bioenergy Use, Delphi, Economic, Elsevier, Energy, Finland, Forecast, Foresight, Future, Germany, India, Knowledge, Methodology, Options, Prospects, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, R&D, Renewable Energy, Research, Science, Standards, Survey, Technology, Technology Foresight, Technology Foresight

# Title: Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research

Full Journal Title: [Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research](http://silascience.com/eest_part_a.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1308-772X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Konur, O. (2012), Prof. Dr. Ayhan Demirbas’ scientometric biography. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **28** (2), 727-738.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res28, 727.pdf

Abstract: It is well established fact that Turkish scientists have increasingly contributed to the literature on the bio-energy in recent years. However, there has not been any biographic study of these scientists as well as scientists working in the field of bio-energy. Therefore, as a first-ever case study of Turkish scientists, this paper presents a scientometric biography of Prof. Dr. Ayhan Demirbas working in the area of bio-energy since 1980s. He produced 454 articles and reviews in the interdisciplinary areas relating to the bio-energy between 1984 and 2010 where 379 of them were indexed by the SCI or the SSCI. He received 7,309 citations for his 454 papers giving a ratio for the “Average Citations per Item” as 16.1 and “H-Index” over 39 as of July 2011, suggesting that the scientific impact of his research on the relevant literature has been significant. This paper suggests that scientometric methods are useful for the evaluation of individual researchers and for publicizing their scientific achievement.

Keywords: Achievement, Bio-Energy, Biodiesel Fuels, Biofuels, Biomass Fuels, Citation Analysis, Citations, Energy-Sources, Evaluation, Future, Impact, Literature, Papers, Prof. Dr. Ayhan Demirbas, Ratio, Recent Trends, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Productivity, Researchers, SCI, Scientific Impact, Scientometric Biography, SSCI, Supercritical Methanol, Transesterification, Vegetable-Oils

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the biofuels: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **28** (2), 903-916.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res28, 903.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the biofuels published during the last three decades, based on the databases of Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the literature on the biofuels has grown exponentially during this period reaching 6,770 papers in total with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. Papers mostly have been journal articles, reviews, and proceedings, predominantly in English. USA, China, and Germany have been the three most prolific countries. The “University of Illinois” has been the most prolific institution. The most prolific authors have been “Demirbas A” and “Minter SD”. “Biomass & Bioenergy” has been the most prolific journal whilst, “Energy Fuels” has been the most prolific subject area. The total number of citations is 79,304, giving a ratio for the “Average Citations per Item” as 11.71 and “H-Index” as 101. Ragauskas et al. has had the highest impact on the literature. Both the research output and the citations have thrived spectacularly after 2005. The results of this first ever such study of its kind, show that the scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the high-profile research on the biofuels, complementing other research techniques.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Biodiesel Production, Biofuels, Biomass, Chemicals, China, Citation, Citations, Databases, Energy, English, Ethanol, Evaluation, Evolution, Germany, Hydrolysis, Impact, Journal, Literature, Microalgae, Microbial Fuel-Cells, Papers, Ratio, Recent Trends, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Techniques, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, USA, Web of Knowledge

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the biodiesel: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **28** (2), 1003-1014.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res28, 1003.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the biodiesel published during the last three decades based on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the biodiesel and the citations received have grown exponentially during this period especially after 2004 with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. The US, China, and Brazil have been the three most prolific countries. The “USDA” has been the most prolific institution and “Demirbas A” of Turkey has been the most prolific author. “Bioresource Technology” has been the most prolific journal whilst, “Energy & Fuels” has been the most prolific subject area. “H-Index” was 102 and Ma & Hanna [1] has had the highest impact on the literature. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the biodiesel, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields of the renewable energies such as biohydrogen, bioenergy, biofuels, and microbial fuel cells, providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Animal Tallow, Author, Biodiesel, Biofuels, Brazil, Canola Oil, China, Citation, Citations, Diesel-Engine, Emissions, Evaluation, Evolution, Fuels, Hydrogen Energy, Impact, Insight, Journal, Literature, Oil Methyl-Ester, Performance, Renewable Fuels, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Techniques, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Turkey, US, Web of Knowledge

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the bioethanol: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **28** (2), 1051-1064.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res28, 1051.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the bioethanol published during the last three decades based on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the bioethanol and the citations received have grown exponentially during this period especially after 2004 with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. The US, China, and Japan have been the three most prolific countries. The “Tech Univ Denmark” has been the most prolific institution and “Zacchi G” of Sweden has been the most prolific author. “Bioresource Technology” has been the most prolific journal whilst “Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology” has been the most prolific subject area. “H-Index” was 61 and “Demirbas A” [1] has had the highest impact on the literature. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the bioethanol, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields of the renewable energies such as biohydrogen, biodiesel, bioenergy, biofuels, and microbial fuel cells, providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Bio-Ethanol, Biodiesel Production, Bioethanol, Biofuels, China, Citation, Citations, Diesel-Engine, Emissions, Energy, Evaluation, Evolution, Fuel Ethanol-Production, Hydrogen-Production, Impact, Insight, Japan, Journal, Literature, Oil, Renewable Fuels, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Techniques, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, US, Web of Knowledge

? Gao, C.K., Wang, D., Dong, J.H. and Cai, J.J. (2012), Application of coupling model in optimizing city scale. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **29** (1), 247-258.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res29, 247.pdf

Abstract: The rapid urbanization of China has enabled city scale optimization to become a research focus in various fields. At present, the most commonly used method in studying this topic is coefficient method, while dynamic and systemic analysis can rarely be seen. Advantages as well as disadvantages of system dynamic taken into consideration, this paper sets up a system dynamic-multi-objective programming coupling model to analyze optimum city scale. In the model, both quantification of sensitive parameters and modeling of complex systems can be realized. Coupling model is divided into four subsystems, and thus the caUSAl feedback structure diagram of optimal city scale is built up. Furthermore, this paper makes a test on the consistency and the sensitivity of the coupling model, which is aimed to verify whether the model error is acceptable or not. Finally, the results show that the coupling model possesses high reliability and strong operability, which proves it’s feasible to apply the coupling model in the study of city scale optimization.

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Application, Biodiesel, Biofuels, China, Cities, Climate-Change Impacts, Complex Ecosystem, Complex Systems, Consistency, Coupling Model, Dynamic, Dynamic Simulation Optimization, Dynamics, Energy, Error, Future, Model, Modeling, Optimization, Programming, Quantification, Reliability, Research, Scale, Scientometric Approach, Sensitivity, Structure, System Dynamic, Systems, Topic, Urban Problems, Urbanization

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the microbial fuel cells: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **29** (1), 309-322.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res29, 309.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the Microbial Fuel Cells (MFCs) published during the last three decades based on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the MFCs has grown exponentially during this period with 1,185 papers in total with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. Papers mostly have been journal articles, reviews, and proceedings papers, published predominantly in English. The US, China, and South Korea have been the tree most prolific countries. The “Penn State Univ” has been the most prolific institution and “Logan BE” of the US has been the most prolific author. “Bioresource Technology” has been the most prolific journal publishing 10.4% of the research output on the MFCs whilst, “Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology” has been the most prolific subject area covering 38.6% of the research output. There have been 24,743 citations with 20.88 citations per paper and “H-Index” of 79. “Logan BE et al.” [1] has had the highest impact on the literature with 514 citations and 85.7 citations per year. Both the research output and the citations have increased spectacularly after 2004 making a respective peak in 2010. The results of this first-ever full scientometric study of its kind for the MFC research show that the scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the high-profile edge-cutting research on the MFCs, complementing other research techniques such as literature reviews, meta-analysis, and content analyses as well as complementing the scientometric research on the other types of renewable energies such as bioenergy and biohydrogen.

Keywords: Microbial Fuel Cells (MFCs), Bioenergy, Research Evaluation, Scientometrics, Web of Knowledge, Diesel-Engine, Biodiesel Production, Biofuel Cells, Electricity-Generation, Performance Analysis, Energy Generation, Renewable Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Canola Oil, Turkey

? Singh, A., Pant, D., Olsen, S.I. and Nigam, P.S. (2012), Key issues to consider in microalgae based biodiesel production. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **29** (1), 687-700.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res29, 687.pdf

Abstract: All nations have been confronted with the energy crisis due to depletion of finite fossil fuels reserves, which results an increasing global demand of biofuels for energy security, economic stability and reduction in climate change effects, and generate the opportunity to explore new biomass sources. The production of sustainable bioenergy is a challenging task in the promotion of biofuels for replacing the fossil based fuels to mitigate challenges of fossil based energy consumption. Algae might be a very promising source of biomass in this context as it sequesters a significant quantity of carbon from atmosphere and industrial gases and is also very efficient in utilizing the nutrients from industrial effluents and municipal wastewater. If developed sustainably, the algae biofuel industry may be able to provide large quantities of biofuels with potentially minimal environmental impacts. However, in order to realize this, a complete analysis of full life cycle impact of algal biofuel production in the context of issues such as water resource management, land use impact, energy balance and air emissions are very necessary. The commercial-scale production of algae requires careful consideration of many issues that can be broadly categorized into four main areas: selecting algae species that produce high oil levels and grow well in specified environments, algae growth methods, water sources and related issues, and nutrient and growth inputs.

Keywords: Air, Air Emissions, Alga Botryococcus-Braunii, Algae, Analysis, Atmosphere, Biodiesel, Bioenergy, Biofuel, Biofuels, Biomass, Carbon, Chlorella-Protothecoides, Climate, Climate Change, Commercialization, Complete, Consumption, Context, Crisis, Demand, Economic, Effects, Effluents, Emissions, Energy, Energy Balance, Energy Consumption, Environmental, Environmental Impacts, Ethanol-Production, Fast Pyrolysis, Fossil, Fossil Fuels, Fuel, Global, Growth, Hydrogen-Production, Impact, Impacts, Land Use, Land-Use, Life, Life Cycle, Management, Methods, Microalgae, Municipal Wastewater, Nations, Nutrient, Nutrients, Promotion, Reduction, Resource Management, Scientometric Approach, Security, Source, Sources, Species, Stability, Sustainability, Sustainable, Technology, Wastewater, Water, Water Resource

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the biogas research: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **29** (2), 1277-1292.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res29, 1277.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the biogas published during the last three decades based on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the biogas and the citations received have grown exponentially during this period especially during the last decade with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. India, the US, and Germany have been the three most prolific countries. The “Indian Inst Technol” of India has been the most prolific institution and “Angelidaki I” of Denmark has been the most prolific author. “Bioresource Technology” has been the most prolific journal whilst “Engineering” has been the most prolific subject area. “H-Index” was 70 and a paper on the pseudo-second order model for sorption processes has had the highest impact on the literature with 1,673 citations. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the biogas, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields of the renewable energies such as biofuels and higher education providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field.

Keywords: Anaerobic-Digestion, Analysis, Approach, Biofuels, Biogas, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Countries, Denmark, Economic-Feasibility, Education, Energy-Production, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, Gain, Germany, Higher Education, Higher-Education, Highest Impact, Hydrogen-Production, Impact, Incentive Structures, India, Journal, Landscape, Literature, Microbial Fuel-Cells, Model, Oil, Potential, Pseudo Second Order, Pseudo-Second Order, Pseudo-Second Order Model, Pseudo-Second-Order, Renewable Energies, Renewable Energy, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Productivity, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sorption, SSCI, Stakeholders, Techniques, Terrorism, US, Web of Knowledge

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the global energy and fuels research: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part A-Energy Science and Research*, **30** (1), 613-628.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par A-Ene Sci Res30, 613.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the global energy and fuels literature published between 1945 and 2011 based on the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the energy and fuels research output have grown spectacularly starting with 86 papers in 1972 and ending with 16,333 papers in 2011, showing superb performance in the 2000s triggered by the 2001 Twin-Tower terrorist attacks renewing the global anxiety on the energy supplies, with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. There were 150,253 papers published between 1972 and 2011 comprising 0.5% of the global literature indexed by the A&HCI, SSCI, and SCIE between 1945 and 2011. The US, China, and Japan have been the three most prolific countries. The “Indian Inst Technol” of India has been the most prolific institution and “Probert SD” of the Cranfield University has been the most prolific author. “Journal of Power Sources” has been the most prolific journal whilst “Energy Fuels” has been the most prolific subject area. A review paper on the nitrogen chemistry in combustion has had the highest impact on the literature with 1,565 citations. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the global research on the energy and fuels, complementing the scientometric studies in the fields of the renewable energies as well as other dynamic research fields providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Anxiety, Approach, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Characteristics, Chemistry, China, Citation, Citations, Combustion, Disabled Students, Dynamic, Energy, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, Fuels, Global, Higher-Education, Humanities, Hydrogen Energy, Impact, India, Japan, Journal, Landscape, Lignocellulosic Biomass, Literature, Nitrogen, Oil, Papers, Performance, Potential, Renewable Energies, Renewable Energy, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Productivity, Research-And-Development, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Stakeholders, Techniques, University, US, Web of Knowledge, World Literature

# Title: Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies

Full Journal Title: Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Konur, O. (2012), The scientometric evaluation of the research on the students with ADHD in higher education. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies*, **4** (3), 1547-1562.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par B-Soc Edu Stu4, 1547.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the students with attention deficit hyperactivity disorders (ADHD) in higher education published during the last three decades and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The study employs the scientometric methods using the databases of SCIE and SSCI. The literature in this field has grown exponentially during this period reaching to 276 papers in total. Papers are mostly journal articles, reviews, and proceedings, predominantly in English. The US is the most publishing country and the “University of Michigan” is the most contributing institution. The most publishing author is “McCabe SE”. “Journal of Attention Disorders” is the most publishing journal whilst, “Psychiatry” is the most published subject area. “H-Index” is 32 and Logan et al. [1] has had the highest impact on the literature. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the students with ADHD in higher education.

Keywords: ADHD, Analysis, Articles, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders, Characteristics, Citation Analysis, College-Students, Country, Databases, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Disabled Students, Education, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, Gain, Higher Education, Highest Impact, Impact, Inhibitory Control, Institutions, Internet Addiction, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Methods, Microbial Fuel-Cells, Papers, Potential, Prescription Stimulants, Prevalence, Publishing, Research, Research Evaluation, Reviews, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, SSCI, Students, Techniques, US

? Konur, O. (2012), The scientometric evaluation of the research on the DEAF students in higher education. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies*, **4** (3), 1573-1588.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par B-Soc Edu Stu4, 1573.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the literature on the deaf students in higher education published during the last three decades, based on the databases of Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the literature in this field has grown exponentially during this period with 312 papers in total with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. Papers are mostly journal articles, reviews, and proceedings, being predominantly in English. The US is the most publishing country producing three-quarters of the output. The “Rochester Institute of Technology” is the most contributing institution. The most publishing author is “Kelly RR”. “American Annals of the Deaf” is the most publishing journal whilst, “Rehabilitation” is the most published subject area. The total number of citations is 1,356, giving a ratio for the “Average Citations per Item” as 4.5 and “H-Index” as 18. Hanson et al. [1] has had the highest impact on the literature. The results of this first ever such study of its kind, show that the scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the deaf students in higher education.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Attitudes, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, College-Students, Country, Databases, Deaf Students, Disabled Students, Disabled Students, Education, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, First, Gain, Hard-of-Hearing, High-School-Students, Higher Education, Highest Impact, Impact, Journal, Journal Articles, Landscape, Literature, Microbial Fuel-Cells, Papers, Postsecondary Education, Potential, Publishing, Research, Research Evaluation, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Students, Students With Hearing Impairments, Techniques, University-Students, US

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the arts and humanities in Turkey: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies*, **4** (3), 1603-1618.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par B-Soc Edu Stu4, 1603.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the research on the Arts & Humanities carried out by the researchers in Turkey and published during the last three decades based on the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the Arts and Humanities and the citations received have grown exponentially during this period especially during the 2000s with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. However, the research performance of the researchers in Turkey in the fields of Arts and Humanities (1,705 papers and 1,745 citations) have lagged significantly behind the comparitive performance of Turkey in the Social Sciences but especially in Hard Sciences like Engineering and Health Sciences. The US, England, and France have been the three most prolific collaborating countries. The “Bilkent Univ” has been the most prolific instituion and “Almond I” of “Bilkent Univ” has been the most prolific author. “Milli Folkor” (National Folklore) has been the most prolific journal whilst “Archaeology” has been the most prolific subject area. “H-Index” was 16 and “Kita & Ozyurek” [1] has had the highest impact on the literature. The scientometric analysis has a great potentail to gain valualbe insights into the evolution of the research on the Arts and Humanities in Turkey, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields such as renewable energies as well as students with disabilities providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field. It was concluded in this context that the incentive structures have not been well designed to produce superior research performance in Arts & Humanities in Turkey as in Hard Sciences such as Engineering and Health Sciences especially in the design of the rules for the academic appointments and promotions in universities.

Keywords: A&HCI, Analysis, Approach, Architecture, Artifacts, Arts, Authors, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Context, Countries, Departments, Design, England, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, France, Gain, Highest Impact, Humanities, Impact, Incentive Structures, Institutions, Journal, Landscape, Literature, Papers, Performance, Publications, Renewable Energies, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Scientific Output, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social-Sciences, Stakeholders, Students, Techniques, Turkey, Universities, University-Students, US, Web of Knowledge

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the research on the social sciences in Turkey: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies*, **4** (4), 1893-1908.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par B-Soc Edu Stu4, 1893.pdf

Abstract: The present study explores the characteristics of the research on the Social Sciences carried out by the researchers in Turkey and published during the last three decades based on the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) together with the underlying incentive structures and its implications using the scientometric techniques. The results of this study reveal that the research output on the Social Sciences and the citations received have grown exponentially during this period especially during the 2000s with paralleling enormous changes in the research landscape. However, the research performance of the researches in Turkey in the fields of Social Sciences (11,835 papers and 54,447 citations) has lagged significantly behind the comparative performance of Turkey in the Sciences indexed by the Science Citation Index-Expended (SCI-E). The US, England, and Canada have been the three most prolific collaborating countries. The “Middle East Tech Univ” has been the most prolific institution and “Tan U” of “Cukurova Univ” has been the most prolific author. “Kuram ve Uygulamada Egitim Bilimleri” (Theoretical and Applied Educational Sciences) has been the most prolific journal, whilst “Education & Educational Research” has been the most prolific subject area. “H-Index” was 65 and “Rosser et al.” [1] had the highest impact on the literature. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to given valuable insights into the evolution of the research on the Social Sciences in Turkey, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields such as renewable energies as well as higher education providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field. It was concluded in this context that the incentive structures have not been well designed to produce superior research performance in Social sciences in Turkey as in Sciences indexed by the SCi-E such as Engineering and Health Sciences especially in the design of the rules for the academic appointments and promotions in universities as the number of papers and number of citations received per member of staff in 2010 for 11,518 researchers were 0.17 and 0.07, respectively.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Brain, Canada, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Context, Countries, Design, Education, England, Evaluation, Evolution, Faculty, Field, Higher Education, Highest Impact, Humanities, Impact, Incentive Structures, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Landscape, Literature, Memory, Papers, Performance, Potential, Publications, Renewable Energies, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Science, Sciences, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Stakeholders, Techniques, Turkey, Universities, US, Web of Knowledge

? Konur, O. (2012), The evaluation of the educational research: A scientometric approach. *Energy Education Science and Technology Part B-Social and Educational Studies*, **4** (4), 1935-1948.

Full Text: 2012\Ene Edu Sci Tec Par B-Soc Edu Stu4, 1935.pdf

Abstract: The scientometric analysis of the research has become one of the most used methods to assess the research performance of the individual researchers, departments, faculties, universities, countries, and journals in recent years. However, there has not been an extensive scientometric evaluation of the global research on the education to examine the development of the research in this area. The purpose of this study was to carry out a scientometric evaluation of the global research performed by the higher education institutions on the education using the Social Sciences Citation Index database (SSCI) for the period from 1980 to 2011. There were 179,832 studies in total for the whole period and 128,929 of them were articles, reviews, and proceedings papers. “Matson JL” was the most prolific author with 172 papers and the USA was the most prolific country with 79,566 papers comprising 61.7% of the papers produced globally. 97.1% of the papers were articles and 97.3% of them were written in English. “University of Wisconsin” was the most prolific higher education institution with 2,388 papers leading the top 19 US institutions. The number of papers published varied from 3,561 papers in 1980 to 7,945 papers in 2010 suggesting a gradual increase in the number of publications over time rather than an exponential growth as in biofuels and nanotechnology. “Phi Delta Kappan” was the most productive journal publishing 2,511 papers during the last three decades. A paper related to the acquisition of the literacy was the most cited paper with 1,285 citations [1]. The scientometric analysis has a great potential to gain valuable insights into the evolution of the global research on the education, complementing the scientometric studies in the other fields such as renewable energies as well as students with disabilities providing a unique insight on the incentive structures for all the key stakeholders in the field. It was concluded in this context that the incentive structures may have not been well designed to produce superior research performance in educational research as in hard sciences such as Engineering and Health Sciences especially in the design of the rules for the academic appointments and promotions in universities.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Articles, Autism, Beliefs, Biofuels, Children, Citation, Citations, College Binge Drinking, Context, Countries, Country, Database, Design, Development, Disabled Students, Education, Educational Research, Evaluation, Evolution, Field, Gain, Global, Growth, Harvard-School, Higher Education, Incentive Structures, Individual-Differences, Institutions, Interventions, Journal, Journals, Methods, Model, Nanotechnology, Papers, Performance, Potential, Publications, Publishing, Purpose, Recent, Renewable Energies, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Reviews, Science, Sciences, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Stakeholders, Students, Universities, US, USA, Web of Knowledge

# Title: Energy Efficiency

Full Journal Title: Energy Efficiency

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Du, H.B., Wei, L.X., Brown, M.A., Wang, Y.Y. and Shi, Z. (2013), A bibliometric analysis of recent energy efficiency literatures: An expanding and shifting focus. *Energy Efficiency*, **6** (1), 177-190.

Full Text: [2013/Ene Eff6, 177.pdf](2013/Ene%20Eff6,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: To meet the energy requirements of sustainable economic growth, policymakers, analysts, and business leaders have increasingly turned to the role that energy efficiency might play. This has resulted in a growing energy efficiency literature, which is examined in this paper. Using bibliometric techniques, we analyze the database of Science Citation Index Expanded and Social Sciences Citation Index covering the 1991-2010 period. of the 8,244 publications, 78.8 % were journal articles, and about 95.5 % were published in English. Based on the h-Index, an evaluative indicator, the USA has produced the most influential set of publications on energy efficiency, followed by Canada, UK, Japan, and China. In contrast, China is second to the USA in the volume of its publications. Correspondingly, the University of California at Berkeley, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Tsinghua University were the most productive research organizations. The three most common subjects examined in this body of research were “energy and fuels”, “environmental sciences”, and “electrical and electronic engineering”. Energy Policy has been the most productive journal, and “A water and heat management model for proton-exchange-membrane fuel-cells”, has had the most citations (587 through May 2012). Based on an analysis of article titles and keywords, we conclude that the hotspots of energy efficiency research have been green communications, renewable energy, and energy sustainability; green communications, in particular, has developed rapidly as a focus of energy efficiency publications in recent years.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Business, California, Canada, China, Chinese, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Communications, Database, Diskette, Economic, Efficiency, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Growth, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Japan, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Management, Model, Plus, Policy, Power, Publications, Recent, Renewable Energy, Research, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sustainability, Sustainable, Sustainable Development, Techniques, UK, University, USA, Volume, Water

# Title: Energy Policy

Full Journal Title: [Energy Policy](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=03014215)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Uzun, A. (2002), National patterns of research output and priorities in renewable energy. *Energy Policy*, **30** (2), 131-136.

Full Text: [E\Ene Pol30, 131.pdf](E\Ene%20Pol30,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: This paper attempts to compare the research output and priorities of 25 major countries in renewable energy research. The main objective is to assess the research priorities of the major countries in frontier areas/subjects of renewable energy using some bibliometric measures based on renewable energy literature. Subjects of high activity and subjects of low activity are identified for two time periods (1996–1997 and 1998–1999). Our findings show that the output of publications including articles, reviews, letters, notes, editorials, and book reviews of India, Greece, and Belgium declined between 1996–1997 and 1998–1999. All measures indicate that in the USA all subjects of renewable energy received more or less the same priority. The rest of the countries had differentiated high- or low-priority profiles in different subjects. Among the main research subjects of renewable energy only photovoltaic technology (PV) had a fairly homogenous profile for all countries.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Research Output, Research Priority

? Adenle, A.A., Haslam, G.E. and Lee, L. (2013), Global assessment of research and development for algae biofuel production and its potential role for sustainable development in developing countries. *Energy Policy*, **61**, 182-195.

Full Text: [2013\Ene Pol61, 182.pdf](2013/Ene%20Pol61,%20182.pdf)

Abstract: The possibility of economically deriving fuel from cultivating algae biomass is an attractive addition to the range of measures to relieve the current reliance on fossil fuels. Algae biofuels avoid some of the previous drawbacks associated with crop-based biofuels as the algae do not compete with food crops. The favourable growing conditions found in many developing countries has led to a great deal of speculation about their potentials for reducing oil imports, stimulating rural economies, and even tackling hunger and poverty. By reviewing the status of this technology we suggest that the large uncertainties make it currently unsuitable as a priority for many developing countries. Using bibliometric and patent data analysis, we indicate that many developing countries lack the human capital to develop their own algae industry or adequately prepare policies to support imported technology. Also, we discuss the potential of modern biotechnology, especially genetic modification (GM) to produce new algal strains that are easier to harvest and yield more oil. Controversy surrounding the use of GM and weak biosafety regulatory system represents a significant challenge to adoption of GM technology in developing countries. A range of policy measures are also suggested to ensure that future progress in algae biofuels can contribute to sustainable development. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Algae, Algae Biofuels, Analysis, Assessment, Benefits, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics Analysis, Biodiesel Production, Bioenergy, Biofuel, Biofuels, Biomass, Biotechnology, Challenge, Chlamydomonas-Reinhardtii, Crops, Data, Data Analysis, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Energy, Ethanol, Food, Fossil, Fossil Fuels, Genetic, Genetic Modification, Gm, Human, Hunger, Jatropha, Life-Cycle Assessment, Liquid Biofuels, Measures, Microalgal Biofuels, Modification, Patent, Policies, Policy, Policy Measures, Potential, Poverty, Progress, Research, Research and Development, Rights, Role, Rural, Support, Sustainable, Sustainable Development, Technology, Uncertainties

# Title: Energy for Sustainable Development

Full Journal Title: Energy for Sustainable Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Romo-Fernández, L.M., Guerrero-Bote, V.P. and Moya-Anegón, F. (2012), World scientific production on renewable energy, sustainability and the environment. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, **16** (4), 500-508.

Full Text: [2012\Ene Sus Dev16, 500.pdf](2012/Ene%20Sus%20Dev16,%20500.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines world scientific production on renewable energy, sustainability and the environment on the basis of bibliometric indicators (scientific production, percentage variation of production, average cites per document, normalized impact, impact, etc.) for the period 2003-08. The analysis is made by country, by research institution, and by scientific journal, using the Scopus (Elsevier) database of scientific literature. The results show the total world production to have increased during the period studied, and that this topic has been attracting great scientific interest. Two groups of countries with high production are distinguished, one of which has a highly specialized subject focus. There are also three groups of institutions with a major production, two of which also have high impact. (c) 2012 International Energy Initiative. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomass, Country, Database, Energy, Environment, Groups, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, ISI, Journal, Literature, Renewable Energy, Research, Research Institutions, Rights, Scientific Journal, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Scopus, Sustainability, Sustainability and The Environment, Topic, World

# Title: Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiologia Clinica

Full Journal Title: [Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica](http://ees.elsevier.com/eimc/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0167-188X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV, Amsterdam

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pascual, A., Almirante, B., Martinez-Martinez, L. and Miro, J.M. (2003), Report from the editorial board. *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **21** (1), 1-2.

Full Text: 2003\Enf Inf Mic Cli21, 1.pdf

? Ramos-Rincon, J.M. and Gutierrez-Rodero, F. (2003), Evaluation of in the impact factor of journals included in the Infectious Diseases category of the Journal Citation Report (1991-2001). *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **21** (7), 388-390.

Full Text: Enf Inf Mic Cli21, 388.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Scientific Activity

? Ramos, J.M., Gutierrez, F. and Royo, G. (2005), Scientific production in microbiology and affinity areas in Spain during 1990-2002. *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **23** (7), 406-414.

Full Text: Enf Inf Mic Cli23, 406.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND. To analyze the production and repercussions of the scientific activity of Spanish authors in the fields of microbiology, mycology, parasitology and virology. METHODS. Documents published during the period of 1990 to 2000 compiled on the MEDLINE database >(WEBSPIRS 4.2) were retrieved using the following search terms (‘spain’ OR ‘Espana’) and (‘microb\*’ OR ‘virol\*’ OR ‘parasit\*’ OR ‘bacter\*’ OR ‘micol\*’ OR ‘mycol\*’ OR ‘retrovirus\*) in the field, author’s address. RESULTS. A total of 5259 documents were retrieved. Over the period studied, the number of documents published annually increased two-fold, from 256 documents in 1990 to 512 in 2002 (r = 0.92; p < 0.001), particularly those in foreign journals, from 175 to 447 documents (r = 0.95; p < 0.001). 50.9% of the documents came from universities, 35.8% from hospitals, 5.4% from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC) (5.4%), and 5.3% from the Instituto de Salud Carlos III. The CSIC centers (r2 = 0.90), and universities (r2 = 0.88) showed the highest rate of growth in the number of publications. The University of Barcelona (5.3%) had the largest number of publications among teaching institutions and Hospital Ramon y Cajal (2.9%) was the first among hospitals. The Autonomous Communities of Madrid (29.2%) and Catalonia (17.5%) showed the highest scientific production. The mean expected impact factor for all the published documents was 2.340. The expected impact factor grew from 1.977 in 1990 to 2.507 en 2002 (r2 = 0.81). CONCLUSION. The published scientific production of Spanish researchers and the repercussion of these studies in the field of microbiology and related areas increased during the period of 1990 to 2002, particularly in the number of articles published in foreign journals. The Universities are the most productive institutions in this field.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometry, Biomedicine, European-Union, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Microbiology, Mycology, Parasitology, Publications, Science Citation Index, Scientific Information, Scientific Production, Spain, Universities, Virology

Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Alonso-Arroyo, A., Castellano-Gomez, M. and Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. (2007), Gender analysis among articles published in *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica* (2001-2005). *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **25** (10), 619-626.

Full Text: [2007\Enf Inf Mic Cli25, 619.pdf](2007\Enf%20Inf%20Mic%20Cli25,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND. There is growing concern for promoting equality between sexes and full integration of women in research activities. The purpose of this study is to identify the bibliometric characteristics of articles published during the 2001-2005 period in Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica (EIMC) from the perspective of gender. METHOD. EIMC records for 2001-2005 were obtained from the Science Citation Index database and differences according to sex were calculated for the following indicators: year of publication, type of document, number and order of author signatures, number of collaborators, and the signature/article index at the institutional and geographical level. RESULTS. A total of 2,163 authors were identified, 1,220 (56.4%) men and 943 (43.6%) women. The greatest of contribution from women was in original articles (42.32% of signatures). Excluding the Centro Nacional de Microbiologia (Spanish National Center for Microbiology), The participation of women was lower than men in the most productive institutions. There were significant differences regarding the number of papers published and the number of collaborators; with greater productivity for men and a higher rate of collaboration for women. DISCUSSION. Studies on scientific activity according to gender provide essential information to establish the basis for a policy of equality in this regard. A yearly increase of almost 1 % was seen in the number of female authors contributing articles to the EIMC, which, if the trend continues, will result in parity in coming years. Nevertheless, the presence of women in positions of high productivity remains low. The causes of this difference should be identified and corrected.

Keywords: Analysis, Background, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Collaboration, Database, Equality, Female, Gender, Index, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Integration, Men, Papers, Parity, Participation, Policy, Productivity, Publication, Purpose, Records, Research, Science Citation Index, Sex, Trend, Women

? Gonzalez-Alcaide, G., Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. and Ramos-Rincon, J.M. (2010), Scientific productivity, collaboration and research areas in *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica* (2003-2007). *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **28** (8), 509-516.

Full Text: 2010\Enf Inf Mic Cli28, 509.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: Collaboration is essential for biomedical research. The Carlos III Health Institute (the Spanish national public organization responsible for promoting biomedical research) has encouraged scientific collaboration by promoting Thematic Networks and Cooperative Research Centres. Scientific collaboration in Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiologia Clinica journal is investigated. Methods: Papers published in Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiologia Clinica in the period 2002-2007 have been identified. Bibliometrics and Social Network Analysis methods have been carried out in order to quantify and characterise scientific collaboration and research areas. Results: A total of 805 papers generated by 2,289 authors and 326 institutions have been analysed. There were 36 research groups involving 138 authors identified. The Collaboration Index for articles was 5.5. Institutional collaboration was determined in 75% of articles. The collaboration between departments or units of the same institution prevails (43%), followed by intra-regional domestic collaboration (41%) and inter-regional domestic collaboration (14%). Hospital centres were the main institutional sector responsible of research (88% of papers), with 68% of articles cited. Sida/VIH (AIDS/HIV) is the main research area (n=114), followed by Staphylococcal Infections (n=33). Conclusions: Notable collaboration and citation rates have been observed. Research is focused on diseases with the highest mortality rates caused by infectious diseases in Spain. (C) 2009 Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical Research, Citation, Clinical Medicine, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Cooperative Behaviour, Domestic Collaboration, European-Union, Infectious Disease, Infectious-Diseases, Inter-Institutional Relations, MEDLINE, Microbiology, Periodicals as Topic, Research, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Productivity, Spain, Spain

? Iñigo, J. and Chaves, F. (2012), Analysis of publications on infectious diseases. a comparative study of ten countries in the period 2000-2009. *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica*, **30** (5), 236-242.

Full Text: 2012\Enf Inf Mic Cli30, 236.pdf

Abstract: Objective: We analyse the productivity and visibility of Spanish publications on the subject category of infectious diseases in the period 2000-2009 and compared with the corresponding nine other countries. Methods: We used the database Web of Science. Analysis (annual and five-year) was restricted to the citable documents. The bibliometric indicators used were the number of publications, the amount of citations, median and interquartile range of the citations and the h-Index Hirsch. Results: There were 76,491 publications (84.1% were original articles) with a percentage increase of 20% between the two periods. The ten countries with over 50,000 citations were the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Holland, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Australia. 24.8% of publications in international collaboration was made and received 29.9% of the total citations. 47.1% of the publications corresponding to the first quartile journals and received 68.1% of the total citations. The median of citations for all publications was 9 (interquartile range: 4-21). Spain was the fifth country in the world by number of publications, the seventh by citations received, and the eighth by the h Index. Spain was the country with the lowest percentage of publications in the first quartile (40.2%), and international collaboration (26.7%). Conclusions: In the period 2000-2009 analysed we observed a high production of publications by Spanish authors, with a high growth rate, and a prominent position in the total number of citations received by publications. (C) 2011 Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Australia, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Map, Biomedical-Research, Canada, Citations, Collaboration, Comparative Study, Countries, Country, Database, Diseases, European-Union, First, France, Germany, Growth, Growth Rate, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirschs h-Index, Index, Indicators, Infectious Diseases, International, International Collaboration, Italy, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Literature Analysis, Methods, Productivity, Publications, Rights, Science, Scientific Publications, Scientific-Research, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Visibility, Web of Science, World

# Title: Engineering Structures

Full Journal Title: [Engineering Structures](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5715&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d637884f59e32c636265940ba0609f22)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eng. Struct.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eng Struct

ISSN: 0141-0296

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Civil: Impact Factor

? Cañas-Guerrero, I., Mazarrón, F.R., Pou-Merina, A., Calleja-Perucho, C. and Suárez-Tejero, M.F. (2013), Analysis of research activity in the field “Engineering, Civil” through bibliometric methods. *Engineering Structures*, **56**, 2273-2286.

Full Text: [2013\Eng Str56, 2273.pdf](2013/Eng%20Str56,%202273.pdf)

Abstract: The present study analyzes the evolution of research activity carried out in the field of civil engineering. With this end in mind, all of the articles published in the category “Engineering, Civil” from the Web of Science from 1997 to 2011 have been analyzed using bibliometric methods. For each paper (107,623 papers, 96.2% in English) quantitative and qualitative parameters (number of weighted papers, impact factor, number of citations, h-index, international collaborations, number of authors, and research centers) were analyzed. With these indicators, rankings of the outstanding countries and research centers have been established including an analysis of evolution in said rankings over the years. The study is complemented by an analysis of the main research topics (through keywords) and by an analysis of the journals in the category. The results show great growth in research activity the number of articles and average impact factor has tripled since 1997. Eighty-seven percent of scientific production takes place in thirty countries. The countries of the GS stand out especially (except for Russia). The USA is the country with the highest production level (at 27% of the total and with 39 of the 100 most productive research centers). The spectacular increase in production and impact of China threatens the future domination of the USA. The increase in collaboration at all levels demonstrates greater complexity and structure of research. In the research carried out, more than 134,000 different keywords have been identified, “although only 1% appear in more than 100 articles. The rapid increase in the use of certain keywords and the decrease of others allows us to identify changes in research topics. In the majority of journals, there exists a clear relationship between impact factor and the level of internationalization and diffusion of said journals. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Changes, China, Citations, Civil Engineering, Collaboration, Collaborations, Complexity, Country, Diffusion, Engineering, Evolution, Field, Growth, GS, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, International, Internationalization, Journals, Methods, Nov, Papers, Qualitative, Rankings, Research, Research Centers, Rights, Russia, Science, Scientific Production, Structure, USA, Web of Science

# Title: English Literature in Transition 1880-1920

Full Journal Title: [English Literature in Transition 1880-1920](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/english_literature_in_transition/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0013-8339

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guy, J.M. (1998), Self-plagiarism, creativity and craftsmanship in Oscar Wilde. *English Literature in Transition 1880-1920*, **41** (1), 6-23.

Full Text: [1998\Eng Lit Tra41, 6.pdf](1998\Eng%20Lit%20Tra41,%206.pdf)

# Title: English for Specific Purposes

Full Journal Title: [English for Specific Purposes](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tockey=%23TOC%235986%232010%23999709998%231558254%23FLA%23&_cdi=5986&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000051951&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1196840&md5=1d0c92b2114299c3c3ad0743131189d4)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Soler, V. (2007), Writing titles in science: An exploratory study. *English for Specific Purposes*, **26** (1), 90-102.

Full Text: [2007\Eng Spe Pur26, 90.pdf](2007\Eng%20Spe%20Pur26,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: To prevent a paper from being discarded and ensure that it addresses the right audience, it must have a proper title that satisfies certain requirements. Writing the titles to scientific articles is therefore a challenging exercise that demands the use of various skills. Still, although the research paper is one of the most thoroughly studied scientific genres, the study of research paper titles does not share the same privilege, nor does the study of review paper titles. The purpose of this research and discussion note (RD) is to examine the most recurrent structural constructions of titles in two different genres, namely, review papers (RVP) and research papers (RP) in two fields: biological sciences and social sciences. More specifically, the questions raised are, on the one hand, whether the structural construction of titles is a key distinctive feature between RP titles and RVP titles, and, on the other, whether the inherent peculiarities of scientific disciplines imprint differences on the structural constructions of RP and RVP titles. Our RD was based on a corpus of 570 titles, of which 480 were RP titles and the remaining 90 were RVP titles, all covering the period 1996-2002. Words per title were firstly counted to measure their length and all structural constructions detected, namely, nominal, question, compound, and full-sentence constructions, were registered. Results evidence an interesting finding regarding the full-sentence title construction which appears not only as a generic peculiarity of RPs but also as a disciplinary peculiarity of Biology RP titles. The lines of evidence registered in this RD support suggestions as to how to guide novice scientists to write titles appropriately. (c) 2006 The American University. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Exercise, Research, Research Papers, Science

? Sheridan, C.L. (2015), National Journals and Centering Institutions: A historiography of an English language teaching journal in Taiwan. *English for Specific Purposes*, **38**, 70-84.

Full Text: [2015\Eng Spe Pur38, 70.pdf](2015/Eng%20Spe%20Pur38,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents a historiography of the longest-running English language studies journal in Taiwan within the socio-political environment of higher education since reforms beginning in 1994 led to the particular ‘publish or perish’ paradigm currently faced by Taiwan-based researchers. Utilizing textual analysis and in-depth interviews, the study traces the journal’s development from 1995 to 2010. Data collected included: (a) journal front and back covers and tables of contents; (b) editorial and advisory board member lists and editorial communication; (c) first one to two pages of all articles; and (d) transcripts from in-depth interviews with five individuals who have been contributors, reviewers, and/or editors. Findings show ways the journal changed from a local Chinese magazine to a respected English-dominant national journal publishing original research articles and included in a national citation index. Its development coincided with policies established by the government and institutions under market pressures and globalization leading to competition for higher education funding, which have urged scholars to publish research in journals listed in international bibliometric indices. The concept of centering institutions informs the analysis of the multiple influences on the journal’s development, and a critical-pragmatic perspective situates recommendations for national journals to succeed in non-center contexts. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Centering Institutions, Chinese, Citation, Citation Index, Communication, Competition, Concept, Data, Development, Editors, Education, English, Environment, First, From, Funding, Globalization, Globalization Of Higher Education, Higher Education, Higher-Education, Historiography, Ideology, Impact, Index, Indices, Institutions, International, Internationalization, Interviews, Journal, Journals, Language, Local, Market, National Journals, Original Research, Paradigm, Policies, Policy, Pressures, Publication, Publish, Publish Or Perish, Publishing, Recommendations, Research, Researchers, Reviewers, Rights, Scholarly Publishing, Science, Taiwan, Teaching, Universities

# Title: Ensenanza de las Ciencias

Full Journal Title: Ensenanza de las Ciencias

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Maz, A., Torralbo, M., Vallejo, M., Fernandez-Cano, A. and Rico, L. (2009), Mathematics education in the *Ensenanza de las Ciencias* Journal: 1983-2006. *Ensenanza de las Ciencias*, **27** (2), 185-193.

Abstract: We present a scientometric study of mathematics education papers published in the Ensenanza de las Ciencias journal between 1983 and 2006. It shows bibliographical tendencies, as well as the most prolific authors and the most relevant journals.

Keywords: *Ensenanza de las Ciencias* Journal, Mathematics Education, Scientometrics

# Title: Entrepreneurship and Regional Development

Full Journal Title: Entrepreneurship and Regional Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Su, J., Zhai, Q.H. and Landstrom, H. (2015), Entrepreneurship research in China: Internationalization or contextualization? *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, **27** (1-2), 50-79.

Full Text: [2015\Ent Reg Dev27, 50.pdf](2015/Ent%20Reg%20Dev27,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: Entrepreneurship is an emerging research field that has received much scholarly attention in recent decades. Given the global scope of this attention, this article compares entrepreneurship research in China with that in the USA and Europe. Based on publications in Social Science Citation Index and Chinese Social Science Citation Index databases over the past 10 years, we use bibliometric method to analyse entrepreneurship research in different regions. Our analysis shows that, on the one hand, entrepreneurship research in China has much in common with such research in the USA and Europe. In addition to borrowing ideas from Western researchers, Chinese entrepreneurship researchers study similar themes and use similar theoretical foundations. On the other hand, Chinese contextual environment helps preserve the uniqueness of its entrepreneurship research. Researchers deal with several context-specific topics such as guanxi, i.e. networks of interpersonal relationships, and its influence on entrepreneurship. We further discuss ways for Chinese researchers to explore the distinct context and contribute to the global literature.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Chinese, Chinese Social Science Citation Index, Citation, Cocitation Analysis, Context, Databases, Emergence, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Research, Environment, Europe, Field, Firm Performance, From, Global, Influence, Innovation, Institutional Entrepreneurship, Internationalization, Knowledge, Literature, Networks, Organizational Research, Publications, Recent, Research, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Scope, Similarity, Social Science Citation Index, Strategic Management, Theoretical, Transition Economy, Uniqueness, USA, Ventures

# Title: Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice

Full Journal Title: [Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/etap)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Gartner, W.B., Davidsson, P. and Zahra, S.A. (2006), Are you talking to me? The nature of community in entrepreneurship scholarship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, **30** (3), 321-331.

Full Text: [2006\Ent The Pra30, 321.pdf](2006\Ent%20The%20Pra30,%20321.pdf)

Abstract: This special issue is devoted to understanding the scientific structure of entrepreneurship research. Research in entrepreneurship has grown rapidly, encompassing multiple theoretical and methodological traditions. Articles in this issue use bibliometric techniques to find linkages among published entrepreneurship scholars. These analyses show that research in the entrepreneurship field contains: multiple but disconnected themes; dominant themes that reflect the disciplinary training and lens of their authors; and considerable dynamism and change in key research themes over time. These special issue articles provide rich opportunities for identifying insightful, influential, and creative research niches in the entrepreneurship field.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Community, Economics, Field, Intellectual Structure, Journal Cocitation Analysis, Key, Research, Science, Search, Structure, Techniques, Training

Cornelius, B., Landstrom, H. and Persson, O. (2006), Entrepreneurial studies: The dynamic research front of a developing social science. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, **30** (3), 375-398.

Full Text: [2006\Ent The Pra30, 375.pdf](2006\Ent%20The%20Pra30,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Entrepreneurship research has been built upon a historical foundation grounded in economic change. To understand the development of the field, it is useful to understand the motivations and interests of key scholars and to trace the linkages between these scholars and other authors, from the transient to the contributor. This has been done through a bibliometric analysis of research articles cited between 1982 and 2004. Entrepreneurship has developed from a subdiscipline of management studies reliant on alien terms and cognitive methods toward a separate field with increasing complexities of its own. While not fully mature, entrepreneurship shows all the signs of a maturing field from its increasingly internal orientation and the establishment of key areas of research through to an enhanced, discipline-specific, theoretical approach with a professional language of its own.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Change, Cognitive, Developed, Developing, Development, Dynamic, Economic, Entrepreneurship, Field, Interests, Language, Management, Methods, Motivations, Orientation, Professional, Research, Research Front, Science, Social, Social Science, Trace, Transient

Schildt, H.A., Zahra, S.A. and Sillanpaa, A. (2006), Scholarly communities in entrepreneurship research: A co-citation analysis. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, **30** (3), 399-415.

Full Text: [2006\Ent The Pra30, 399.pdf](2006\Ent%20The%20Pra30,%20399.pdf)

Abstract: A debate persists about the distinctiveness of entrepreneurship research. Entrepreneurship research is seen as fragmented and its results are considered noncumulative, handicapping the evolution of the field as a respected scholarly discipline. In this article we conduct a bibliometric analysis to shed light on these issues. We analyze co-citation patterns of entrepreneurship-related articles published in the years 2000 to 2004 and identify the 25 most central research streams in entrepreneurship. We describe these groups and investigate their mutual relationships. Although the United States represents by far the greatest source of entrepreneurship articles, other countries represent significant sources of research in specific streams.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Communities, Context, Creation, Entry, Evolution, Groups, Innovation, Knowledge, Light, Organizations, Research, Source, Sources, Streams, United States, Venture Performance

? Busenitz, L.W., Plummer, L.A., Klotz, A.C., Shahzad, A. and Rhoads, K. (2014), Entrepreneurship research (1985-2009) and the emergence of opportunities. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, **38** (5), 981-1000.

Full Text: [2014\Ent The Pra38, 981.pdf](2014/Ent%20The%20Pra38,%20981.pdf)

Abstract: In order to identify shifts and trends in the entrepreneurship literature over the past 25 years, we conduct a bibliometric study involving new data from the 2000-2009 era building on 1985-1999 data to study entrepreneurship research published in the major management journals. Our findings indicate that entrepreneurship articles now have a significant presence in the mainline A journals. Furthermore, we contend that this presence signals legitimacy and, more importantly, a growing exchange among researchers studying entrepreneurship. The area of entrepreneurial opportunities and nascent ventures is showing signs of growth and in our view represents an area where entrepreneurship is contributing back to the broader research conversation in organizational studies.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Building, Business, Capabilities, Cocitation Analysis, Data, Discovery, Emergence, Entrepreneurship, Field, From, Growth, Journals, Knowledge, Legitimacy, Literature, Management, Organizational, Performance, Recognition, Research, Researchers, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Trends, Uncertainty

# Title: Enterprise and Innovation Management Studies

Full Journal Title: [Enterprise and Innovation Management Studies](http://weblinks2.epnet.com/authHjafDetail.asp?tb=1&_ua=bo+B%5F+db+buhjnh+bt+TD++%22B8J%22+E85E&_ug=sid+4F63F1D4%2DED2B%2D45F9%2DA929%2D8C139C472F0A%40sessionmgr2+dbs+buh+5EB7&_us=sm+ES+E6C7&_uso=st%5B0+%2DTD++%22B8J%22+tg%5B0+%2D+db%5B0+%2Dbuh+op%5B0+%2D+h)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Assoc Advancement Entomology, Trivandrum

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Bartzokas, A. (2001), Policy relevance and theory development in innovation studies. *Enterprise and Innovation Management Studies*, **2** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2001\Ent Inn Man Stu2, 1.pdf](2001\Ent%20Inn%20Man%20Stu2,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The challenge of innovation and technological change to traditional methods in economics and other social sciences has been a fertile research programme with a broad and diverse collection of theories and empirical research projects, including evolutionary economics and studies of national, regional and sectoral aspects of national systems of innovation. This paper presents a brief review of the evolution of ideas of the economics of technological change in the broad area of industrial structure, innovation dynamics and economic performance. Our emphasis is on contributions which might have policy relevance when it comes to the design and implementation of innovation-related policy. This review provides the general context for the discussion of some of the research findings of the European Commission Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) Programme in the area of national systems of innovation. Finally, the paper explores a number of directions for further work in the area of innovation-related policy oriented research.

Keywords: Innovation Policy Innovation Studies Technological Change

# Title: Entropy

Full Journal Title: Entropy

ISO Abbreviated Title: Entropy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Entropy

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Leydesdorff, L. (2008), Configurational information as potentially negative entropy: The Triple Helix Model. *Entropy*, **10** (4), 391-410.

Full Text: [2008\Entropy10, 391.pdf](2008\Entropy10,%20391.pdf)

Abstract: Configurational information is generated when three or more sources of variance interact. The variations not only disturb each other relationally, but by selecting upon each other, they are also positioned in a configuration. A configuration can be stabilized and/or globalized. Different stabilizations can be considered as second-order variation, and globalization as a second-order selection. The positive manifestations and the negative selections operate upon one another by adding and reducing uncertainty, respectively. Reduction of uncertainty in a configuration can be measured in bits of information. The variables can also be considered as dimensions of the probabilistic entropy in the system(s) under study. The configurational information then provides us with a measure of synergy within a complex system. For example, the knowledge base of an economy can be considered as such a synergy in the otherwise virtual (that is, fourth) dimension of a regime.

Keywords: Anticipation, Communication, Configuration, Dynamics, Economy, Emergence, Entropy, Globalization, Industry-Government Relations, Information, Information Theory, Innovation Systems, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Knowledge-Base, Mathematical-Theory, Measure, Model, Organization, Probabilistic Entropy, Reduction, Scientometrics, Second Order, Second-Order, Selection, Sources, Synergy, Terms, Transmission, Triple Helix, Uncertainty, University-Industry-Government Relations, Variables

# Title: Environment and Behavior

Full Journal Title: [Environment and Behavior](http://eab.sagepub.com/); [Environment and Behavior](http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/0/1/1/purl=rc18_EAIM_0__jn+%22Environment+and+Behavior%22?sw_aep=jrycal5); [Environment and Behavior](http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/IOURL;jsessionid=860FE8889A7A9E9C22F5C8050DB7A941?issn=0013-9165&title=Environment+and+Behavior&locID=jrycal5&prod=HWRC); [Environment and Behavior](http://pao.chadwyck.co.uk/journals/displayItemFromId.do?QueryType=journals&ItemID=f117); [Environment and Behavior](http://uk1.csa.com/ids70/browse_toc.php?SID=0757592a5d1c25a5a16eef13b95326f7&db=sagepsyc-set-c&docid=sage-set-c%2FEAB_2006_38_1repl3_cln3.wais+0+sagepsyc-set-c); [Environment and Behavior](http://eab.sagepub.com/); [Environment and Behavior](http://www.swetswise.com/eAccess/viewTitleIssues.do?titleID=68433)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0167-188X

Issues/Year: 0013-9165

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV, Amsterdam

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

Lena, M.M.Y.L. (1997), Scientific productivity in environmental psychology in Mexico: A bibliometric analysis. *Environment and Behavior*, **29** (2), 169-197.

Full Text: [1997\Env Beh29, 169.pdf](1997\Env%20Beh29,%20169.pdf)

Abstract: To determine the characteristics of scientific productivity generated within the field of environmental psychology in Mexico, a bibliometric analysis of 143 documents produced in the area from 1960 to 1996 was carried out. The results show a pronounced tendency to generate theoretical-descriptive work and to use adults as study groups. It is argued that it is necessary to develop more research in the area, taking into account more vulnerable groups like the elderly and children. Actions taken and aimed at the strengthening of a communication network for Iberian and Latin American specialists are also described. Finally emphasis is placed on the convenience of continuing to generate bibliometric, informetric, and scientiometric research showing research trends in environmental psychology.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Children, Communication, Elderly, Environmental, Field, Mexico, Network, Productivity, Psychology, Research, Scientific Productivity, the Elderly, Trends, Work

# Title: Environment, Development and Sustainability

Full Journal Title: [Environment, Development and Sustainability](http://www.springerlink.com/content/102874/?p=5405190c4ff64a2a93bd94c6b5aa7a79&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1387-585X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schubert, A. and Láng, I. (2005), The literature aftermath of the Brundtland Report ‘Our Common Future’. A scientometric study based on citations in science and social science journals. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, **7** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2005\Env Dev Sus7, 1.pdf](2005\Env%20Dev%20Sus7,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Two major multidisciplinary bibliographic databases, the Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index were searched to collect science and social science journal articles published in the 1987-2001 period with the report ‘Our Common Future’ among their references. A statistical overview is given about the trends and patterns revealed by the bibliometric/scientometric analysis of the retrieved literature. National and regional distributions as well as publication channels and thematic features are considered, During the period under study, the word ‘sustainability’ became the dominating term of the field, and operative questions like those of management, technology and urbanization came into the forefront of interest.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic Databases, Citations, Databases, Field, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Literature, Management, Multidisciplinary, Operative, Publication, Regional, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Journals, Scientometric, Social, Social Science Citation Index, Sustainability, Technology, Term, Trends, Urbanization

? Sun, J.S., Ni, J.R. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Scientometric analysis of coastal eutrophication research during the period of 1993 to 2008. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, **13** (2), 353-366.

Full Text: [2011\Env Dev Sus13, 353.pdf](2011\Env%20Dev%20Sus13,%20353.pdf); [2011\Env Dev Sus-Sun.pdf](2011\Env%20Dev%20Sus-Sun.pdf)

Abstract: No studies were reported on the field of coastal eutrophication research by using bibliometrics. The objective of this study was to evaluate the coastal eutrophication research performance based on all the related articles in Science Citation Index (SCI) databases from 1993 to 2008. Document type, publication output, authorship, keywords, publication pattern, country and institute of publication were analyzed. The USA contributed 35.0% of total articles where the ten major industrial countries accounted for the majority of the total production. An indicator citation per publication (CPP) was presented in this study to evaluate the impact of number of authors, institutes, countries, and journals. The mean value of citation per publication of collaborative papers was higher than that of single country or institute publications. Collaboration trend was towards multi-authors, multi-institutes and multi-countries papers. This was coincident with the research trends of coastal eutrophication, which was thought to be a component of global change. Additionally, keywords analysis was used to indicate the formation and shift of hot research.

Keywords: Coastal Eutrophication, Web of Science, Bibliometric, Research Performance, Research Trend

# Title: Environment International

Full Journal Title: [Environment International](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5854&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=7a339d9b5cb7293f8e7e6817aa64a948)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Int.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Int

ISSN: 0160-4120

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.717, 68/126 (1999), Impact Factor 0.531, 85/127 (2000)

? Oakes, M., Baxter, L. and Long, T.C. (2014), Evaluating the application of multipollutant exposure metrics in air pollution health studies. *Environment International*, **69**, 90-99.

Full Text: [2014\Env Int69, 90.pdf](2014/Env%20Int69,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Health effects associated with air pollution are typically evaluated using a single pollutant approach, yet people are exposed to mixtures consisting of multiple pollutants that may have independent or combined effects on human health. Development of exposure metrics that represent the multipollutant environment is important to understand the impact of ambient air pollution on human health. Objectives: We reviewed existing multipollutant exposure metrics to evaluate how they can be applied to understand associations between air pollution and health effects. Methods: We conducted a literature search using both targeted search terms and a relational search in Web of Science and PubMed in April and December 2013. We focused on exposure metrics that are constructed from ambient pollutant concentrations and can be broadly applied to evaluate air pollution health effects. Results: Multipollutant exposure metrics were identified in 57 eligible studies. Metrics reviewed can be categorized into broad pollutant grouping paradigms based on: 1) source emissions and atmospheric processes or 2) common health outcomes. Discussion: When comparing metrics, it is apparent that no universal exposure metric exists; each type of metric addresses different research questions and provides unique information on human health effects. Key limitations of these metrics include the balance between complexity and simplicity as well as the lack of an existing “gold standard” for multipollutant health effects and exposure. Conclusions: Future work on characterizing multipollutant exposure error and joint effects will inform development of improved multipollutant metrics to advance air pollution health effects research and human health risk assessment. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advance, Air, Air Pollution, Application, Approach, Assessment, Balance, Complexity, Constructed, Daily Mortality, Development, Effects, Emissions, Environment, Error, Exposure, Fine Particulate Matter, Health, Health Effects, Health Outcomes, Health Risk, Health Risk Assessment, Hospital Admissions, Human, Human Health, Impact, Information, Intake Fraction, Literature, Literature Search, Methods, Metrics, Multipollutant, Outcomes, Paradigms, Pm Source Apportionment, Pollutants, Pollution, Pubmed, Quality Index, Research, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risk-Assessment, Science, Source, Spatial Variability, Time-Series, United-States, Web Of Science, Work

? Madaniyazi, L., Guo, Y.M., Yu, W.W. and Tong, S.L. (2015), Projecting future air pollution-related mortality under a changing climate: Progress, uncertainties and research needs. *Environment International*, **75**, 21-32.

Full Text: 2015\Env Int75, 21.pdf

Abstract: Background: Climate change may affect mortality associated with air pollutants, especially for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and ozone (O-3). Projection studies of such kind involve complicated modelling approaches with uncertainties. Objectives: We conducted a systematic review of researches and methods for projecting future PM2.5-/O-3-related mortality to identify the uncertainties and optimal approaches for handling uncertainty. Methods: A literature search was conducted in October 2013, using the electronic databases: PubMed, Scopus, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, and Web of Science. The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles published in English from January 1980 to September 2013. Discussion: Fifteen studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Most studies reported that an increase of climate change-induced PM2.5 and O-3 may result in an increase in mortality. However, little research has been conducted in developing countries with high emissions and dense populations. Additionally, health effects induced by PM2.5 may dominate compared to those caused by O-3, but projection studies of PM2.5-related mortality are fewer than those of O-3-related mortality. There is a considerable variation in approaches of scenario-based projection researches, which makes it difficult to compare results. Multiple scenarios, models and downscaling methods have been used to reduce uncertainties. However, few studies have discussed what the main source of uncertainties is and which uncertainty could be most effectively reduced. Conclusions: Projecting air pollution-related mortality requires a systematic consideration of assumptions and uncertainties, which will significantly aid policymakers in efforts to manage potential impacts of PM2.5 and O-3 on mortality in the context of climate change. Crown Copyright (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 10 Canadian Cities, Affect, Air, Air Pollutants, Ambient Ozone, Articles, Assumptions, Australia, Climate, Climate Change, Context, Criteria, Databases, Developing, Developing Countries, Downscaling, Eastern United-States, Effects, Emissions, English, From, Health, Health Impacts, Heat-Related Mortality, Impacts, Induced, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Literature Search, Methods, Modelling, Models, Mortality, Needs, Ozone, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Peer-Reviewed, Pm2.5, Pollutants, Populations, Potential, Progress, Projection, Proquest, Public-Health, Pubmed, Regional Climate, Research, Review, Rights, Scenarios, Science, Sciencedirect, Scopus, Short-Term Mortality, Social Work, Source, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tropospheric Ozone, Uncertainties, Uncertainty, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Environment and Planning A

Full Journal Title: [Environment and Planning A](http://www.pion.co.uk/ep/ephome.html); [Environment and Planning A](http://www.envplan.com/epa/epa_current.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Plan. A

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Plann A

ISSN: 0308-518X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Pion Ltd

Publisher Address: 207 Brondesbury Park, London NW2 5JN, England

Subject Categories:

Environmental Studies: Impact Factor 1.210,/(2000)

Geography: Impact Factor 1.210,/(2000)

? Falah, G. (1997), Ethnic perceptual differences of housing and neighbourhood quality in mixed Arab-Jewish cities in Israel. *Environment and Planning A*, **29** (9), 1663-1674.

Abstract: Over the period of March-May 1991, 1170 Arab and Jewish households in five ethnically mixed Arab-Jewish cities in Israel were surveyed. This fieldwork has involved the delivery of two questionnaires, on the basis of which generalisation for this paper became possible. From the analysis of data pertaining to people’s assessment of life quality in their residential environment, that is housing and neighbourhood, perceptual differences between the Arab households and the Jewish households seem to vary along a scale of spatial ethnic mixing and from city to city. The Jews appear more satisfied or happy than the Arabs in general and especially at the city level, but such differences are not always statistically significant. Evidence of Less satisfied Jewish households, most notably with regard to their neighbourhood, was uncovered and was associated with the increase in the size of the Arab population in these city subareas. This evidence and that of a similar degree of ‘happiness’ (or overlapping scores) emerged once the city subarea became the scale of analysis and once areas were grouped into various ranges of ethnic mixing. Shortages of housing in Arab areas and poor service provisions from the local government seem to structure the order of Arab household basic needs and thus inform their satisfaction priorities and levels.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Urban

Notes: UUniversity

? Rodríguez-Pose, A. and Refolo, M.C. (2003), The link between local production systems and public and university research in Italy. *Environment and Planning A*, **35** (8), 1477-1492.

Full Text: [2003\Env Pla A, 35, 1477.pdf](2003\Env%20Pla%20A,%2035,%201477.pdf)

Abstract: Small and medium-sized firms (SMEs) are increasingly regarded as engines of innovative activity, especially in some of the most dynamic local areas in Western Europe. However, most SMEs lack the adequate resources to conduct research and development (R&D), which is traditionally considered as the main source of innovation. This apparent contradiction has induced several researchers to try to answer the question of where SMEs get their knowledge inputs. This literature, which has tended to use patents as a proxy for public research, has found that SMEs are particularly sensitive to spillovers from university and public research. In this paper the authors readdress this question by using a bibliometric indicator of public research output, instead of patents, for 100 Italian provinces during the 1990s. The results highlight that there is a strong geographical connection between the territorial concentration of SMEs and public research and that this connection is sensitive to firm size.

Keywords: Academic Research, Collective Learning-Processes, Development Spillovers, Europe, Geographic Localization, Innovation, Research-and-Development, Small Firms, Tacit Knowledge, Technology

? Todd, P.A. (2009), Ambiguity, bias, and compromise: An ABC of bibliometric-based performance indicators introduction. *Environment and Planning A*, **41** (4), 765-771.

Full Text: [2009\Env Pla A41, 765.pdf](2009\Env%20Pla%20A41,%20765.pdf)

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Citation Counts, Editors, Geography, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journals, Metrics, Performance, Performance Indicators, Publication, Quality, Science

? Belderbos, R., Van Roy, V., Leten, B. and Thijs, B. (2014), Academic research strengths and multinational firms’ foreign R&D location decisions: Evidence from R&D investments in European regions. *Environment and Planning A*, **46** (4), 920-942.

Full Text: 2014\Env Pla A46, 920.pdf

Abstract: Although an expanding literature on university-industry linkages has suggested that proximity to academia can increase the innovative performance of firms, the role of academic research in the R&D location choices of multinational firms has received surprisingly little attention. In this paper we analyze the extent to which academic research in host regions of EU-15 countries attracts R&D investments by multinational firms. We analyze the determinants of the location of 394 multinational R&D projects in NUTS-1 regions of EU-15 countries during the period 2003-08. We construct precise measures of the academic research strengths of regions from annual publication data from Thomson Reuters Web of Science. University publications are counted at the level of regions and science fields, and measure academic research relevant for investing firms by linking science fields to the industries in which firms are active. We find that the probability of R&D projects being located in a host region is positively affected by the host region’s academic strength-after controlling for industry agglomeration, the technological strength of the region, R&D tax incentives, and other characteristics of host locations. Our results further suggest that a major mechanism through which academic research attracts foreign R&D is the supply of PhD graduates.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Research, Active, Agglomeration, Attention, Basic Research, Characteristics, Data, Development Laboratories, Development Spillovers, Empirical-Findings, Evidence, From, Home Country Advantages, Host, Incentives, Industry-Science Linkages, Innovation, Knowledge Spillovers, Literature, Location, Location Choice, Measure, Measures, Mechanism, Performance, Phd, Publication, Publications, R&D, R&D Investments, Region, Research, Role, Science, Strength, Technology, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, United-States, University, University-Research, Web, Web Of Science

? Andersson, D.E., Gunessee, S., Matthiessen, C.W. and Find, S. (2014), The geography of Chinese science. *Environment and Planning A*, **46** (12), 2950-2971.

Full Text: 2014\Env Pla A46, 2950.pdf

Abstract: Chinese scientific output has increased dramatically in recent years, but its internal spatial structure has received scant attention. Estimated gravity models of intercity scientific coauthorships show that there are two types of spatial political bias in China, apart from the expected mass and distance effects. Intercity coauthorships involving Beijing are more common than Beijing’s output volume and location would imply, and this Beijing bias is increasing over time. The second type of spatial political bias is greater intraprovincial collaboration than is accounted for by size and distance. The geography of Chinese science is thus not only monocentric as regards overall scientific output, but also exhibits unusually hierarchical collaboration patterns. Unlike in Europe and North America, national and regional capitals are becoming ever more important as scientific coordination centers.

Keywords: Attention, Bias, Bibliometric Indicators, China, Chinese, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Coordination, Distance, Effects, Europe, From, Geography, Knowledge Networks, Location, Models, Network, North, North America, Proximity, Recent, Regional, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Output, Size, Spatial Political Bias, Structure, Volume

# Title: Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design

Full Journal Title: [Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design](http://www.envplan.com/allvols.cgi?journal=B)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJouranl

? Leydesdorff, L. (2007), *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* as a journal: The interdisciplinarity of its environment and the citation impact. *Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design*, **34** (5), 826-838.

Full Text: [2007\Env Pla B-Pla Des34, 826.pdf](2007\Env%20Pla%20B-Pla%20Des34,%20826.pdf)

Abstract: The citation impact of Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design can be visualized using its citation relations with journals in its environment as the links of a network. The size of the nodes is varied in correspondence to the relative citation impact in this environment. Additionally, one can correct for the effect of within-journal ‘self’-citations. The network can be partitioned and clustered using algorithms from social network analysis. After transposing the matrix in terms of rows and columns, the citing patterns can be mapped analogously. Citing patterns reflect the activity of the community of authors who publish in the journal, while being cited indicates reception. Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design is cited across the interface between the social sciences and the natural sciences, but its authors cite almost exclusively from the domain of the Social Science Citation Index.

Keywords: Citation, Environment, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientometrics, Specialties

# Title: Environmental Biology of Fishes

Full Journal Title: Environmental Biology of Fishes

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Piccolo, J.J., Frank, B.M. and Hayes, J.W. (2014), Food and space revisited: The role of drift-feeding theory in predicting the distribution, growth, and abundance of stream salmonids. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*, **97** (5), 475-488.

Full Text: [2014\Env Bio Fis97, 475.pdf](2014/Env%20Bio%20Fis97,%20475.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we review drift-feeding models for stream salmonids. We assess their historical development and current state, and we propose areas for future research. Drift-feeding models serve as the critical input for energetics-based habitat selection and habitat quality models, which have recently begun to see widespread use for predicting salmonid distribution, growth and abundance. We use a bibliometric approach to find drift-feeding model publications, especially those citing three landmark papers that began the quantification of drift feeding by stream fish (Fausch 1984; Hughes and Dill 1990; Hill and Grossman 1993). Subsequent drift-feeding models have largely been built upon these models. Research effort has focused on model development and applications but model testing has been neglected. To date, the only rigorous test of a drift-feeding model (Hughes et al. 2003) identified several limitations and violations of model assumptions. The most important limitation was that prey capture- and gross energy intake rates were overestimated by a factor of two, due largely to poor predictions of prey detection probabilities. Consequences of error in drift-feeding models, and consequently in the habitat selection/quality models that employ them, are greater for applications aimed at predicting growth and abundance than they are for predicting distribution. Research effort on a broad front is needed to advance both drift-feeding models and habitat selection/quality models, including: further development of drift-foraging theory, revision and testing of drift-feeding models (specifically new, functional prey detection and interception sub-models), and revision of habitat selection/quality models to incorporate spatial, temporal, and flow-dependent variation in drift concentration.

Keywords: Advance, Approach, Aquatic Invertebrate Drift, Assumptions, Atlantic Salmon, Bibliometric, Bioenergetics, Brook Trout, Brown Trout, Concentration, Development, Distribution, Drift, Drift Feeding, Energy, Error, Feeding, Fish, Food, Foraging, Grayling, Grayling Thymallus-Arcticus, Growth, Habitat, Habitat Selection, Habitat Suitability Criteria, Individual-Based Model, Invertebrate Drift, Juvenile Coho Salmon, Landmark Papers, Limitation, Model, Model Development, Modelling, Models, Net Energy Intake, Net Energy-Intake, Papers, Predictions, Publications, Quality, Quantification, Rainbow-Trout, Rates, Research, Review, Role, Salmon, Salmonids, Selection, Si, State, Stream, Temporal, Testing, Theory, Trout

# Title: Environmental Chemistry Letters

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Chemistry Letters](http://www.springerlink.com/content/eajt2uf5rjp19efk/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Chem. Lett.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Chem Lett

ISSN: 1610-3653

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Heidelberg

Publisher Address: Tiergartenstrasse 17, D-69121 Heidelberg, Germany

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.814, 71/124 (2006); Impact Factor 1.080, 60/127 (2007); Impact Factor 2.109, 40/140 (2009)

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 0.814, 17/35 (2006); Impact Factor 1.080, 20/37 (2007); Impact Factor 2.109, 12/42 (2009)

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.814, 98/144 (2006); Impact Factor 1.080, 98/160 (2007); Impact Factor 2.109, 60/181 (2009)

? Boulogne, I., Petit, P., Ozier-Lafontaine, H., Desfontaines, L. and Loranger-Merciris, G. (2012), Insecticidal and antifungal chemicals produced by plants: A review. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, **10** (4), 325-347.

Full Text: [2012\Env Che Let10, 325.pdf](2012/Env%20Che%20Let10,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Leaf-cutting ants of the Attini tribe are a major pest of agricultural and forestry productions in the New World. Economic losses caused by these ants were estimated at several million dollars per year. These ants need to live in symbiosis with a basidiomycete fungus. Due to their mutualistic interaction with the symbiotic fungus, management of Attini ants can be done with insecticides or fungicides or both. So far, synthetic pesticides were the main control means, albeit with negative effects on the environment. Very few studies describe alternative methods for the control of leaf-cutting ants such as the use of insecticidal and fungicidal plant extracts. There is therefore a need of knowledge on phytochemicals and plants that could be used as insecticides and fungicides. Here, we review chemicals of plant origin and species with insecticidal and fungicidal activities. We establish a list of plants and phytochemicals that could manage leaf-cutting ants and also other insects, notably insects that use fungus-based agriculture. An exhaustive literature search of 1965 references from 1923 to 2010 was conducted using scientific databases, chemical databases, botanical databases, and books to identify published papers related to insecticidal and fungicidal chemical compounds stemmed from plant species. The major points are the following: (1) 119 and 284 chemicals have been cited in the literature for their insecticidal and fungicidal activities, respectively; (2) 656 and 1,064 plant species have significant insecticidal and fungicidal activities, respectively; (3) 3 main chemical classes were most cited for these activities: alkaloids, phenolics, and terpenoids; (4) 20 interesting chemicals with the both insecticidal and fungicidal activities were found; and (5) 305 plant species containing these chemicals were cited. To conclude, 20 chemicals: caryophyllene oxide, cinnamaldehyde, eugenol, helenalin, linalool, menthone, myristicin, pulegone, thymol, anethole, anisaldehyde, elemicin, isopimpinellin, plumbagin, podophyllotoxin, psoralen, xanthotoxin, anonaine, solamargine, and tomatine; two main plant families, Lamiaceae and Apiaceae; and 17 species of these families were particularly interesting for the management of leaf-cutting ants.

Keywords: Acromyrmex-Subterraneus, Agricultural, Agriculture, Alternative, Antifungal, Attini Ants, Chemical, Chemicals, Cinnamaldehyde, Control, Databases, Effects, Environment, Environmental Chemistry, Essential Oils, Families, Forestry, Formosan Subterranean Termite, Fungicide, Fungus, Green Chemistry, Insecticide, Insecticides, Insects, Integrated Pest Management, Interaction, Knowledge, Leaf-Cutting Ants, Leucoagaricus-Gongylophorus, Linear Furanocoumarins, Literature, Losses, Management, Methods, Natural Pesticides, Natural-Products, Origin, Oxide, Papers, Pesticides, Plant, Plants, Plants Phytochemicals, References, Review, Solanum Glycoalkaloids, Species, Sustainable Agriculture, Symbiotic Fungus

# Title: Environmental Conservation

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Conservation](http://www.cambridge.org/uk/journals/journal_catalogue.asp?historylinks=ALPHA&mnemonic=ENC)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Conserv.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Conserv

ISSN: 0376-8929

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Cambridge Univ Press

Publisher Address: 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.804, 62/126 (1999), Impact Factor 1.283, 32/127 (2000)

? Hicks, C.C., Fitzsimmons, C. and Polunin, N.V.C. (2010), Interdisciplinarity in the environmental sciences: Barriers and frontiers. *Environmental Conservation*, **37** (4), 464-477.

Full Text: [2010\Env Con37, 464.pdf](2010\Env%20Con37,%20464.pdf)

Abstract: Global environmental changes present unprecedented challenges to humans and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The need for interdisciplinary approaches to solve such multidimensional challenges is clear, however less clear is whether current attempts to cross disciplinary boundaries are succeeding. Indeed, efforts to further interdisciplinary approaches remain hampered by failures in assessing their scope and success. Here a set of measures examined the interdisciplinarity of the environmental sciences and tested two literature-based hypotheses: (1) newer and larger disciplines are more interdisciplinary; and (2) interdisciplinary research has lower impact factors than its counterparts. In addition, network analysis was used to map interdisciplinarity and determine the relative extent to which environmental science disciplines draw on alternative disciplinary perspectives. Contrary to expectations, age and size of a discipline had no effect on measures of interdisciplinarity for papers published in 2006, though metrics indicated larger articles and journals were more interdisciplinary. In addition, interdisciplinary research had a greater impact factor than its more strictly disciplinary peers. Network analysis revealed disciplines acting as ‘interdisciplinary frontiers’, bridging critical gaps between otherwise disparate subject areas. Whilst interdisciplinarity is complex, a combination of diversity metrics and network analysis provides valuable preliminary insights for interdisciplinary environmental research policy. The successful promotion of interdisciplinarity is needed to help dispel commonly perceived barriers to interdisciplinarity and create opportunities for such work by increasing the space available for different disciplines to encounter each other. In particular, the networks presented highlight the importance of considering disciplinary functioning within the wider context, to ensure maximum benefit to the scientific community as a whole.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Centrality, Citation Analysis, Complex, Disciplines, Environmental Sciences, Humans, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Impact Measures, Interdisciplinarity, Interdisciplinary Research, Journals, Knowledge, Metrics, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Promotion, Research, Science, Science Metrics, Science Policy, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social Network Analysis, Social-Sciences, Subject Areas, Systems, Transdisciplinary Research

# Title: Environmental Earth Sciences

Full Journal Title: Environmental Earth Sciences

ISO Abbrev. Title: Environ. Earth Sci.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Environ Earth Sci

ISSN: 1866-6280

Issues/Year: 8

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address: 233 Spring St, New York, NY 10013

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.059, 140/205 (2011)

Geosciences, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 1.059, 106/170 (2011)

Water Resources: Impact Factor 1.059, 42/78 (2011)

? Feng, L.H. and Zhou, J. (2013), Trend predictions in water resources using rescaled range (R/S) analysis. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, **68** (8), 2359-2363.

Full Text: [2013\Env Ear Sci68, 2359.pdf](2013/Env%20Ear%20Sci68,%202359.pdf)

Abstract: Based on historical and observational data of wet-and-low water resource changes, this article used the rescaled range (R/S) analysis principle and method to calculate the H Index and establish the relation formula of R(i)/S(i) and i. Based on {x (i) }, and by using the least squares method, a new time series calculation method was proposed which endows the Brownian motion equation with forecasting abilities. This is a new attempt to forecast trend changes of water resources. Utilizing the time series data of water resources in Jinhua City, China, and the Brownian motion equation, aforecast was made of future trends in wet-and-low water resource changes. Satisfactory validation results were obtained, which indicate that this is an effective method for forecasting water resource changes.

Keywords: Analysis, Brazil, Brownian Motion, Calculation, Changes, China, Data, Forecast, Forecasting, Future Trend, h Index, h-Index, Index, Long, Management, Model, Observational, Pluviometric Records, Predictions, R, S Analysis, Region, Resources, Series, Time Series, Trend, Trends, Validation, Water, Water Resource, Water Resources

? Ma, J.P., Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2013), The top-cited wetland articles in science citation index expanded: Characteristics and hotspots. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, **70** (3), 1039-1046.

Full Text: [2013\Env Ear Sci70, 1039.pdf](2013/Env%20Ear%20Sci70,%201039.pdf); [2013\Env Ear Sci-Ma.pdf](2013/Env%20Ear%20Sci-Ma.pdf)

Abstract: The characteristics of wetland research were investigated by a bibliometric analysis of the top-cited wetland-related articles since 1899 based on the Science Citation Index Expanded database. The analyzed aspects included the distribution of journals, and publications by country, institution, and author, with five indicators including total articles, and independent, collaborative, first-author, and corresponding-author articles. Results showed that 188 articles on wetlands have been cited at least 100 times since their publication year to 2011. The most productive stage was 1991-2000, accounting for approximately seven-tenths of the top-cited articles. The US was the leading country, followed distantly by 25 other countries/territories. The US also held primacy in terms of productive institutions. The US Geological Survey ranked first according to the five indicators. The 188 top-cited articles had 637 authors, among whom W.J. Mitsch published the most first-author and corresponding-author articles. Furthermore, substance circulation (especially of carbon), wetland organisms and vegetation, and modeling methodology were the main focuses of wetland research in the past few years. In 2011, wetland organisms and vegetation were the hottest research topics. These results were coincident with a previous study on total publications, and revealed more-specific characteristics and hotspots of wetland research.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Carbon, Carbon-Dioxide, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Index, Classic Articles, Constructed Treatment Wetlands, Country, Database, Degradation, Distribution, First, Index, Indicators, Institutions, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Methane Cycle, Methodology, Model, Modeling, Publication, Publications, Publications By Country, Research, Restoration, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientometrics, Us, Vegetation, Waste-Water Treatment, Web of Science, Wetland, Wetlands

? Qian, F., He, M.C., Song, Y.H., Tysklind, M. and Wu, J.Y. (2015), A bibliometric analysis of global research progress on pharmaceutical wastewater treatment during 1994-2013. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, **73** (9), 4995-5005.

Full Text: [2015\Env Ear Sci73, 4995.pdf](2015/Env%20Ear%20Sci73,%204995.pdf)

Abstract: Pharmaceutical wastewater contains large amounts of high concentration refractory organic intermediates, which have got potential hazards to human health and the environment. It has attracted great attention from the governments, the public and the researchers. In this context, understanding current state of pharmaceutical wastewater treatment research can help guide future research. A bibliometric analysis based on the science citation index expanded from web of science (WoS) was carried out to assess the research pattern and tendencies of pharmaceutical wastewater treatment from 1994 to 2013. Study emphases herein included performance of publication covering annual outputs, mainstream journals, WoS categories, leading countries, institutions, research tendencies and hotspots. The results showed that the annual output of related scientific articles had increased steadily, with approximately 88 % of all articles on pharmaceutical wastewater treatment during 1994-2013 published since 2003. Water research, chemosphere and environmental science and technology were the three most common journals in pharmaceutical wastewater treatment research. The United States takes the dominant position in this field, followed by Spain and Germany. A summary of the most frequently used keywords obtained from words in paper title analysis, author keyword analysis and keywords plus analysis provided the clues to discover current research emphases. The mainstream research related to pharmaceutical wastewater was on wastewater treatment methods and the related contaminants. Adsorption, ozonation and photocatalysis were common treatment techniques and are getting popular. The commonly researched pharmaceutical wastewater contaminants were carbamazepine, diclofenac, ibuprofen, clofibric acid, and triclosan, which have emerged as the frequently studied contaminants in recent years.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Wastewater, Bibliometric, Global Research Trend, SCI-Expanded, Advanced Oxidation Processes, Sewage-Treatment Plants, Science-Citation-Index, Photocatalytic Degradation, Activated Carbon, Clofibric Acid, Aquatic Environment, Aqueous-Solution, Emerging Contaminants, Macrolide Antibiotics

# Title: Environmental and Experimental Botany

Full Journal Title: [Environmental and Experimental Botany](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5022&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d99a0023d11e38004c38d3f4b81adbdf)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Harper, J.A. (1991), Editor’s invited review: Reference accuracy in environmental and experimental botany. *Environmental and Experimental Botany*, **31** (4), 379-380.

Full Text: [E\Env Exp Bot31, 379.pdf](E\Env%20Exp%20Bot31,%20379.pdf)

Miller, M.W. (1996), My last on the accuracy of reference citations (or, the agony/ecstasy processes — reader’s choice!). *Environmental and Experimental Botany*, **36** (4), 361-363.

Full Text: [E\Env Exp Bot36, 361.pdf](E\Env%20Exp%20Bot36,%20361.pdf)

# Title: Environmental Hazards-Human and Policy Dimensions

Full Journal Title: Environmental Hazards-Human and Policy Dimensions

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Boyer-Villemaire, U., Benavente, J., Cooper, J.A.G. and Bernatchez, P. (2014), Analysis of power distribution and participation in sustainable natural hazard risk governance: A call for active participation. *Environmental Hazards-Human and Policy Dimensions*, **13** (1), 38-57.

Full Text: [2014\Env Haz-Hum Pol Dim13, 38.pdf](2014/Env%20Haz-Hum%20Pol%20Dim13,%2038.pdf)

Abstract: The distribution of decisional power and ability of local communities to participate in natural hazard risk governance (NHRG) are critical success factors for sustainable development. This article assesses the evolution of power distribution and participation at the local level in NHRG using bibliometric and international discourse analysis. The results show that participation-related concepts are underrepresented in NHRG, compared to environmental resource management and community & livelihood development fields of research. This implies the existence of societal/community barriers that impede the development of a sustainable paradigm in NHRG. In addition, when present, participation is mostly passive (non-decisional), a finding also observed in the representation of these concepts in the international discourse of United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). For sustainable NHRG, it is necessary to have explicit targets of authentic and long-term support for active community involvement with a planned share of power. This prescription is supported by unequivocal references in the recent (2010-2011) international discourse of UNISDR.

Keywords: Analysis, Barriers, Bibliometric, Community, Community Involvement, Development, Disaster, Discourse, Distribution, Environmental, Evolution, Governance, Hazard, International, Local, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Natural, Paradigm, Participation, Power, Prescription, Recent, Reduction, References, Representation, Research, Resource Management, Risk, Strategy, Support, Sustainable, Sustainable Development

# Title: Environmental Health

Full Journal Title: Environmental Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Katsouyanni, K. (2008), Collaborative research: Accomplishments & potential. *Environmental Health*, **7**, Article Number: 3.

Full Text: [2008\Env Hea7, 3.pdf](2008\Env%20Hea7,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Although a substantial part of scientific research is collaborative and increasing globalization will probably lead to its increase, very few studies actually investigate the advantages, disadvantages, experiences and lessons learned from collaboration. In environmental epidemiology interdisciplinary collaboration is essential and the contrasting geographical patterns in exposure and disease make multi-location projects essential. This paper is based on a presentation given at the Annual Conference of the International Society for Environmental Epidemiology, Paris 2006, and is attempting to initiate a discussion on a framework for studying collaborative research. A review of the relevant literature showed that indeed collaborative research is rising, in some countries with impressive rates. However, there are substantial differences between countries in their outlook, need and respect for collaboration. In many situations collaborative publications receive more citations than those based on national authorship. The European Union is the most important host of collaborative research, mainly driven by the European Commission through the Framework Programmes. A critical assessment of the tools and trends of collaborative networks under FP6, showed that there was a need for a critical revision, which led to changes in FP7. In conclusion, it is useful to study the characteristics of collaborative research and set targets for the future. The added value for science and for the researchers involved may be assessed. The motivation for collaboration could be increased in the more developed countries. Particular ways to increase the efficiency and interaction in interdisciplinary and intercultural collaboration may be developed. We can work towards “the principles of collaborative research” in Environmental Epidemiology.

Keywords: Scientific Collaboration, Co-Authorship

? Regel, S.J. and Achermann, P. (2011), Cognitive performance measures in bioelectromagnetic research: Critical evaluation and recommendations. *Environmental Health*, **10**, Article Number: 10.

Full Text: [2011\Env Hea10, 10.pdf](2011\Env%20Hea10,%2010.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The steady increase of mobile phone USAge has led to a rising concern about possible adverse health effects of radio frequency electromagnetic field (RF EMF) exposure at intensities even below the existing safety limits. Accumulating evidence suggests that pulse-modulated RF EMF may alter brain physiology. Yet, whereas effects on the human electroencephalogram in waking and sleep have repeatedly been shown in recent years, results on cognitive performance are inconsistent. Methods: This review compares 41 provocation studies regarding the effects of RF EMF exposure similar to mobile telephones on cognitive performance measures in humans. The studies were identified via systematic searches of the databases Pub Med and ISI Web of Science and were published in peer-reviewed journals between 1998 and the end of 2009. Results: Based on a critical discussion within the scope of methodological standards it is concluded that state-of-the-art-methods in bio-electromagnetic research on RF EMF effects and cognition have neither been specified nor fully implemented over the last 10-11 years. The lack of a validated tool, which reliably assesses changes in cognitive performance caused by RF EMF exposure, may contribute to the current inconsistencies in outcomes. The high variety of findings may also be due to methodological issues such as differences in sample size and the composition of study groups, experimental design, exposure setup as well as the exposure conditions, and emphasizes the need for a standardized protocol in bioelectromagnetic research. Conclusions: At present, no underlying biological mechanism has been identified which mediates the effects on brain functioning as observed in electroencephalographic (EEG) studies. A future aim must be to identify this mechanism as well as a reliable exposure protocol in order to gain more insights into possible behavioral and related health consequences of high-frequency EMF exposure.

Keywords: Affects Human Sleep, Auditory Memory Task, Brain, Cellular Phones, Cerebral-Blood-Flow, Cognition, Critical, Databases, Evaluation, Event-Related Potentials, Frequency, Human, Human Attention, Humans, Inconsistencies, ISI, Journals, Mechanism, Methods, Mobile Phone Exposure, Outcomes, Performance, Protocol, Pub Med, Radiofrequency Electromagnetic-Fields, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Slow Brain Potentials, Standards, Systematic, Web of Science, Working-Memory

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Full Text: [2011\Env Hea10, 96.pdf](2011\Env%20Hea10,%2096.pdf)

Abstract: Background: While environmental research addresses scientific questions of possible societal relevance, it is unclear to what degree research focuses on environmental chemicals in need of documentation for risk assessment purposes. Methods: In a bibliometric analysis, we used SciFinder to extract Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers for chemicals addressed by publications in the 78 major environmental science journals during 2000-2009. The Web of Science was used to conduct title searches to determine long-term trends for prominent substances and substances considered in need of research attention. Results: The 119,636 journal articles found had 760,056 CAS number links during 2000-2009. The top-20 environmental chemicals consisted of metals, (chlorinated) biphenyls, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, benzene, and ethanol and contributed 12% toward the total number of links-Each of the top-20 substances was covered by 2,000-10,000 articles during the decade. The numbers for the 10-year period were similar to the total numbers of pre-2000 articles on the same chemicals. However, substances considered a high priority from a regulatory viewpoint, due to lack of documentation, showed very low publication rates. The persistence in the scientific literature of the top-20 chemicals was only weakly related to their publication in journals with a high impact factor, but some substances achieved high citation rates. Conclusions: The persistence of some environmental chemicals in the scientific literature may be due to a ‘Matthew’ principle of maintaining prominence for the very reason of having been well researched. Such bias detracts from the societal needs for documentation on less well known environmental hazards, and it may also impact negatively on the potentials for innovation and discovery in research.

Keywords: Abstract, Analysis, Assessment, Attention, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chemicals, Citation, Documentation, Environmental, Environmental Research, Environmental Science, Ethanol, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Innovation, Journal, Journals, Literature, Low, Matthew Effect, Metals, Methods, Persistence, Priority, Publication, Publications, Research, Risk, Risk Assessment, Science, Scientific Literature, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Env Hea14, 29.pdf](2015/Env%20Hea14,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: Determining the role of weather in waterborne infections is a priority public health research issue as climate change is predicted to increase the frequency of extreme precipitation and temperature events. To document the current knowledge on this topic, we performed a literature review of analytical research studies that have combined epidemiological and meteorological data in order to analyze associations between extreme precipitation or temperature and waterborne disease. A search of the databases Ovid MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCOPUS and Web of Science was conducted, using search terms related to waterborne infections and precipitation or temperature. Results were limited to studies published in English between January 2001 and December 2013. Twenty-four articles were included in this review, predominantly from Asia and North-America. Four articles used waterborne outbreaks as study units, while the remaining articles used number of cases of waterborne infections. Results presented in the different articles were heterogeneous. Although most of the studies identified a positive association between increased precipitation or temperature and infection, there were several in which this association was not evidenced. A number of articles also identified an association between decreased precipitation and infections. This highlights the complex relationship between precipitation or temperature driven transmission and waterborne disease. We encourage researchers to conduct studies examining potential effect modifiers, such as the specific type of microorganism, geographical region, season, type of water supply, water source or water treatment, in order to assess how they modulate the relationship between heavy rain events or temperature and waterborne disease. Addressing these gaps is of primary importance in order to identify the areas where action is needed to minimize negative impact of climate change on health in the future.

Keywords: Articles, Asia, Assessing, Association, Cholera, Climate, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Data, Databases, Disease, Diseases, Embase, English, Events, From, Gastrointestinal Illness, Health, Health Research, Impact, Infection, Infections, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Mar, Medline, Meteorological Data, Microorganism, Negative, New-Zealand, North America, Outbreaks, Paratyphoid Fever, Potential, Precipitation, Primary, Public, Public Health, Public Health Research, Rainfall, Rainfall, Region, Research, Researchers, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Role, Science, Scopus, Season, Source, Temperature, Topic, Transmission, Treatment, Variability, Water, Water Supply, Water Treatment, Waterborne Infection, Weather, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Environmental Health Perspectives

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Health Perspectives](http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=253); [Environmental Health Perspectives](http://www.jstor.org/browse/00916765/.91-.100?frame=noframe&userID=8c7fb148@isu.edu.tw/01c0a83474005025153&dpi=3&config=jstor)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Health Perspect.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Health Perspect

ISSN: 0091-6765

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: US Dept Health Human Sciences Public Health Science

Publisher Address: Natl Inst Health, Natl Inst Environmental Health Sciences, PO Box 12233, RE

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 2.469, 5/126 (1999), Impact Factor 3.033, 4/127 (2000); Impact Factor 5.342, 1/140 (2005)

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 2.469, 9/85 (1999), Impact Factor 3.033, 6/89 (2000); Impact Factor 5.342, 1/99 (2005)

? Quandt, S.A., Hernández-Valero, M.A., Grzywacz, J.G., Hovey, J.D., Gonzales, M. and Arcury, T.A. (2006), Workplace, household, and personal predictors of pesticide exposure for farmworkers. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **114** (6), 943-952.

Full Text: [2006\Env Hea Per114, 943.pdf](2006\Env%20Hea%20Per114,%20943.pdf)

Abstract: In this article we identify factors potentially associated with pesticide exposure among farmworkers, grade the evidence in the peer-reviewed literature for such associations, and propose a minimum set of measures necessary to understand farmworker risk for pesticide exposure. Data sources we reviewed included MEDLINE, Science Citation index, Social Science Citation index, PsycINFO, and AGRICOLA databases. Data extraction was restricted to those articles that reported primary data collection and analysis published in 1990 or later. We read and summarized evidence for pesticide exposure associations. For data synthesis, articles were graded by type of evidence for association of risk factor with pesticide exposure as follows: 1 = association demonstrated in farmworkers; 2 = association demonstrated in nonfarmworker sample; 3 = plausible association proposed for farmworkers; or 4 = association plausible but not published for farmworkers. of more than 80 studies we identified, only a third used environmental or biomarker evidence to document farmworker exposure to pesticides. Summaries of articles were compiled by level of evidence and presented in tabular form. A minimum list of data to be collected in farmworker pesticide studies was derived from these evidence tables. Despite ongoing concern about pesticide exposure of farmworkers and their families, relatively few studies have tried to test directly the association of behavioral and environmental factors with pesticide exposure in this population. Future studies should attempt to use similar behavioral, environmental, and psychosocial measures to build a body of evidence with which to better understand the risk factors for pesticide exposure among farmworkers.

Keywords: Agricultural Community, Agricultural Workers, Central Washington-State, Citation, Databases, Farm-Workers, Folk Belief, Health, Lawn Applications, Literature, Migrant, North-Carolina, Perceptions, Personal Protective Equipment, Preschool-Children, Psychosocial Stressors, Safety, Safety Behavior

? Edwards, T.M. and Myers, J.P. (2007), Environmental exposures and gene regulation in disease etiology. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **115** (9), 1264-1270.

Full Text: [2007\Env Hea Per115, 1264.pdf](2007\Env%20Hea%20Per115,%201264.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Health or disease is shaped for all individuals by interactions between their genes and environment. Exactly how the environment changes gene expression and how this can lead to disease are being explored in a fruitful new approach to environmental health research, representative studies of which are reviewed here. DATA SOURCES: We searched Web of Science and references of relevant publications to understand the diversity of gene regulatory mechanisms affected by environmental exposures with disease implications. DATA SYNTHESIS: Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, air pollutants, industrial chemicals, heavy metals, hormones, nutrition, and behavior can change gene expression through a broad array of gene regulatory mechanisms. Mechanisms include regulation of gene translocation, histone modifications, DNA methylation, DNA repair, transcription, RNA stability, alternative RNA splicing, protein degradation, gene copy number, and transposon activation. Furthermore, chemically induced changes in gene regulation are associated with serious and complex human diseases, including cancer, diabetes and obesity, infertility, respiratory diseases, allergies, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson and Alzheimer diseases. One of the best-studied areas of gene regulation is epigenetics, especially DNA methylation. Our examples of environmentally induced changes in DNA methylation are presented in the context of early development, when methylation patterns are initially laid down. This approach highlights the potential role for altered DNA methylation in fetal origins of adult disease and inheritance of acquired genetic change. CONCLUSIONS: The reviewed studies indicate that genetic predisposition for disease is best predicted in the context of environmental exposures. Second, the genetic mechanisms investigated in these studies offer new avenues for risk assessment research. Finally, we are likely to witness dramatic improvements in human health, and reductions in medical costs, if environmental pollution is decreased.

Keywords: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin TCDD, Activator Messenger-RNA, Adult, Airway Epithelial-Cells, Alpha-Synuclein, Alzheimer, Assessment, Cancer, Chemicals, Costs, Development, Diabetes, Diesel Exhaust Particles, Disease, Disease Risk, DNA, DNA Methylation, Drug Resistance, Endocrine Disruption, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Research, Epigenetics, Escherichia-Coli, Etiology, Fetal Origins of Adult Disease, Gene Expression, Gene Regulation, Genetic, Health, Heavy Metals, Human, Induced, Lead, Medical, Nutrition, Obesity, Parkinsons-Disease, Pollutants, Primordial Germ-Cells, Prostate-Cancer, Publications, Research, Risk, Risk Assessment, Rna, Science, Smooth-Muscle-Cells, Susceptibility, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2008\Env Hea Per116, 278.pdf](2008\Env%20Hea%20Per116,%20278.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Unreclaimed mine tailings sites are a worldwide problem, with thoUSAnds of unvegetated, exposed tailings piles presenting a source of contamination for nearby communities. Tailings disposal sites in and and semiarid environments are especially subject to eolian dispersion and water erosion. Phytostabilization, the use of plants for in situ stabilization of tailings and metal contaminants, is a feasible alternative to costly remediation practices. In this review we emphasize considerations for phytostabilization of mine tailings in and and semiarid environments, as well as issues impeding its long-term success. DATA SOURCES: We reviewed literature addressing mine closures and revegetation of mine tailings, along with publications evaluating plant ecology, microbial ecology, and soil properties of mine tailings. DATA EXTRACTION: Data were extracted from peer-reviewed articles and books identified in Web of Science and Agricola databases, and publications available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the United Nations Environment Programme. DATA SYNTHESIS: Harsh climatic conditions in and and semiarid environments along with the innate properties of mine tailings require specific considerations. Plants suitable for phytostabilization must be native, be drought-, salt-, and metal-tolerant, and should limit shoot metal accumulation. Factors for evaluating metal accumulation and toxicity issues are presented. Also reviewed are aspects of implementing phytostabilization, including plant growth stage, amendments, irrigation, and evaluation. CONCLUSIONS: Phytostabilization of mine tailings is a promising remedial technology but requires farther research to identify factors affecting its long-term success by expanding knowledge of suitable plant species and mine tailings chemistry in ongoing field trials.

Keywords: Arid, Community Structure, Contaminated Soils, Databases, Erosion, Evaluation, Extraction, Growth, Knowledge, Literature, Metal Accumulation, Mine Tailings, New-Mexico, New-Zealand, Phytostabilization, Plant, Plant Establishment, Plants, Publications, Remediation, Research, Revegetation, Revegetation, Review, Science, Semiarid, Success, Toxicity, Vegetation Establishment, Wastes, Web of Science

? Engel-Cox, J.A., Van Houten, B., Phelps, J. and Rose, S.W. (2008), Conceptual model of comprehensive research metrics for improved human health and environment. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **116** (5), 583-592.

Full Text: [2008\Env Hea Per116, 583.pdf](2008\Env%20Hea%20Per116,%20583.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Federal, state, and private research agencies and organizations have faced increasing administrative and public demand for performance measurement. Historically, performance measurement predominantly consisted of near-term outputs measured through bibliometrics. The recent focus is on accountability for investment based on long-term outcomes. Developing measurable outcome-based metrics for research programs has been particularly challenging, because of difficulty linking research results to spatially and temporally distant outcomes. Our objective in this review is to build a logic model and associated metrics through which to measure the contribution of environmental health research programs to improvements in human health, the environment, and the economy. DATA SOURCES: We used expert input and literature research on research impact assessment. DATA EXTRACTION: With these sources, we developed a logic model that defines the components and linkages between extramural environmental health research grant programs and the outputs and outcomes related to health and social welfare, environmental quality and sustainability, economics, and quality of life. DATA SYNTHESIS: The logic model focuses on the environmental health research portfolio of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Division of Extramural Research and Training. The model delineates pathways for contributions by five types of institutional partners in the research process: NIEHS, other government (federal, state, and local) agencies, grantee institutions, business and industry, and community partners. CONCLUSIONS: The model is being applied to specific NIEHS research applications and the broader research community. We briefly discuss two examples and discuss the strengths and limits of outcome-based evaluation of research programs.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometrics, Children, Conceptual Model Development, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Research, Epidemiologic Evidence, Evaluation, Impact, Literature, Measurement, Metrics Development, Mortality, Particulate Air-Pollution, Performance Measurement, Quality, Research, Research Impact Evaluation, Research Results

? Segura, P.A., Francois, M., Gagnon, C. and Sauve, S. (2009), Review of the occurrence of anti-infectives in contaminated wastewaters and natural and drinking waters. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **117** (5), 675-684.

Full Text: [2009\Env Hea Per117, 675.pdf](2009\Env%20Hea%20Per117,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Anti-infectives are constantly discharged at trace levels in natural waters near urban centers and agricultural areas. They represent a cause for concern because of their potential contribution to the spread of anti-infective resistance in bacteria and other effects on aquatic biota. We compiled data on the occurrence of anti-infectives published in the last 24 years in environmental water matrices. The collected information was then compared with the available ecotoxicologic values to evaluate potential environmental concerns. DATA SOURCES: We used Web of Science and Google Scholar to search for articles published in peer-reviewed journals written in the English language since 1984. DATA EXTRACTION: Information on compound concentrations in wastewaters and natural and drinking waters, the source of contamination, country of provenance of the samples, year of publication, limits of quantification, and method of analysis was extracted. DATA SYNTHESIS: From the 126 different Substances analyzed in environmental waters, 68 different parent compounds and 10 degradation products or metabolites have been quantified to date. Environmental concentrations vary from about 10(-1) to 10(9) ng/L, depending on the compound, the matrix, and the source of contamination. CONCLUSIONS: Detrimental effects of anti-infectives on aquatic microbiota are possible with the constant exposure of sensitive species. Indirect impact on human health cannot be ruled out when considering the potential contribution of high anti-infective concentrations to the spreading of antiinfective resistance in bacteria.

Keywords: Analysis, Antibacterials, Antibiotics, Antimicrobials, Aquatic Environment, Aquatic Environment, Bacteria, Contribution, Drinking Water, Environmental, Extraction, Google Scholar, Groundwater, Human, Impact, Information, Journals, Liquid-Chromatography, Metabolites, National Reconnaissance, Parent, Personal Care Products, Pharmaceutically Active Compounds, Production Waste-Water, Publication, Resistance, Review, Science, Solid-Phase Extraction, Surface Water, Swine Production Facilities, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Tetracycline Resistance Genes, Urban, Wastewater, Web of Science

? Segura, P.A., Francois, M., Gagnon, C. and Sauve, S. (2009), Review of the occurrence of anti-infectives in contaminated wastewaters and natural and drinking waters. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **117** (5), 675-684.

Full Text: [2009\Env Hea Per117, 675.pdf](2009\Env%20Hea%20Per117,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Anti-infectives are constantly discharged at trace levels in natural waters near urban centers and agricultural areas. They represent a cause for concern because of their potential contribution to the spread of anti-infective resistance in bacteria and other effects on aquatic biota. We compiled data on the occurrence of anti-infectives published in the last 24 years in environmental water matrices. The collected information was then compared with the available ecotoxicologic values to evaluate potential environmental concerns. DATA SOURCES: We used Web of Science and Google Scholar to search for articles published in peer-reviewed journals written in the English language since 1984. DATA EXTRACTION: Information on compound concentrations in wastewaters and natural and drinking waters, the source of contamination, country of provenance of the samples, year of publication, limits of quantification, and method of analysis was extracted. DATA SYNTHESIS: From the 126 different Substances analyzed in environmental waters, 68 different parent compounds and 10 degradation products or metabolites have been quantified to date. Environmental concentrations vary from about 10(-1) to 10(9) ng/L, depending on the compound, the matrix, and the source of contamination. CONCLUSIONS: Detrimental effects of anti-infectives on aquatic microbiota are possible with the constant exposure of sensitive species. Indirect impact on human health cannot be ruled out when considering the potential contribution of high anti-infective concentrations to the spreading of antiinfective resistance in bacteria.

Keywords: Analysis, Antibacterials, Antibiotics, Antimicrobials, Aquatic Environment, Aquatic Environment, Bacteria, Contribution, Drinking Water, Environmental, Extraction, Google Scholar, Groundwater, Human, Impact, Information, Journals, Liquid-Chromatography, Metabolites, National Reconnaissance, Parent, Personal Care Products, Pharmaceutically Active Compounds, Production Waste-Water, Publication, Resistance, Review, Science, Solid-Phase Extraction, Surface Water, Swine Production Facilities, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Tetracycline Resistance Genes, Urban, Wastewater, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Env Hea Per117, 1147.pdf](2009\Env%20Hea%20Per117,%201147.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In the past 15 years, asthma prevalence has increased and is disproportionately distributed among children, minorities, and low-income persons. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Division of Extramural Research and Training developed a framework to measure the scientific and health impacts of its extramural asthma research to improve the scientific basis for reducing the health effects of asthma. OBJECTIVES: Here we apply the framework to characterize the NIEHS asthma portfolio’s impact in terms of publications, clinical applications of findings, community interventions, and technology developments. METHODS: A logic model was tailored to inputs, outputs, and outcomes of the NIEHS asthma portfolio. Data from existing National Institutes of Health (NIH) databases are used, along with publicly available bibliometric data and structured elicitation of expert judgment. RESULTS: NIEHS is the third largest source of asthma-related research grant funding within the NIH between 1975 and 2005, after the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Much of NIEHS-funded asthma research focuses on basic research, but results are often published in journals focused on clinical investigation, increasing the likelihood that the work is moved into practice along the “bench to bedside” continuum. NIEHS support has led to key breakthroughs in scientific research concerning susceptibility to asthma, environmental conditions that heighten asthma symptoms, and cellular mechanisms that may be involved in treating asthma. CONCLUSIONS: If gaps and limitations in publicly available data receive adequate attention, further linkages can be demonstrated between research activities and public health improvements. This logic model approach to research impact assessment demonstrates that it is possible to conceptualize program components, mine existing databases, and begin to show longer-term impacts of program results. The next challenges will be to modify current data structures, improve the linkages among relevant databases, incorporate as much electronically available data as possible, and determine how to improve the quality and health impact of the science that we support.

Keywords: Assessment, Asthma, Care, Children, Children, Community, Evaluation Methodology, Health Impact Analysis, Minorities, Outcomes, Policy, Public Health, Publications, Pulmonary Organ Systems, Disease Processes, Quality, Research, Sciences, Scientific Research, Susceptible Populations

? Karn, B., Kuiken, T. and Otto, M. (2009), Nanotechnology and in situ remediation: A review of the benefits and potential risks. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **117** (12), 1823-1831.

Full Text: [2009\Env Hea Per117, 1823.pdf](2009\Env%20Hea%20Per117,%201823.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Although industrial sectors involving semiconductors; memory and storage technologies; display, optical, and photonic technologies; energy; biotechnology; and health care produce the most products that contain nanomaterials, nanotechnology is also used as an environmental technology to protect the environment through pollution prevention, treatment, and clean up. In this review, we focus on environmental cleanup and provide a background and overview of current practice; research findings; societal issues; potential environment, health, and safety implications; and future directions for nanoremediation. We do not present an exhaustive review of chemistry/engineering methods of the technology but rather an introduction and summary of the applications of nanotechnology in remediation. We also discuss nanoscale zero-valent iron in detail. DATA SOURCES: We searched the Web of Science for research studies and accessed recent publicly available reports from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies and organizations that addressed the applications and implications associated with nanoremediation techniques. We also conducted personal interviews with practitioners about specific site remediations. DATA SYNTHESIS: We aggregated information from 45 sites, a representative portion of the total projects under way, to show nanomaterials used, types of pollutants addressed, and organizations responsible for each site. CONCLUSIONS: Nanoremediation has the potential not only to reduce the overall costs of cleaning up large-scale contaminated sites but also to reduce cleanup time, eliminate the need for treatment and disposal of contaminated soil, and reduce some contaminant concentrations to near zero-all in situ. Proper evaluation of nanoremediation, particularly full-scale ecosystem-wide studies, needs to be conducted to prevent any potential adverse environmental impacts.

Keywords: Biotechnology, C-60, Costs, Ecotoxicology, Engineered Nanoparticles, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Implications, Environmental Technology, Evaluation, Field, Hazardous Wastes, Health Care, Information, Iron, Memory, Nanoremediation, Nanoscale Iron Particles, Nanotechnology, Overview, Pollutants, Practice, Prevention, Remediation, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Suspensions, Toxicity, Transport, Treatment, Waste Sites, Water, Web of Science, Zero-Valent Iron, Zero-Valent Iron, Zerovalent Iron

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Full Text: [2010\Env Hea Per118, 1146.pdf](2010\Env%20Hea%20Per118,%201146.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Recent articles have advocated for the use of qualitative methods in environmental health research. Qualitative research uses nonnumeric data to understand people’s opinions, motives, understanding, and beliefs about events or phenomena. OBJECTIVE: In this analysis of the literature, I report the use of qualitative methods and data in the study of the relationship between environmental exposures and human health. DATA SOURCES: A primary search on ISI Web of Knowledge/ Web of Science for peer-reviewed journal articles dated from 1991 through 2008 included the following three terms: qualitative, environ\*, and health. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are described. DATA EXTRACTION: Searches resulted in 3,155 records. Data were extracted and findings of articles analyzed to determine where and by whom qualitative environmental health research is conducted and published, the types of methods and analyses used in qualitative studies of environmental health, and the types of information qualitative data contribute to environmental health. DATA SYNTHESIS: Ninety-one articles met inclusion criteria. These articles were published in 58 different journals, with a maximum of eight for a single journal. The results highlight a diversity of disciplines and techniques among researchers who used qualitative methods to study environmental health, with most studies relying on one-on-one interviews. Details of the analyses were absent from a large number of studies. Nearly all of the studies identified increased scientific understanding of lay perceptions of environmental health exposures. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS: Qualitative data are published in traditionally quantitative environmental health studies to a limited extent. However, this analysis demonstrates the potential of qualitative data to improve understanding of complex exposure pathways, including the influence of social factors on environmental health, and health outcomes.

Keywords: Air-Pollution, Analysis, Anthropology, Breast-Cancer, Community, Environmental, Environmental Epidemiology, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Research, Extraction, Focus Groups, Health, Health Outcomes, Human, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Literature, Mixed Methods, Outcomes, Parents Perceptions, Participatory Research, Participatory Research, Perceptions, Pesticide Exposure, Physical-Activity, Primary, Qualitative Methods, Quantitative, Research, Researchers, Risk-Factors, Science, Social, Sociology, Theory, Urban-Industrial Neighborhood, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Env Hea Per118, 1676.pdf](2010\Env%20Hea%20Per118,%201676.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cadmium exposure has been inconsistently related to blood pressure. OBJECTIVES: We updated and reevaluated the evidence regarding the relationships of blood cadmium (BCd) and urine cadmium (UCd) with blood pressure (BP) and hypertension (HTN) in nonoccupationally exposed populations. DATA SOURCES and EXTRACTION: We searched PUBMED and Web of Science for articles on BCd or UCd and BP or HTN in nonoccupationally exposed populations and extracted information from studies that provided sufficient data on population, smoking status, exposure, outcomes, and design. DATA SYNTHESIS: Twelve articles met inclusion criteria: eight provided data adequate for comparison, and five reported enough data for meta-analysis. Individual studies reported significant positive associations between BCd and systolic BP (SBP) among nonsmoking women [beta = 3.14 mmHg per 1 mu g/L untransformed BCd; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.14-6.14] and among premenopaUSAl women (beta = 4.83 mmHg per 1 nmol/L log-transformed BCd; 95% CI, 0.17-9.49), and between BCd and diastolic BP (DBP) among women (beta = 1.78 mmHg comparing BCd in the 90th and 10th percentiles; 95% CI, 0.64-2.92) and among premenopaUSAl women (beta = 3.84 mmHg per 1 nmol/L log-transformed BCd; 95% CI, 0.86-6.82). Three meta-analyses, each of three studies, showed positive associations between BCd and SBP (p = 0.006) and DBP (p < 0.001) among women, with minimal heterogeneity (I(2) = 3%), and a significant inverse association between UCd and HTN among men and women, with substantial heterogeneity (I(2) = 80%). CONCLUSION: Our results suggest a positive association between BCd and BP among women; the results, however, are inconclusive because of the limited number of representative population-based studies of never-smokers. Associations between UCd and HTN suggest inverse relationships, but inconsistent outcome definitions limit interpretation. We believe a longitudinal study is merited.

Keywords: Association, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cadmium, Definitions, Extraction, Health, Homocysteine, Hypertension, Information, Interpretation, Lead, Masked Hypertension, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Occupational Exposure, Outcome, Outcomes, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, Population, Pressure, Pubmed, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Smoking, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urine, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2011\Env Hea Per119, 431.pdf](2011\Env%20Hea%20Per119,%20431.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Electronic waste (e-waste) has been an emerging environmental health issue in both developed and developing countries, but its current management practice may result in unintended developmental neurotoxicity in vulnerable populations. To provide updated information about the scope of the issue, presence of known and suspected neurotoxicants, toxicologic mechanisms, and current data gaps, we conducted this literature review. DATA SOURCES: We reviewed original articles and review papers in PUBMED and Web of Science regarding e-waste toxicants and their potential developmental neurotoxicity. We also searched published reports of intergovernmental and governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations on e-waste production and management practice. DATA EXTRACTION: We focused on the potential exposure to e-waste toxicants in vulnerable populations-that is, pregnant women and developing children-and neurodevelopmental outcomes. In addition, we summarize experimental evidence of developmental neurotoxicity and mechanisms. DATA SYNTHESIS: In developing countries where most informal and primitive e-waste recycling occurs, environmental exposure to lead, cadmium, chromium, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, polychlorinated biphenyls, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is prevalent at high concentrations in pregnant women and young children. Developmental neurotoxicity is a serious concern in these regions, but human studies of adverse effects and potential mechanisms are scarce. The unprecedented mixture of exposure to heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants warrants further studies and necessitates effective pollution control measures. CONCLUSIONS: Pregnant women and young children living close to informal e-waste recycling sites are at risk of possible perturbations of fetus and child neurodevelopment.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Blood Lead, Brominated Flame Retardants, Cadmium, Child, Children, Chromium, Control, Developing Countries, Developmental Neurotoxicity, Dibenzo-p-Dioxins, E-Waste, Environmental, Environmental Health, Environmental Lead-Exposure, Epigenetics, Extraction, Health, Heavy Metals, Human, Information, Lead, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mercury, Outcomes, Oxidative-Stress, Papers, Pollutants, Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers, Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers, Polychlorinated-Biphenyls, Practice, Pregnant Women, Prenatal Exposure, Pubmed, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Thyroid-Hormone Levels, Toxicologic Mechanisms, Vulnerable Populations, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2011\Env Hea Per119, 4A238.pdf](2011\Env%20Hea%20Per119,%204A238.pdf)

Keywords: Paper

? Huang, C.R., Barnett, A.G., Wang, X.M., Vaneckova, P., FitzGerald, G. and Tong, S.L. (2011), Projecting future heat-related mortality under climate change scenarios: A systematic review. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **119** (12), 1681-1690.

Full Text: [2011\Env Hea Per119, 1681.pdf](2011\Env%20Hea%20Per119,%201681.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Heat-related mortality is a matter of great public health concern, especially in the light of climate change. Although many studies have found associations between high temperatures and mortality, more research is needed to project the future impacts of climate change on heat-related mortality. OBJECTIVES: We conducted a systematic review of research and methods for projecting future heat-related mortality under climate change scenarios. DATA SOURCES and EXTRACTION: A literature search was conducted in August 2010, using the electronic databases PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct, Pro Quest, and Web of Science. The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles published in English from January 1980 through July 2010. DATA SYNTHESIS: Fourteen studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Most projections showed that climate change would result in a substantial increase in heat-related mortality. Projecting heat-related mortality requires understanding historical temperature mortality relationships and considering the future changes in climate, population, and acclimatization. Further research is needed to provide a stronger theoretical framework for projections, including a better understanding of socioeconomic development, adaptation strategies, land-use patterns, air pollution, and mortality displacement. CONCLUSIONS: Scenario-based projection research will meaningfully contribute to assessing and managing the potential impacts of climate change on heat-related mortality.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate Change, Databases, Deaths, Development, English, Extraction, Heat Wave, High Ambient-Temperature, Impacts, Journal, Literature, Model Construction, Mortality, Pollution, Projection, Public Health, Public-Health, Pubmed, Research, Review, Scenario, Science, Scopus, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temperature, United-States, US Cities, Warning Systems, Wave, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Env Hea Per120, A263.pdf](2012/Env%20Hea%20Per120,%20A263.pdf)

Keywords: Paper

? Huang, C.R., Barnett, A.G., Wang, X.M., Vaneckova, P., FitzGerald, G. and Tong, S.L. (2011), Projecting future heat-related mortality under climate change scenarios: A systematic review. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, **119** (12), 1681-1690.

Full Text: [2011\Env Hea Per119, 1681.pdf](2011/Env%20Hea%20Per119,%201681.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Heat-related mortality is a matter of great public health concern, especially in the light of climate change. Although many studies have found associations between high temperatures and mortality, more research is needed to project the future impacts of climate change on heat-related mortality. OBJECTIVES: We conducted a systematic review of research and methods for projecting future heat-related mortality under climate change scenarios. DATA SOURCES and EXTRACTION: A literature search was conducted in August 2010, using the electronic databases PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct, Pro Quest, and Web of Science. The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles published in English from January 1980 through July 2010. DATA SYNTHESIS: Fourteen studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Most projections showed that climate change would result in a substantial increase in heat-related mortality. Projecting heat-related mortality requires understanding historical temperature mortality relationships and considering the future changes in climate, population, and acclimatization. Further research is needed to provide a stronger theoretical framework for projections, including a better understanding of socioeconomic development, adaptation strategies, land-use patterns, air pollution, and mortality displacement. CONCLUSIONS: Scenario-based projection research will meaningfully contribute to assessing and managing the potential impacts of climate change on heat-related mortality.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate Change, Databases, Deaths, Development, English, Extraction, Heat Wave, High Ambient-Temperature, Impacts, Journal, Literature, Model Construction, Mortality, Pollution, Projection, Public Health, Public-Health, Pubmed, Research, Review, Scenario, Science, Scopus, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temperature, United-States, US Cities, Warning Systems, Wave, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Env Hea Per121, 1273.pdf](2013/Env%20Hea%20Per121,%201273.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The metabolic disruptor hypothesis postulates that environmental pollutants may be risk factors for metabolic diseases. Because insulin resistance is involved in most metabolic diseases and current health care prevention programs predominantly target insulin resistance or risk factors thereof, a critical analysis of the role of pollutants in insulin resistance might be important for future management of metabolic diseases. OBJECTIVES: We aimed to critically review the available information linking pollutant exposure to insulin resistance and to open the discussion on future perspectives for metabolic disruptor identification and prioritization strategies. METHODS: We searched PubMed and Web of Science for experimental studies reporting on linkages between environmental pollutants and insulin resistance and identified a total of 23 studies as the prime literature. DISCUSSION: Recent studies specifically designed to investigate the effect of pollutants on insulin sensitivity show a potential caUSAtion of insulin resistance. Based on these studies, a summary of viable test systems and end points can be composed, allowing insight into what is missing and what is needed to create a standardized insulin resistance toxicity testing strategy. CONCLUSIONS: It is clear that current research predominantly relies on top-down identification of insulin resistance-inducing metabolic disruptors and that the development of dedicated in vitro or ex vivo screens to allow animal sparing and time- and cost-effective bottom-up screening is a major future research need.

Keywords: Analysis, Background, Care, Conclusions, Cost-Effective, Development, Diseases, Environmental, Evidence, Experimental, Exposure, Health, Health Care, Identification, In Vitro, Information, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Literature, Management, Methods, Objectives, Open, Pollutants, Potential, Prevention, Prioritization, Pubmed, Recent, Reporting, Research, Resistance, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Role, Science, Screening, Sensitivity, Strategy, Systems, Testing, Toxicity, Toxicity Testing, Web of Science

# Title: Environmental Impact Assessment Review

Full Journal Title: Environmental Impact Assessment Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, W. and Zhao, Y. (2015), Bibliometric analysis of global environmental assessment research in a 20-year period. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, **50**, 158-166.

Full Text: [2015\Env Imp Ass Rev50, 158.pdf](2015/Env%20Imp%20Ass%20Rev50,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the samples of 113,468 publications on environmental assessment (EA)from the past 20 years, we used a bibliometric analysis to study the literature in terms of trends of growth, subject categories and journals, international collaboration, geographic distribution of publications, and scientific research issues. By applying thresholds to network centralities, a core group of countries can be distinguished as part of the international collaboration network. A frequently used keywords analysis found that the priority in assessment would gradually change from project environmental impact assessment (EIA) to strategic environmental assessment (SEA). Decision-theoretic approaches (i.e., environmental indicator selection, life cycle assessment, etc.), along with new technologies and methods (i.e., the geographic information system and modeling) have been widely applied in the EA research field over the past 20 years. Hot spots such as “biodiversity” and “climate change” have been emphasized in current EA research, a trend that will likely continue in the future. The h-index has been used to evaluate the research quality among countries all over the world, while the improvement of developing countries’ EA systems is becoming a popular research topic. Our study reveals patterns in scientific outputs and academic collaborations and serves as an altemative and innovative way of revealing global research trends in the EA research field. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aerosol Research, Analysis, Assessment, Author Keywords Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chemistry Research, Citation Analysis, Climate, Collaboration, Collaborations, Developing, Developing Countries, Distribution, Ecological Assessment, Eia, Environmental, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Assessment (Ea), Environmental Impact, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Indicator, Field, From, Geographic Distribution, Geographic Information, Geographic Information System, Global, Growth, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Assessment, Improvement, Indicator, Indicator Selection, Information, International, International Collaboration, Issues, Journals, Keywords Analysis, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle Assessment, Literature, Methods, Modeling, Network, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Research Trends, Research Trends, Rights, Scientific Research, Sea, Selection, Strategic, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment (Sea), Systems, Technologies, Thresholds, Topic, Trend, Trends, Tropical Medicine, World

# Title: Environmental Knowledge Organization and Information Management

Full Journal Title: Environmental Knowledge Organization and Information Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Krull, T. (1995), Some scientometric data about ecological journal publications (from January 91 up to March 94). *Environmental Knowledge Organization and Information Management*, **1** (S), 48-51.

Keywords: Publications

# Title: Environmental Management

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Management](http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/100370/?p=18fc2661ec3a4c7e9cda8ac380ab6ead&pi=0), [Environmental Management](http://www.springeronline.com/sgw/cda/frontpage/0,11855,5-175-70-1040297-0,00.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Manage

ISSN: 0364-152X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.976, 49/126 (1999), Impact Factor 0.822, 64/127 (2000)

? Weston, M.A., Fitzsimons, J.A., Wescott, G., Miller, K.K., Ekanayake, K.B. and Schneider, T. (2014), Bark in the park: A review of domestic dogs in parks. *Environmental Management*, **54** (3), 373-382.

Full Text: [2014\Env Mol Mut54, 373.pdf](2014/Env%20Mol%20Mut54,%20373.pdf)

Abstract: The presence of domestic dogs Canis familiaris in public open spaces is increasingly controversial. In our review of the literature, we located 133 publications of various types (papers, reports etc.) that examine some aspect of dogs in parks and open spaces (50 % focussed solely on dogs). There has been an exponential growth in the cumulative number of articles (R (2) = 0.96; 82 % published since 1997); almost all pertain to temperate latitudes (97 %) and most to the northern hemisphere (62 %). Most articles focus on impacts on wildlife (51 %), zoonotic diseases (17 %), and people’s perceptions regarding dogs (12 %). Articles mostly describe problems associated with dogs, while reports of low compliance with dog regulations are common. We outline six major findings regarding dogs in parks: (1) there is a paucity of information on dogs in parks, particularly in relation to their interactions with wildlife and regarding their management; (2) published studies are mainly restricted to a handful of locations in developed countries; (3) sectors of societies hold different views over the desirability of dogs in parks; (4) the benefits and risks of dogs to humans and park values are poorly documented and known; (5) dogs represent a notable disease risk in some but not all countries; and (6) coastal parks are over-represented in the literature in terms of potential negative impacts. Park managers globally require better information to achieve conservation outcomes from dog management in parks.

Keywords: Articles, Bark, Benefits, Bibliometric, Canine Rabies, Canis Familiaris, Coastal, Compliance, Conservation, Cumulative, Disease, Diseases, Dog, Growth, Humans, Impact, Impacts, Information, Leashing, Literature, Management, New-South-Wales, Open, Open Space, Outcomes, Papers, Perceptions, Plover Thinornis-Rubricollis, Population, Potential, Public, Publications, R, Recreational Disturbance, Regulations, Reserves, Responses, Review, Risk, Risks, Temperate, Urban Parks, Wild Carnivores, Wildlife

# Title: Environmental Policy and Law

Full Journal Title: Environmental Policy and Law

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [1984\Env Pol Law12, 43.pdf](1984\Env%20Pol%20Law12,%2043.pdf)

# Title: Environmental Pollution

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Pollution](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5917&_auth=y&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=4c2db7e1279bb840b26ed46f13e46048)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Pollut.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Pollut

ISSN: 0269-7491

Issues/Year: 10

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.078, 44/126 (1999); Impact Factor 1.121, 40/127 (2000); Impact Factor 2.002, 17/131 (2003); Impact Factor 2.205, 15/134 (2004); Impact Factor 2.451, 17/140 (2005); Impact Factor 3.135, 15/160 (2007)

Notes: JJournal

? Zhu, Y.G., Wang, Z.C. and Manning, W.J. (2007), An analysis of papers published in *Environmental Pollution* in 2006: A continuing pattern of advancement and success. *Environmental Pollution*, **150** (1), 2-4.

Full Text: [2007\Env Pol150, 2.pdf](2007\Env%20Pol150,%202.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Papers, Pattern, Pollution

# Title: Environmental Progress & Sustainable Energy

Full Journal Title: Environmental Progress & Sustainable Energy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mendes, P.A.S., Barros, A.K., d’Avila, L.A. and Antunes, A.M. (2013), Multicriteria mapping of stakeholder preferences for the sustainability of the Brazilian program for biodiesel production and use. *Environmental Progress & Sustainable Energy*, **32** (4), 1262-1270.

Full Text: [2013\Env Pro Sus Ene32, 1262.pdf](2013/Env%20Pro%20Sus%20Ene32,%201262.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this article is to prioritize the factors and alternatives relating to the reference conditions for the biodiesel production chain for the Brazilian Program for Biodiesel Use and Production. Multicriteria mapping of stakeholders’ preferences was used to structure 20 interviews with specialists from Brazil representing three key areas (academy, industry, and regulatory bodies). The methodology started with a review of the literature on the sustainability of the biodiesel production chain based on market data, a review of 138 scientific articles indexed in the CAPES Web of Science database, which were searched using biodiesel and sustainability as keywords, and an analysis of the sustainability criteria used in related legislation and voluntary sustainability initiatives. Next, the reference conditions for the sustainability of the biodiesel production chain were structured, starting with the links and then the factors and their respective impacts and prioritizations given by the stakeholders. The results obtained from all the respondents indicate that the six most critical parameters are: improving the productive capacity of the land, non deforestation, production inputs, land access, engine problems, and land use for food production, which jointly accounted for 55.5% of the total priorities. (c) 2012 American Institute of Chemical Engineers Environ Prog, 32: 1262-1270, 2013.

Keywords: Access, Ahp Technique, Alternatives, Analysis, Article, Biodiesel, Biofuels, Bodies, Brazil, Capacity, Criteria, Data, Database, Decision-Making, Deforestation, Ecology, Energy, Engine, Engineering, Environmental, Food, Impacts, Interviews, Jatropha, Land Use, Land-Use, Legislation, Life-Cycle Assessment, Literature, Mapping, Market, Methodology, Microalgae, Production, Reference, Review, Rio De Janeiro, River, Science, Sciences, Stakeholders, Structure, Sustainability, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Environmental Research

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Research](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6774&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=c5a2cd0e9120dca8dc37e6564aa9310a)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Res

ISSN: 0013-9351

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Academic Press Inc

Publisher Address: 525 B St, Ste 1900, San Diego, CA 92101-4495

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.617, 18/126 (1999), Impact Factor 1.845, 16/127 (2000)

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.617, 29/85(1999), Impact Factor 1.845, 23/89 (2000)

? McGuinn, L.A., Ghazarian, A.A., Ellison, G.L., Harvey, C.E., Kaefer, C.M. and Reid, B.C. (2012), Cancer and environment: Definitions and misconceptions. *Environmental Research*, **112**, 230-234.

Full Text: [2012\Env Res112, 230.pdf](2012\Env%20Res112,%20230.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Scientific evidence supports an association between environmental exposures and cancer. However, a reliable estimate for the proportion of cancers attributable to environmental factors is currently unavailable. This may be related to the varying definitions of the term “environment.” The current review aims to determine how the reporting of the definition of the environment and of the estimates of environmentally attributable risks have changed over the past 50 years. Methods: A systematic literature search was performed to retrieve all relevant publications relating to the environment and cancer from January 1960 to December 2010 using PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, and Web of Science. Definitions of the environment and environmentally attributable risks for cancer were extracted from each relevant publication. Results: The search resulted in 261 relevant publications. We found vast discrepancies in the definition of the environment, ranging from broad (including lifestyle factors, occupational exposures, pollutants, and other non-genetic factors) to narrow (including air, water, and soil pollutants). Reported environmentally attributable risk estimates ranged from 1% to 100%. Conclusions: Our findings emphasize the discrepancies in reporting environmental caUSAtion of cancer and the limits of inference in interpreting environmentally attributable risk estimates. Rather than achieving consensus on a single definition for the environment, we suggest the focus be on achieving transparency for any environmentally attributable risks. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Association, Cancer, CaUSAtion, Definitions, Embase, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Exposures, Environmental Health Risks, Epidemiology, Epidemiology, Finland, Literature, Methods, Occupational, Pollutants, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk-Assessment, Science, Scopus, Soil, Systematic, Water, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2014\Env Res132, 156.pdf](2014/Env%20Res132,%20156.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Oral exposure to inorganic arsenic (iAs) is associated with adverse health effects. Epidemiological studies suggest differences in susceptibility to these health effects, possibly due to genotypic variation. Genetic polymorphisms in iAs metabolism could lead to increased susceptibility by altering urinary iAs metabolite concentrations. Objective: To examine the impact of genotypic polymorphisms on iAs metabolism. Methods: We screened 360 publications from PubMed and Web of Science for data on urinary mono- and dimethylated arsenic (MMA and DMA) percentages and polymorphic genes encoding proteins that are hypothesized to play roles in arsenic metabolism. The genes we examined were arsenic (+3) methyltransferase (AS3MT), glutathione-s-transferase omega (GSTO), and purine nucleoside phosphoulase (PNP). Relevant data were pooled to determine which polymorphisms are associated across studies with changes in urinary metabolite concentration. Results: In our review, AS3MT polymorphisms rs3740390, rs11191439, and rs11191453 were associated with statistically significant changes in percent urinary MMA. Studies of GSTO polymorphisms did not indicate statistically significant associations with methylation, and there are insufficient data on PNP polymorphisms to evaluate their impact on metabolism. Discussion: Collectively, these data support the hypothesis that AS3MT polymorphisms alter in vivo metabolite concentrations. Preliminary evidence suggests that AS3MT genetic polymorphisms may impact disease susceptibility GSTO polymorphisms were not associated with iAs-associated health outcomes. Additional data are needed to evaluate the association between PNP polymorphisms and iAs-associated health outcomes. Delineation of these relationships may inform iAs mode(s) of action and the approach for evaluating low-dose health effects for iAs. Conclusions: Genotype impacts urinary iAs metabolite concentrations and may be a potential mechanism for iAs-related disease susceptibility. Published by Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Adverse Health Effects, Approach, Arsenic, Arsenic Methyltransferase, Association, Bladder-Cancer Mortality, Changes, Concentration, Data, Disease, Dma, Drinking-Water, Effects, Endemic Area, Evidence, Exposure, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genotype, Glutathione-S-Transferase Omega, Health, Health Outcomes, Impact, Impacts, In Vivo, Inorganic Arsenic, Lead, Low-Dose, Mechanism, Metabolism, Methods, Methylation, Monomethylarsonic Acid, Oral, Outcomes, Polymorphisms, Potential, Proteins, Publications, Pubmed, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase, Results, Review, Science, Skin-Cancer, Southwestern Taiwan, Support, Susceptibility, Transferase Omega Gene, Urinary, Urothelial Carcinoma, Water-Supply-System, Web Of Science

? Lu, F., Xu, D.Q., Cheng, Y.B., Dong, S.X., Guo, C., Jiang, X. and Zheng, X.Y. (2015), Systematic review and meta-analysis of the adverse health effects of ambient PM2.5 and PM10 pollution in the Chinese population. *Environmental Research*, **136**, 196-204.

Full Text: [2015\Env Res136, 196.pdf](2015/Env%20Res136,%20196.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: As the largest developing country, China has some of the worst air quality in the world. Heavy smog in January 2013 led to unprecedented public concern about the health impact of exposure to particulate matter. Conducting health impact assessments of particulate matter has thus become an urgent task for public health practitioners. Combined estimates of the health effects of exposure to particulate matter from quantitative reviews could provide vital information for epidemiology-based health impact assessments, but estimates for the Chinese population are limited. Methods: On December 31, 2013, we systematically searched the PubMed, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases using as keywords names of 127 major cities in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. From among the 1464 articles identified, 59 studies were manually screened. Random-effects or fixed-effects models were used to combine their risk estimates, the funnel plots with Egger test were performed to evaluate the publication bias and Meta regression were run to explore the association between exposure to particulate matter with aerodynamic diameters less than 10 and 2.5 mu m (PM10 and PM2.5) and the resulting health effects by the Comprehensive Meta Analysis. Results: In terms of short-term effects, the combined excess risks of total non-accidental mortality, mortality due to cardiovascular disease, and mortality due to respiratory disease were 0.36% (95% confidence interval [95%CI]: 0.26%, 0.46%), 0.36% (95%CI: 0.24%, 0.49%), and 0.42% (95%CI: 0.28%, 0.55%), for each 10 mu g/m(3) increase in PM10. A 10 mu g/m(3) increase in PM2.5 was associated with a 0.40% (95%CI: 0.22%, 0.59%) increase in total non-accidental mortality, a 0.63% (95%CI: 035%, 0.91%) increase in mortality due to cardiovascular disease, and a 0.75% (95%CI: 01.39%, 1.11%) increase in mortality due to respiratory disease. For constituent-specific mortality, increases of 0.40-3.11% were associated with an increase of 10 ng/m(3) for nickel in PM. The summary estimate ranges of hospital utilization were 0.08% similar to 0.72% and -0.58% similar to 1.32% for a 10 mu g/m(3) increase in PM10 and PM2.5. In terms of long-term effects, a 10 mu g/m(3) increase of PM10, corresponded to 23-67% increase in the risk of mortality. Conclusion: Short exposures to PM10 and PM2.5 are associated with increases in mortality, but evidence of constituent-associated health effects, long-term effects and morbidity in China is still inadequate. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adverse Health Effects, Air, Air Quality, Analysis, Articles, Assessments, Association, Bias, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Mortality, China, Chinese, Cities, Confidence, Country, Daily Mortality, Databases, Developing, Developing Country, Disease, Effects, Emergency-Room Visits, Estimates, Evidence, Exposure, Exposure-Response Functions, Exposures, Fine Particles, From, Health, Health Effects, Hong Kong, Hong-Kong, Hospital, Hospital Utilization, Impact, Impact Assessments, Information, Interval, Knowledge, Long Term, Long-Term, Mainland China, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, Nickel, Non Accidental, Particulate, Particulate Air-Pollution, Particulate Matter, Pm10, Pm2.5, Pollution, Population, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Regression, Respiratory Disease, Respiratory Mortality, Results, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Short-Term Exposure, Systematic, Systematic Review, Taiwan, Time-Series, Utilization, Web, Web Of Science, World

# Title: Environmental Reviews

Full Journal Title: Environmental Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McGuigan, C.F., Hamula, C.L.A., Huang, S., Gabos, S. and Le, X.C. (2010), A review on arsenic concentrations in Canadian drinking water. *Environmental Reviews*, **18**, 291-307.

Abstract: Recent events have increased public awareness of drinking water quality in Canada. The goal of this review was to examine how much information about arsenic (As) in Canadian drinking water is available. Provincial, territorial, and federal Web sites were searched for information about As in drinking water. Major scientific databases (PUBMED, Web of Science) were searched for drinking water As information for all provinces and territories. Resulting information was examined for availability, accessibility, quality, and timeliness. Most provinces provided at least basic fact sheets about As, and several provinces provided comprehensive databases containing actual test results. The vast majority of Canadian municipal drinking water systems with As data show a concentration below 10 mu g/L, the current guideline level. Several locations in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan have localized elevations of As (“hotspots”, >10 mu g/L As); this information is available at the provincial level, but may not include exact locations nor the degree by which they exceed the current guideline limit of 10 mu g/L. For other locations, however, little information is available. The lack of a centralized information source represents a significant obstacle to obtaining drinking water quality data. Although difficult to implement, a centralized and standardized source of national drinking water quality data is urgently needed to determine the effects of As and other contaminants on Canadians.

Keywords: Alberta, Arsenic, Awareness, Canada, Cold Lake, Contamination, Databases, Drinking Water, Environmental Contaminants, Groundwater, Human Exposure, Information, Public Health, Pubmed, Quebec, Review, Science, Speciation, Water Quality and Safety, Web of Science

# Title: Environmental Science & Policy

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Science & Policy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6198&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=966187775eb6ce32dda8435aba052d53)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Tress, G., Tress, B. and Fry, G. (2006), Publishing integrative landscape research: Analysis of editorial policies of peer-reviewed journals. *Environmental Science & Policy*, **9** (5), 466-475.

Full Text: [2006\Env Sci Pol9, 466.pdf](2006\Env%20Sci%20Pol9,%20466.pdf)

Abstract: Integrative research concepts such as interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity are gaining currency in landscape research as well as in the broader context of environmental science. Hence an increasing number of projects apply these approaches. Nonetheless, several epistemological and structural barriers hamper the operationalization of integrative research. Difficulty in publishing results from integrative research is referred to as one of the key problems for operationalization. Researchers and authors claim that it is difficult to publish findings from integrative research in international peer-reviewed journals and that suitable journals cannot be found. This paper analyses the editorial policies of international peer-reviewed journals towards publishing work resulting from integrative efforts in the field of landscape research. It investigates whether an editorial publication bias against integrative papers exists in scientific journals publishing landscape research articles. The study is based on an analysis of the aims and scope sections as published on the websites of 156 selected journals publishing landscape-related papers and on an E-mail survey of the editors of these journals. The editors were asked whether they accept integrative papers and what criteria they use for selecting reviewers. The majority of editorial policies as published on the journal websites ask explicitly or indirectly for integrative paper submissions. Almost all journal editors accept integrative papers and more than half of the editors select reviewers in part due to their knowledge of integrative research processes. We discuss the question of bias against integrative papers by editors, reviewers and authors and suggest some reasons why publishing integrative research can be difficult. This is due to the additional time needed to compile and write up integrative results, conceptual differences across research fields, lack of common terminology and difficulty in selecting the right journal. This study found no evidence to support the claim of an editorial bias against publishing integrative landscape research papers. The majority of editors of our sample welcome integrative research papers and encourage authors to submit their results from integrative landscape research to peer-reviewed journals.

Keywords: Aims and Scope, Bibliometrics, Interdisciplinarity, Journal Editors, Publication Bias, Transdisciplinarity

? Karlsson, S., Srebotnjak, T. and Gonzales, P. (2007), Understanding the North-South knowledge divide and its implications for policy: A quantitative analysis of the generation of scientific knowledge in the environmental sciences. *Environmental Science & Policy*, **10** (7-8), 668-684.

Full Text: [2007\Env Sci Pol10, 668.pdf](2007\Env%20Sci%20Pol10,%20668.pdf)

Abstract: The paper investigates the scientific knowledge divide in the environmental sciences between developed and developing countries and explores the implications and impacts on both science and policyrnaking. Quantitative data analysis of more than 6400 scientific papers published in 1993-2003 yield evidence for a growing divide in authorship, publication rates, and location of scientific research in nine environmental journals with high impact factor ratings. In addition to this severe imbalance in publication rates between developed and developing countries, we also find a research bias toward certain eco-climatic zones. More than 80% of papers are published in and about temperate and cold eco-climatic zones. Only 13% of the papers in our study are based on research in the dry sub-tropical and tropical zones, although these eco-climatic zones account for more than 52% of the world’s land area. Based on these results, we discuss how the limited empirical source and focus of environmental research undermine the claims of universality of environmental science and what consequences this may have on policymaking processes at different levels. Finally, we briefly explore some short- and long-term strategies to address the knowledge divide. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics Eco-Climatic Zones, Data Analysis, Developing-Countries, Environmental Policy, Environmental Science, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Knowledge Divide, Perspective, Quantitative Analysis, Science, Sciences

? Vasileiadou, E., Heimeriks, G. and Petersen, A.C. (2011), Exploring the impact of the IPCC Assessment Reports on science. *Environmental Science & Policy*, **14** (8), 1052-1061.

Full Text: [2011\Env Sci Pol14, 1052.pdf](2011\Env%20Sci%20Pol14,%201052.pdf)

Abstract: Even though critique to IPCC is certainly not new, the climate controversies of 2009 and 2010 brought this critique again to the fore in public media. The paper contributes to this ongoing debate, and investigates empirically the impact of the four Assessment Reports of the iPcc on scientific publications and science, through scientometric analyses of cited references to IPCC reports. The results indicate, among other things, that the aggregate impact of IPCC reports on scientific publications has increased through each consecutive assessment report, independently from the increase of the climate change field, showing a pattern which suggests that the references are quite generic. Both disciplinary distribution and geographical distribution of the impact of the reports are skewed, the former towards geophysical sciences, the latter towards western/developed countries. However, this skewness is decreasing over time. Given the increasing impact further away from the climate change field, it is important that the IPCC becomes more transparent about its internal processes and main conclusions. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Disciplinary Differences, Geographical Differences, Global Environmental Assessments, Impact, Intergovernmental Panel, IPCC, Publications, Reports, Science, Sciences, Scientific Publications, Scientometrics, South

? Granjou, C., Mauz, I., Barbier, M. and Breucker, P. (2014), Making taxonomy environmentally relevant. Insights from an All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory. *Environmental Science & Policy*, **38**, 254-262.

Full Text: [2014\Env Sci Pol38, 254.pdf](2014/Env%20Sci%20Pol38,%20254.pdf)

Abstract: For several decades taxonomy has been marginalized in academic labs and universities. Today, rising concerns over biodiversity and ecosystem services are creating an unprecedented opportunity for it to be viewed as a crucially relevant field. This article aims to scrutinize how the biodiversity concerns entail new collaboration designs between taxonomists and nature managers and between taxonomists and ecologists. Our key point is that taxonomy’s environmental relevance is not given: instead, taxonomic data have to be made relevant by taxonomists and their partners in specific collaborative and organizational arrangements. The article draws on an empirical study of an All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) in a national park in the French Alps, including an ethnographic survey combined with scientometric analysis. It was found that the collaboration initiated in the ATBI between taxonomists, ecologists and the park managers was paved with disappointments and reorientations because it partly failed to address the tension between a taxonomic and an ecological approach to the relevance of taxonomic data. The rise of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns constitutes a “double-edged sword” for taxonomists: while there is greater opportunity for taxonomists to render their work visible through new research collaboration arrangements with ecologists, it also entails a risk that they remain mere data providers for nature managers and ecologists interested in ecosystem functioning. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alps, Analysis, Approach, Biodiversity, Collaboration, Collaborative Arrangements, Data, Ecology, Ecosystem, Ecosystem Services, Environmental, Field, Inventory, Knowledge, Nature Conservation, Objects, Organizational, Policy, Providers, Relevance, Research, Research Collaboration, Rights, Risk, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Services, Survey, Taxonomy, Transdisciplinary Research, Translations, UK, Universities, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Env Sci Pol40, 16.pdf](2014/Env%20Sci%20Pol40,%2016.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Aims: Policymakers frequently encounter complex issues, and the role of scientists as policy advisers on these issues is not always clearly defined. We present an overview of the interdisciplinary literature on the roles of scientific experts when advising policymakers on complex issues, and in particular on the factors that influence these roles. Methods: A structured literature search was combined with literature found in reference lists of peer reviewed papers (the snowball method). In total, 267 publications were analyzed using scientometrics analyses (discipline clustering analysis and co-citation analysis) followed by a qualitative analysis and interpretation. Results: The scientometrics analysis shows an amalgam of disciplines that publish on our research topic. Five clusters of authors were identified based on similarities in the references used: post-normal science, science and technology studies, science policy studies, politics of expertise and risk governance. The content of the clusters demonstrates that authors in different clusters agree that the role of experts is influenced by the type of problem (simple or complex) and by other parties (the public and stakeholders). However, opinions vary on the extent to which roles can vary and the necessity to explicate different viewpoints. Discussion and conclusions: Publications on scientific experts who provide policy advice affirm that such experts should and do hold different roles, depending on the type of problem and factors such as values held by the expert and the type of knowledge. We conclude that research on expert roles has remained mostly theoretical. Existing theories about science systems can be used to study real policy advice processes. Most theories are well elaborated, but empirical proof for the described changes, roles and processes is limited. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/).

Keywords: Access, Analyses, Analysis, Article, Authors, Boundary-Work, Changes, Clustering, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Complex Issues, Disciplines, Environmental Controversies Worse, Exceptional Performance, Expert, Experts, Governance, Health Risks, Influence, Interdisciplinary, Issues, Knowledge, Knowledge Production, License, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Methods, Open, Open Access, Opinions, Overview, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Policy, Policy Advice, Politics, Public, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Governance, Role, Roles Of Scientists, Science, Science And Technology, Science And Technology Studies, Science Policy, Scientific Experts, Scientists, Scientometrics, Skeptical-Environmentalist, Stakeholders, Systems, Technology, Theoretical, Topic, Uncertainty

# Title: Environmental Science and Pollution Research

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Science and Pollution Research](http://www.scientificjournals.com/sj/espr/startseite); [Environmental Science and Pollution Research](http://www.springerlink.com/content/112851/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Sci Pollut Res

ISSN: 0944-1344

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Ecomed Publishers

Publisher Address: Rudolf-Diesel-Str 3, D-86899 Landsberg, Germany

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 1.144, 65/134 (2004); Impact Factor 1.518, 46/140 (2005); Impact Factor 3.894, 10/160 (2007); Impact Factor 2.411, 51/181 (2009)

? Farcy, E., Burgeot, T., Haberkorn, H., Auffret, M., Lagadic, L., Allenou, J.P., Budzinski, H., Mazzella, N., Pete, R., Heydorff, M., Menard, D., Mondeguer, F. and Caquet, T. (2013), An integrated environmental approach to investigate biomarker fluctuations in the blue mussel *Mytilus edulis L*. in the Vilaine estuary, France. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, **20** (2), 630-650.

Full Text: [2013\Env Sci Pol Res20, 630.pdf](2013/Env%20Sci%20Pol%20Res20,%20630.pdf)

Abstract: Estuarine areas represent complex and highly changing environments at the interface between freshwater and marine aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, the aquatic organisms living in estuaries have to face highly variable environmental conditions. The aim of this work was to study the influence of environmental changes from either natural or anthropogenic origins on the physiological responses of Mytilus edulis. Mussels were collected in the Vilaine estuary during early summer because this season represents a critical period of active reproduction in mussels and of increased anthropogenic inputs from agricultural and boating activities into the estuary. The physiological status of the mussel M. edulis was evaluated through measurements of a suite of biomarkers related to: oxidative stress (catalase, malondialdehyde), detoxication (benzopyrene hydroxylase, carboxylesterase), neurotoxicity (acetylcholinesterase), reproductive cycle (vitelline, condition index, maturation stages), immunotoxicity (hemocyte concentration, granulocyte percentage, phagocytosis, reactive oxygen species production, oxidative burst), and general physiological stress (lysosomal stability). A selection of relevant organic contaminant (pesticides, (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorobiphenyls) was measured as well as environmental parameters (water temperature, salinity, total suspended solids, turbidity, chlorophyll a, pheopigments) and mussel phycotoxin contamination. Two locations differently exposed to the plume of the Vilaine River were compared. Both temporal and inter-site variations of these biomarkers were studied. Our results show that reproduction cycle and environmental parameters such as temperature, organic ontaminants, and algal blooms could strongly influence the biomarker responses. These observations highlight the necessity to conduct integrated environmental approaches in order to better understand the causes of biomarker variations.

Keywords: Mytilus Edulis, Estuary, Biomarkers, Environmental Fluctuations, Temperature, Phycotoxins, Organic Contaminants, Confounding Factors, Reproductive Cycle, Oyster Crassostrea-Gigas, Diarrhetic Shellfish Toxins, Antioxidant Defense Systems, Contaminant Body Burdens, Mixed-Function Oxygenase, Common Marine Mussel, Great-Barrier-Reef, Empress Oil-Spill, Oxidative Stress, Adriatic Sea

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Full Text: [2015\Env Sci Pol Res22, 6957.pdf](2015/Env%20Sci%20Pol%20Res22,%206957.pdf)

Abstract: Asbestos is a well-known cause of cancer and respiratory diseases. The aim of the current study was to investigate the scientific production in asbestos research evaluating temporal trend, geographic distribution, impact factor (IF) of published literature, and taking into account socioeconomic variables. The PubMed database was searched starting from 1970. Publication numbers and IF were evaluated as absolute values and after standardization by population and gross domestic product (GDP). Six thousand nine hundred seven articles related to asbestos were retrieved. Publications grew steeply in the 1970s, leveled off in the 1980s, decreased in the 1990s, and then increased again. Mesothelioma, lung neoplasms, and occupational diseases are the most commonly used keywords. In the period of 1988-2011, 4220 citations were retrieved, 3187 of whom had an impact factor. The US, Italy, and the UK were the most productive countries. European countries published about 20 % more asbestos-related articles than the US, although the latter reached a higher mean IF, ranking second after Australia. When the national scientific production (sum of IF) was compared taking into account socioeconomic variables, Australia and Scandinavian countries performed very well, opposite to all main asbestos producers like Russia, China, and Brazil (except for Canada). The American Journal of Industrial Medicine and the Italian La Medicina del Lavoro published the highest numbers of articles. This study provides the first bibliometric analysis of scientific production in asbestos research. Interest appears to be higher in selected countries, with strong national features, and is growing again in the new millennium.

Keywords: Analysis, Asbestos, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Canada, Cancer, China, Citations, Database, Diseases, Distribution, Environmental Pollution, Epidemiology, European-Union, First, Gross Domestic Product, Health, Historical Development, Impact, Impact Factor, Italy, Journal, Journals, Literature, Lung, Medicine, Mesothelioma, Neoplasms, Occupational, Occupational Diseases, Occupational Exposure, Occupational-Medicine, Population, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Ranking, Research, Research Output, Respiratory Diseases, Russia, Scientific Production, Standardization, Temporal, Temporal Trend, Trend, UK, US

# Title: Environmental Science & Technology

Full Journal Title: [Environmental Science & Technology](http://pubs.acs.org/loi/esthag); [Environmental Science & Technology](http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/TOC.page?incoden=esthag&indecade=&involume=0&inissue=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Environ. Sci. Technol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Environ Sci Technol

ISSN: 0013-936X

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Chemical Soc

Publisher Address: 1155 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 3.751, 1/36 (1999); Impact Factor 3.035, 1/36 (2000); Impact Factor 2.707, 2/38 (2001); Impact Factor 3.123, 1/37 (2002); Impact Factor 3.592, 1/35 (2003); Impact Factor 3.557, 2/35 (2004); Impact Factor 4.054, 1/37 (2005); Impact Factor 4.363, 2/37 (2007); Impact Factor 4.630, 2/42 (2009)

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 3.751, 2/126 (1999); Impact Factor 3.035, 3/127 (2000); Impact Factor 2.707, 7/129 (2001); Impact Factor 3.123, 4/132 (2002); Impact Factor 3.592, 2/131 (2003); Impact Factor 3.557, 4/134 (2004); Impact Factor 4.054, 5/140 (2005); Impact Factor 4.363, 4/160 (2007); Impact Factor 3.898, 7/180 (2009)

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Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2193.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202193.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Paper, Science

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Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2194.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202194.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Paper, Power

? Engelhaupt, E. (2009), Top paper in environmental policy: Eat locally, or eat differently? *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2195.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2195.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202195.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Paper, Policy

? Lubick, N. (2009), Top papers in environmental science, first runner-up: Minerals get more complex. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2196.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2196.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202196.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Minerals, Papers, Science

? Lubick, N. (2009), Top Papers in environmental technology, first runner-up: Single-walled nanotubes in a tight spot. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2197.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2197.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202197.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Nanotubes, Papers

? Cooney, C.M. (2009), Top papers in environmental policy, first runner-up: Pinpointing metal stocks. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2198.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2198.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202198.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Metal, Papers, Policy

? Renner, R. (2009), Top papers in environmental science, second runner-up (Tie): Bacterial weapons in the war on iron in the seas. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2199.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2199.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202199.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Iron, Papers, Science, War, Weapons

? Pelley, J. (2009), Top papers in environmental science, second runner-up (Tie): Uncoupled frozen fish. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43** (7), 2200.

Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2200.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202200.pdf)

Keywords: Environmental, Fish, Papers, Science

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Full Text: [2009\Env Sci Tec43, 2202.pdf](2009\Env%20Sci%20Tec43,%202202.pdf)

Keywords: Emissions, Environmental, Papers, Policy

? Coon, J.T., Boddy, K., Stein, K., Whear, R., Barton, J. and Depledge, M.H. (2011), Does participating in physical activity in outdoor natural environments have a greater effect on physical and mental wellbeing than physical activity indoors? A systematic review. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **45** (5), 1761-1772.

Full Text: [2011\Env Sci Tec45, 1761.pdf](2011\Env%20Sci%20Tec45,%201761.pdf)

Abstract: Our objective was to compare the effects on mental and physical wellbeing, health related quality of life and long-term adherence to physical activity, of participation in physical activity in natural environments compared with physical activity indoors. We conducted a systematic review using the following data sources: MEDLINE, Embase, Psychinfo, GreenFILE, SportDISCUS, The Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science and BIOSIS from inception to June 2010. Internet searches of relevant Web sites, hand searches of relevant journals, and the reference lists of included papers and other review papers identified in the search were also searched for relevant information. Controlled trials (randomized and nonrandomized) were included. To be eligible trials had to compare the effects of outdoor exercise initiatives with those conducted indoors and report on at least one physical or mental wellbeing outcome in adults or children. Screening of articles for inclusion, data extraction, and quality appraisal were performed by one reviewer and checked by a second with discrepancies resolved by discussion with a third if necessary. Due to the heterogeneity of identified studies a narrative synthesis was performed. Eleven trials (833 adults) were included. Most participants (6 trials; 523 adults) were young students. Study entry criteria and methods were sparsely reported. All interventions consisted of a single episode of walking or running indoors with the same activity at a similar level conducted outdoors on a separate occasion. A total of 13 different outcome measures were used to evaluate the effects of exercise on mental wellbeing, and 4 outcome measures were used to assess attitude to exercise. Most trials (n = 9) showed some improvement in mental wellbeing on one or other of the outcome measures. Compared with exercising indoors, exercising in natural environments was associated with greater feelings of revitalization and positive engagement, decreases in tension, confusion, anger, and depression, and increased energy. However, the results suggested that feelings of calmness may be decreased following outdoor exercise. Participants reported greater enjoyment and satisfaction with outdoor activity and declared a greater intent to repeat the activity at a later date. None of the identified studies measured the effects of physical activity on physical wellbeing or the effect of natural environments on exercise adherence. The hypothesis that there are added beneficial effects to be gained from performing physical activity outdoors in natural environments is very appealing and has generated considerable interest. This review has shown some promising effects on self-reported mental wellbeing immediately following exercise in nature which are not seen following the same exercise indoors. However, the interpretation and extrapolation of these findings is hampered by the poor methodological quality of the available evidence and the heterogeneity of outcome measures employed. The review demonstrates the paucity of high quality evidence on which to base recommendations and reveals an undoubted need for further research in this area. Large, well designed, longer term trials in populations who might benefit most from the potential advantages of outdoor exercise are needed to fully elucidate the effects on mental and physical wellbeing. The influence of these effects on the sustainability of physical activity initiatives also awaitsinvestigation.

Keywords: Adherence, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Attitude, Children, Citation, Criteria, Data, Depression, Energy, Engagement, Evidence, Exercise, Extraction, Extrapolation, Green Exercise, Health, Heterogeneity, Improvement, Information, Internet, Interventions, Journals, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Methods, Natural, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Papers, Participation, Physical, Physical Activity, Populations, Potential, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Randomized, Recommendations, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Responses, Review, Satisfaction, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Sources, Space, Students, Sustainability, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Term

? Schnoor, J.L. (2012), Top papers of 2011: Recognizing our finest. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **46** (7), 3601-3602.

Full Text: [2012\Env Sci Tec46, 3601.pdf](2012\Env%20Sci%20Tec46,%203601.pdf)

Keywords: Papers

# Title: Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale

Full Journal Title: [Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale](http://www.eps-journal.com/)-An International Journal for Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Epidemiol Psichiatr Soc

ISSN: 1121-189X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bignami, G., De Girolamo, G., Fava, G.A., Gaston, A., Morosini, P.L., Pasquini, P., Pastore, V. and Tansella, M. (2000), The impact on the international literature of the scientific production of Italian researchers in the disciplines “psychiatry” and “psychology”. A bibliometric evaluation. *Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale*, **9** (1), 11-25.

Full Text: [2000\Epi Psi Soc9, 11.pdf](2000\Epi%20Psi%20Soc9,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to present the results of a citation analysis concerned with the impact of Italian researchers and institutions in psychiatry and psychology upon the international scientific community. METHOD: The analysis has been performed using a database of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI): All scientific papers which were published between 1981 and 1998 in psychiatric and psychological journals included in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) were considered. The most cited Italian papers, authors and institutions are reported, as well the most frequently utilised journals. RESULTS: Publications concerned with neuropsychology, psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry were the most cited. This prevalence also affected the ranking of the most cited authors, even though, in this case, research groups in disciplines such as clinical psychology and epidemiological psychiatry appeared to be strong. The four most productive Italian Universities were characterized by the presence of both a School of Medicine and a School of Psychology. The Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry and Psychopharmacology were the most frequent vehicles of scientific communication. CONCLUSIONS: The results entail important implications for Italian research in psychology and psychiatry. On a general level, these analyses appear to be helpful for monitoring scientific production by granting agencies and for comparing different individual researchers. On a more specific level the analysis has identified the leading trends in research of Italian psychiatry and psychology.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Biological, Citation, Citation Analysis, Clinical, Clinical Psychology, Communication, Community, Database, General, Impact, Institute for Scientific Information, Institutions, International, ISI, Journals, Literature, Monitoring, Papers, Prevalence, Psychiatry, Psychology, Ranking, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientific Communication, Scientific Production, SSCI, Trends

? Tansella, M. and Fava, G.A. (2001), Monitoring the impact on international literature of scientific production of Italian researchers, in the disciplines of “psychiatry” and “psychology.” The period of 1995-1999 compared with the period of 1985-1989. *Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale*, **10** (4), 276-282.

Full Text: 2001\Epi Psi Soc10, 276.pdf

Abstract: AIM: The aim of this paper is to present the results of a citation analysis concerned with the impact on the international literature of Italian researchers in psychiatry and psychology and of sub-fields, within these two disciplines, in 1995-1999 compared to 1985-1989. METHOD: We used a database prepared by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) that included all papers, with at least one Italian author, working in Italy, which appeared in two periods (1995-1999 and 1985-1989) in psychiatric or psychological journals listed in Current Contents. A citation analysis concerning the following years, up to 1999, was performed. RESULTS: In 1995-1999 the most cited researchers were those involved in clinical psychology, psychiatry and psychopharmacology research. Neuropsychology, which dominated the period 1985-1989, underwent a clear-cut decline. CONCLUSIONS: Citation analysis, concerning relatively short periods of time (five years), appears to be a very helpful tool for monitoring the development of scientific research in specific disciplines and the trend of the scientific production of researchers.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Clinical, Clinical Psychology, Database, Development, Impact, Institute for Scientific Information, International, ISI, Italy, Journals, Literature, Monitoring, Papers, Psychiatry, Psychology, Research, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Trend

? Wilkinson, G. (2003), Editing the *British Journal of Psychiatry*. *Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale*, **12** (1), 5-8.

Full Text: [2003\Epi Psi Soc12, 5.pdf](2003\Epi%20Psi%20Soc12,%205.pdf)

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Full Text: 2007\Epi Psi Soc16, 71.pdf

Keywords: Changes, Impact, Impact Factors, Journals

? Galeazzi, G.M. and Priebe, S. (2007), Italian social psychiatry research: What gets published in peer reviewed journals? *Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale*, **16** (3), 212-224.

Full Text: [2007\Epi Psi Soc16, 212.pdf](2007\Epi%20Psi%20Soc16,%20212.pdf)

Abstract: Aims - To explore the current state of Italian social psychiatry research as evidenced by original papers published in peer-reviewed journals 2004-2006. Methods - Electronic databases and hand searches of leading peer-reviewed journals were used to identify original research papers published in 2004-2006, addressing a social psychiatric issue, having at least one Italian author, and reporting data from Italian samples. Results - A total of 174 papers were identified. A substantial proportion reported findings of international collaborative research. Quantitative methods dominated, with 86 papers on cross-sectional surveys. Only 18 papers showed results of intervention trials with pre and post measures. Most common target group were psychiatric patients in community mental health services which featured in 93 papers. Conclusions - There is a critical mass of Italian social psychiatry research, dominated by a few research centres and with considerable amount of international collaboration. The findings of this survey might reflect the relative shortage of national funding for social psychiatry research.

Keywords: 6 European Countries, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Family Psychoeducational Interventions, Follow-up, German-Speaking Countries, Italy, Long-Term Diseases, Mental Health, Mental-Health-Services, National-Survey, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Residential Facilities, Social Psychiatry

# Title: Epidemiologic Reviews

Full Journal Title: Epidemiologic Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title: Epidemiol. Rev.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Epidemiol Rev

ISSN: 0193-936X

Issues/Year: 1

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Johns Hopkins Univ School Hygiene Pub Health

Publisher Address: 111 Market Place, Ste 840, Baltimore, MD 21202-6709

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 2.468, 10/85

? Papas, M.A., Alberg, A.J., Ewing, R., Helzlsouer, K.J., Gary, T.L. and Klassen, A.C. (2007), The built environment and obesity. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, **29** (1), 129-143.

Full Text: [2007\Epi Rev29, 129.pdf](2007\Epi%20Rev29,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Obesity results from a complex interaction between diet, physical activity, and the environment. The built environment encompasses a range of physical and social elements that make up the structure of a community and may influence obesity. This review summarizes existing empirical research relating the built environment to obesity. The MEDLINE, PsychInfo, and Web of Science databases were searched using the keywords “obesity” or “overweight” and “neighborhood” or “built environment” or “environment.” The search was restricted to English-language articles conducted in human populations between 1966 and 2007. To meet inclusion criteria, articles had to 1) have a direct measure of body weight and 2) have an objective measure of the built environment. A total of 1,506 abstracts were obtained, and 20 articles met the inclusion criteria. Most articles (84%) reported a statistically significant positive association between some aspect of the built environment and obesity. Several methodological issues were of concern, including the inconsistency of measurements of the built environment across studies, the cross-sectional design of most investigations, and the focus on aspects of either diet or physical activity but not both. Given the importance of the physical and social contexts of individual behavior and the limited success of individual-based interventions in long-term obesity prevention, more research on the impact of the built environment on obesity is needed.

Keywords: African-Americans, Atherosclerosis Risk, Body Weight, Body-Mass Index, Brisbane Food, Databases, Environment, Environment Design, Fast-Food Restaurants, Human, Impact, Interventions, Multilevel Analysis, Obesity, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Prevention, Purchase Fresh Fruit, Research, Residence Characteristics, Review, Science, Social, Social Environment, Success, United-States, Urban Sprawl, Web of Science

? Kim, D. (2008), Blues from the neighborhood? Neighborhood characteristics and depression. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, **30** (1), 101-117.

Full Text: [2008\Epi Rev30, 101.pdf](2008\Epi%20Rev30,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: Unipolar major depression ranks among the leading contributors to the global burden of disease. Although established risk factors for depression include a variety of individual-level characteristics, neighborhood etiologic factors have been relatively understudied, with several such attributes (neighborhood socioeconomic status, physical conditions, services/amenities, social capital, social disorder) possessing plausible linkages to depression. Using the PUBMED database (1966-2008) and the Social Sciences Citation Index database (1956-2008), The author undertook a systematic review of the published literature on the associations between these characteristics and depression in adults. Across studies, the evidence generally supports harmful effects of social disorder and, to a lesser extent, suggests protective effects for neighborhood socioeconomic status. Few investigations have explored the relations for neighborhood physical conditions, services/amenities, and social capital, and less consistently point to salutary effects. The unsupportive findings may be attributed to the lack of representative studies within and across societies or to methodological gaps, including lack of control for other neighborhood/non-neighborhood exposures and lack of implementation of more rigorous methodological approaches. Establishing mediating pathways and effect-modifying factors will vitally advance understanding of neighborhood effects on depression. Overall, addressing these gaps will help to identify what specific neighborhood features matter for depression, how, and for whom, and will contribute to curtailing the burden of disease associated with this major disorder.

Keywords: African-Americans, Built Environment, Citation, Depression, Environment, Life Events, Literature, Low-Income, Mental-Health, Multilevel Analysis, Residence Characteristics, Risk-Factors, Self-Rated Health, Social Class, Social Conditions, Social Environment, Social Sciences, Socioeconomic Factors, Urban Neighborhoods

? Senese, L.C., Almeida, N.D., Fath, A.K., Smith, B.T. and Loucks, E.B. (2009), Associations between childhood socioeconomic position and adulthood obesity. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, **31** (1), 21-51.

Full Text: [2009\Epi Rev31, 21.pdf](2009\Epi%20Rev31,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: Childhood socioeconomic position (SEP) is inversely associated with cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. Obesity in adulthood may be a biologic mechanism. Objectives were to systematically review literature published between 1998 and 2008 that examined associations of childhood SEP with adulthood obesity. Five databases (Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Web of Science) were searched for studies from any country, in any language. Forty-eight publications based on 30 studies were identified. In age-adjusted analyses, inverse associations were found between childhood SEP and adulthood obesity in 70% (14 of 20) of studies in females and 27% (4 of 15) in males. In studies of females showing inverse associations between childhood SEP and adulthood obesity, typical effect sizes in age-adjusted analyses for the difference in body mass index between the highest and lowest SEP were 1.0-2.0 kg/m(2); for males, effect sizes were typically 0.2-0.5 kg/m(2). Analyses adjusted for age and adult SEP showed inverse associations in 47% (8 of 17) of studies in females and 14% (2 of 14) of studies in males. When other covariates were additionally adjusted for, inverse associations were found in 4 of 12 studies in females and 2 of 8 studies in males; effect sizes were typically reduced compared with analyses adjusted for age only. In summary, the findings suggest that childhood SEP is inversely related to adulthood obesity in females and not associated in males after adjustment for age. Adulthood SEP and other obesity risk factors may be the mechanisms responsible for the observed associations between childhood SEP and adulthood obesity.

Keywords: Abdominal Obesity, Aberdeen Children, Adult, Body Mass Index, Body-Mass Index, British Womens Heart, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Cause-Specific Mortality, Child, Cochrane, Databases, Disease, Embase, Health Status Disparities, Life-Course Origins, Literature, Mechanism, MEDLINE, Mortality, National Birth Cohort, Obesity, Publications, Review, Review Literature, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Social Class, Social-Class, Socioeconomic, Socioeconomic Factors, Web of Science, Weight-Gain

? Sentenac, M., Arnaud, C., Gavin, A., Molcho, M., Gabhainn, S.N. and Godeau, E. (2012), Peer victimization among school-aged children with chronic conditions. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, **34** (1), 120-128.

Full Text: [2012\Epi Rev34, 120.pdf](2012\Epi%20Rev34,%20120.pdf)

Abstract: Peer victimization is a common problem among school-aged children, and those with chronic conditions are at an increased risk. A systematic review of the literature was carried out to explore the increased risk of peer victimization among children with chronic conditions compared with others, considering a variety of chronic conditions; and to assess intervention programs designed to reduce negative attitudes or peer victimization at school toward children with chronic conditions. Various data sources were used (PubMed, ERIC, PsycINFO, Web of Science), and 59 studies published between 1991 and 2011 and mainly carried out in North American and European countries were included in the review. A higher level of peer victimization among children with chronic conditions was shown for each type of condition explored in this review (psychiatric diagnoses, learning difficulties, physical and motor impairments, chronic illnesses, and overweight). Despite a substantial number of studies having shown a significant association between chronic conditions and peer victimization, intervention studies aiming to reduce bullying among these children were rarely evaluated. The findings of this review suggest a growing need to develop and implement specific interventions targeted at reducing peer victimization among children with chronic conditions.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Association, Attitudes, Bullying, Bullying Victimization, Cerebral-Palsy, Child, Children, Chronic Disease, Chronic Illnesses, Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder, Disabilities, Disabled Children, Health, Health-Care Needs, Improving Attitudes, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Learning, Learning-Difficulties, Literature, Overweight, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Social-Adjustment, Students, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

# Title: Epidemiology

Full Journal Title: [Epidemiology](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=epidemiology); [Epidemiology](http://ovidsp.uk.ovid.com/sp-3.2.4b/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8c3149ddec6b03142c426ece2821fa6c49ccc4ae85613090cabb6058cda75547a632a482e03a2897463998d370362ff15f66391eef5b0189994c82227dfc9fd8e0a714b0135857dacee1b1c772d6dc86d53d389f1b54fd1283555312c538c6)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Epidemiology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Epidemiology

ISSN: 1044-3983

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publisher Address: 530 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3621

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 3.377, 4/85

? Bhandari, M., Busse, J.W., Kulkarni, A.V., Devereaux, P.J., Leece, P. and Guyatt, G.H. (2004), Interpreting authorship order and corresponding authorship. *Epidemiology*, **15** (1), 125-126.

Full Text: [2004\Epidemiology15, 125.pdf](2004\Epidemiology15,%20125.pdf)

? Kiyohara, C., Yoshimasu, K., Takayama, K. and Nakanishi, Y. (2006), *EPHX1* polymorphisms and the risk of lung cancer: A *HuGE* review. *Epidemiology*, **17** (1), 89-99.

Full Text: [2006\Epidemiology17, 89.pdf](2006/Epidemiology17,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Microsomal epoxide hydrolase 1 (EPHX1) plays an important role in both the activation and detoxification of tobacco-derived carcinogens. Polymorphisms at exons 3 and 4 of the EPHX1 gene have been reported to be associated with variations in EPHX1 activity. The aim of this study is to review and summarize the available molecular epidemiologic studies of lung cancer and EPHX1. Methods: We searched MEDLINE, Current Contents, and Web of Science databases for studies published before August 2004. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of 13 case-control studies. Summary odds ratios and summary prevalence of the variant allele (genotype) of both polymorphisms in the EPHX1 gene were calculated using the DerSimonian and Laird method. Results: The low-activity (variant) genotype of EPHX1 polymorphism at exon 3 was associated with decreased risk of lung cancer (odds ratio = 0.65; 95% confidence interval = 0.44-0.96) in lung cancer risk among whites. In white populations, the high-activity (variant) genotype of EPHX1 polymorphism at exon 4 was associated with a modest increase in risk of lung cancer (1.22; 0.79-1.90) and the predicted low activity was associated with a modest decrease in risk (0.72; 0.43-1.22). Conclusions: EPHX1 enzyme may act as a phase I enzyme in lung carcinogenesis. The low-activity genotype of EPHX1 gene is associated with decreased risk of lung cancer among whites.

Keywords: Biotransformation Enzymes, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Case-Control Studies, Databases, Epidemiologic Studies, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione-S-Transferase, Lung Cancer, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microsomal Epoxide Hydrolase, Molecular, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Ovarian-Cancer, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Prevalence, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Systematic, Systematic Review, TYR113HIS Polymorphism, Web of Science, Xenobiotic-Metabolizing Enzymes

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Full Text: [2008\Epidemiology19, 370.pdf](2008\Epidemiology19,%20370.pdf)

Abstract: The bibliographic impact factor (13117) of Thomson Scientific is sometimes not a valid scientometric indicator for a number of reasons. One major reason is the strong influence of the number of “source items” or “articles” for each journal that the company chooses each year as BIF’s denominator. The irresistible fascination with (and picturesque uses of) a construct as scientifically weak as BIF are simple reminders that scientists are embedded in and embody culture.

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Journals

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Full Text: [2009\Epidemiology20, 319.pdf](2009\Epidemiology20,%20319.pdf)

# Title: Epidemiology and Infection

Full Journal Title: [Epidemiology and Infection](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=HYG), [Epidemiology and Infection](http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=epidinfe)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Epidemiol. Infect.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Epidemiol Infect

ISSN: 0950-2688

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Cambridge Univ Press

Publisher Address: 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.462, 33/88 (2001)

Infectious Diseases: Impact Factor 1.462, 23/37 (2001)

? Yu, W., Dale, P., Turner, L. and Tong, S. (2014), Projecting the impact of climate change on the transmission of Ross River virus: Methodological challenges and research needs. *Epidemiology and Infection*, **142** (10), 2013-2023.

Full Text: [2014\Epi Inf142, 2013.pdf](2014/Epi%20Inf142,%202013.pdf)

Abstract: Ross River virus (RRV) is the most common vector-borne disease in Australia. It is vitally important to make appropriate projections on the future spread of RRV under various climate change scenarios because such information is essential for policy-makers to identify vulnerable communities and to better manage RRV epidemics. However, there are many methodological challenges in projecting the impact of climate change on the transmission of RRV disease. This study critically examined the methodological issues and proposed possible solutions. A literature search was conducted between January and October 2012, using the electronic databases Medline, Web of Science and PubMed. Nineteen relevant papers were identified. These studies demonstrate that key challenges for projecting future climate change on RRV disease include: (1) a complex ecology (e.g. many mosquito vectors, immunity, heterogeneous in both time and space); (2) unclear interactions between social and environmental factors; and (3) uncertainty in climate change modelling and socioeconomic development scenarios. Future risk assessments of climate change will ultimately need to better understand the ecology of RRV disease and to integrate climate change scenarios with local socioeconomic and environmental factors, in order to develop effective adaptation strategies to prevent or reduce RRV transmission.

Keywords: Adaptation, Assessments, Australia, Climate, Climate Change, Databases, Development, Disease, Ecology, Environmental, Environmental-Factors, Epidemic Polyarthritis, Human Health, Immunity, Impact, Information, Issues, Literature, Literature Search, Local, Medline, Modelling, Needs, Outbreaks, Papers, Prevent, Projection, Pubmed, Queensland, Rainfall, Research, Risk, Risk Assessments, River, Ross River Virus, Scenarios, Science, Social, Solutions, South-Australia, Temperature, Transmission, Tropical Northern Australia, Uncertainty, Variability, Vector-Borne Diseases, Vulnerability, Web Of Science

? Pan, W., Zhang, A.Q., Yue, C.L., Gao, J.W., Zeng, L., Gu, W. and Jiang, J.X. (2015), Association between interleukin-10 polymorphisms and sepsis: A meta-analysis. *Epidemiology and Infection*, **143** (2), 366-375.

Full Text: [2015\Epi Inf143, 366.pdf](2015/Epi%20Inf143,%20366.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic association studies of the cytokine interleukin-10 (IL-10) and sepsis have provided inconsistent results. This work attempts to further quantitatively assess the association of three widely evaluated polymorphisms of IL-10 (-592C/A, -819C/T, -1082A/G) with sepsis susceptibility through a meta-analysis. A search of Pubmed, Web of Science and EMBASE databases was performed. Overall, the three polymorphisms have no strong association with sepsis risk. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity showed there was association between sepsis susceptibility with -592C/A in Caucasians (A vs. C: OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.62-1.00, P= 0.05; AA + CA vs. CC: OR 0.75, 95% CI 0.56-1.00, P= 0.05), and with -1082A/G in Asians (G vs. A: OR 1.41, 95% CI 1.04-1.91, P= 0.03; GG + AG vs. AA: OR 2.11, 95% CI 1.07-4.16, P= 0.03). This meta-analysis suggests that -592C/A and -1082A/G polymorphisms are associated with sepsis susceptibility in Caucasian, and Asian populations, respectively.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Asian, Asians, Association, Birth-Weight Infants, Caucasian, China, Critically-Ill Patients, Cytokine, Cytokine Production, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene Promoter, Genetic Polymorphism, Gg, Il-10, Il-10 Polymorphism, Interleukin-10, Meningococcal Disease, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Organ Failure, Polymorphisms, Populations, R, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Sepsis, Septic Shock, Susceptibility, Trauma, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Epilepsia

Full Journal Title: Epilepsia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Epilepsia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Epilepsia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Fisher, R.S. and Powers, L.E. (2004), Peer-reviewed publication: A view from inside. *Epilepsia*, **45** (8), 889-894.

Full Text: [E\Epilepsia45, 889.pdf](E\Epilepsia45,%20889.pdf)

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Full Text: [2012\Epilepsia53, 765.pdf](2012/Epilepsia53,%20765.pdf)

Abstract: The number of times that a published article is cited is one indicator of its scientific impact. An article is termed a Citation Classic once it has accumulated more than 400 citations. Trends in these highly cited works allow projection of future directions of high-impact research within a field. Herein, we identified 89 articles in the field of epilepsy published in 35 different journals that have been cited more than 400 times (citation range 4013,749). The journal that published the greatest number of Citation Classics was Epilepsia (9 articles with 656 mean citations per article). Laboratory studies constituted the fastest growing area of highly cited epilepsy research, whereas clinical studies showed a bimodal distribution in representation among Citation Classics. There were also considerably fewer epilepsy-specific Citation Classics compared to other disciplines. In this study, we find that the Citation Classics of epilepsy comprise a heterogeneous group of articles and that changes in the trends of these highly cited works represent the evolution of epilepsy research over time. The results of this study should inform the academic community and provide a guide of essential literature for scientists who are engaged in epilepsy research.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Citations, Citation Classics, Epidemiology

? Seneviratne, U., Cook, M. and D’Souza, W. (2014), Focal abnormalities in idiopathic generalized epilepsy: A critical review of the literature. *Epilepsia*, **55** (8), 1157-1169.

Full Text: [2014\Epilepsia55, 1157.pdf](2014/Epilepsia55,%201157.pdf)

Abstract: Conventionally, epilepsy is dichotomized into distinct “focal” and “generalized” categories. However, many studies have reported so-called focal features among patients with idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) in the domains of semiology, electroencephalography, neuropsychology, neuropathology, and neuroimaging. We sought to review such features and clinical implications. A Web of Science database search was conducted to identify relevant publications. Our search yielded 145 papers describing focal features involving different domains in IGE, with 117 papers analyzed after excluding abstracts and case reports. Focal semiologic features are commonly seen in IGE. There are conflicting data from studies in the domains of electroencephalography, neuroimaging, and neuropathology. Studies on neuropsychology are suggestive of frontal lobe functional deficits in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. Most advanced neuroimaging studies demonstrate the involvement of both the thalamus and the cortex during generalized spike-wave discharges (GSWDs). A few electroencephalographic and neuroimaging studies indicate that the cortex precedes the thalamus at the onset of GSWD. Focal features may contribute to misdiagnosis of IGE as focal epilepsy. However there are methodologic limitations in the studies that affect the results.

Keywords: Affect, Case Reports, Childhood Absence Epilepsy, Clinical, Clinical-Features, Critical Review, Data, Database, Depth Eeg Findings, Discharges, Electroencephalographic, Epilepsy, Epilepsy Semiology, From, Frontal-Lobe, Generalized Seizures, Ige, Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy, Literature, Magnetic-Resonance-Spectroscopy, Neuroimaging, Neuropsychology, Onset, Papers, Partial Seizures, Patients, Proton Mrs, Publications, Review, Science, Spike-Wave Discharges, Tonic-Clonic Seizures, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web Of Science

# Title: Epilepsy & Behavior

Full Journal Title: Epilepsy & Behavior

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fiszman, A., Alves-Leon, S.V., Nunes, R.G., D’Andrea, I. and Figueira, I. (2004), Traumatic events and posttraumatic stress disorder in patients with psychogenic nonepileptic seizures: A critical review. *Epilepsy & Behavior*, **5** (6), 818-825.

Full Text: [2004\Epi Beh5, 818.pdf](2004/Epi%20Beh5,%20818.pdf)

Abstract: Although video-EEG monitoring has revolutionized the diagnosis of psychogenic nonepileptic seizure (PINES), The etiology of this condition remains poorly understood. This article is a critical review of studies on the prevalence of traumatic events, abuse, and/or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in patients with PINES. Searches carried out on MEDLINE (1966-2004) and Web of Science (1945-2004) identified 17 relevant studies. PINES samples showed very high rates of trauma (44-100%) and abuse (23-77%), which were 15-40% higher than those found in control groups. This suggests that traumatic experiences may be a potential risk factor for PINES. PINES samples also showed a higher prevalence of PTSD than control groups, raising the possibility that PINES may arise as a clinical expression of a hypothetical PTSD subtype the core symptoms of which are dissociative. Methodological limitations do not permit the confirmation of these hypotheses. Stronger research designs are needed, such as prospective and case-control studies in both hospital and community settings. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Case-Control Studies, Childhood, Clinical-Features, Control, Control Groups, Diagnosis, Disorder, Dissociation, Dissociative Disorders, Epilepsy, Etiology, Follow-up, Hospital, Hysterical Seizures, MEDLINE, Monitoring, Nonepileptic Seizures, Pine, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Predictors, Prevalence, Pseudoseizures, PTSD, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Stress, Survivors, Symptoms, Trauma, Traumatic Events, Web of Science

? McGrath, A., Sharpe, L., Lah, S. and Parratt, K. (2014), Pregnancy-related knowledge and information needs of women with epilepsy: A systematic review. *Epilepsy & Behavior*, **31**, 246-255.

Full Text: [2014\Epi Beh31, 246.pdf](2014/Epi%20Beh31,%20246.pdf)

Abstract: For women with epilepsy (WWE), pregnancy is complicated by considerations such as the potential teratogenicity of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) versus the risks of having seizures during pregnancy. However, qualitative research suggests that many WWE remain uninformed about the risks associated with epilepsy and pregnancy and may, therefore, be making uninformed decisions about their families. The objectives of this review were to determine the level of patient knowledge, their informational needs, and whether these needs concerning pregnancy and childbirth issues are met among WWE. Electronic databases searched were PsycINFO, MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, and Web of Science. Studies were included if they used quantitative methods to survey WWE aged 16 years or older about their knowledge, access to information, or informational needs specifically regarding epilepsy and pregnancy. Twelve studies were identified and assessed for research standards using the Quality Index. Overall Quality Index score was only 7.1 out of 14, indicating significant design limitations of many included studies, including highly selective sampling methods and the use of unvalidated outcome measures. There was a paucity of studies investigating specific areas of women’s knowledge and information needs. Overall, WWE reported adequate awareness, but limited knowledge, of key issues regarding pregnancy and childbirth. Across studies, many women reported not receiving information about these issues. Evidence suggested that many WWE wanted to receive more information - particularly about the risks of AEDs for their offspring - well in advance of choosing an AED or planning pregnancy. Women aged under 35 years wanted the most information. Preconception counseling received by many WWE appears insufficient, risking uninformed decision-making about pregnancy. Further research is needed to investigate the barriers that WWE face in accessing, receiving, and retaining appropriate information. Crown Copyright (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Access To Information, Advance, Aged, Antiepileptic Drugs, Barriers, Childbirth, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Drugs, Epilepsy, Evidence, Families, Information, Issues, Knowledge, Measures, Medline, Methods, Needs, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Planning, Potential, Pregnancy, Psycinfo, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Quantitative Methods, Research, Review, Rights, Risks, Sampling, Sampling Methods, Science, Seizures, Standards, Survey, Systematic Review, Teratogenicity, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Epilepsy Research

Full Journal Title: Epilepsy Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lim, Y.J., Chan, S.Y. and Ko, Y. (2009), Stigma and health-related quality of life in Asian adults with epilepsy. *Epilepsy Research*, **87** (2-3), 107-119.

Full Text: [2009\Epi Res87, 107.pdf](2009\Epi%20Res87,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: This study aims to (1) review the impact of epilepsy on the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of Asian adult persons with epilepsy (PWE), and (2) identify the extent of stigma they experience and the associated factors. The electronic databases MEDLINE, PsycINFO, ISI Web of Science, and the International Pharmaceutical Abstracts were searched using a combination of keywords to identify relevant journal articles published before October 2007, and supplemental manual searches of article bibliographies and the journal Neurology Asia were conducted. Thirty-six articles that met the predetermined inclusion criteria were selected and reviewed. The HRQoL of Asian adult PWE was lower than that of the general population. These PWE had difficulties in both physical and psychosocial functioning. Psychosocial factors appeared to have a more significant impact on PWE’s HRQoL than physical factors. Stigma and negative attitudes towards marriage and employment of PWE was prevalent in many Asian countries, and the stigma’s associated factors were multifaceted. Given the prevalent negative attitudes towards epilepsy, public education campaigns targeting misconceptions and associated factors may help reduce stigma and, together with psychosocial support, the HRQoL of Asian adult PWE can be improved. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Antiepileptic Drugs, Asia, Attitudes, Databases, Education, Employment, Epidemiology, Epilepsy, Health-Related Quality of Life, Hong-Kong, Impact, ISI, Journal, Knowledge, People, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Adjustment, Public Awareness, Quality of Life, Review, Science, Seizure Frequency, South-Korea, Stigma, Web of Science

? Xi, B., Chen, J., Yang, L., Wang, W.Y., Fu, M.S. and Wang, C.Y. (2011), *GABBR1* gene polymorphism(G1465A)isassociated with temporal lobe epilepsy. *Epilepsy Research*, **96** (1-2), 58-63.

Full Text: [2011\Epi Res96, 58.pdf](2011\Epi%20Res96,%2058.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: gamma-Aminobutyric acid B receptor 1(GABBR1) gene G1465A polymorphism has been considered as a potential risk factor for the development of temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). However, the results were inconsistent. In this study, we performed a meta-analysis to assess the association between GABBR1 G1465A polymorphism and the risk of TLE. Methods: Biomedical literature databases including PubMed, 151 Web of Science and Embase were searched. The studies evaluating the association between GABBR1 G1465A polymorphism and TLE were included. Pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95%CI confidence interval (CI) were calculated using fixed- or random-effects model. Key findings: Seven studies (1011 cases and 2184 controls) met the inclusion criteria and were included in the meta-analysis. The overall result showed that the association between GABBR1 G1465A polymorphism was statistically significant (OR = 5.381, 95%CI: 1.726, 16.776, P=0.004). Subgroup analysis showed that the effect estimate was higher in the studies with high quality score (OR = 14.220, 95%CI: 6.933, 29.169, P=0.000) than that in the studies with low quality score (OR = 1.158, 95%CI: 0.325, 4.123, P=0.821). Significance: The present meta-analysis suggests that GABBR1 G1465A polymorphism is associated with the risk of TLE. The role of GABBR1 G1465A polymorphism in the development of TLE merits further investigation. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acid, Analysis, Association, Bias, Chinese Population, Databases, Development, Epidemiology, Gaba(B)R1, Gabbr1, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Model, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Ratio, Receptor-1 Polymorphism G1465a, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Temporal Lobe Epilepsy, Web of Science

? Widjaja, E., Go, C., Mccoy, B. and Snead, O.C. (2015), Neurodevelopmental outcome of infantile spasms: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Epilepsy Research*, **109**, 155-162.

Full Text: [2015\Epi Res109, 155.pdf](2015/Epi%20Res109,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The aims of this systematic review and meta-analysis were to assess (i) estimates of good neurodevelopmental outcome in infantile spasms (IS), (ii) if neurodevelopmental outcome has changed since the publication of the first guideline on medical treatment of IS in 2004 and (iii) effect of lead time to treatment (LTTT). Methods: The Medline, Embase, Cochrane, PsycINFO, Web of Science and Scopus databases, and reference lists of retrieved articles were searched. Studies inclusion criteria were: (i) >5 patients with IS, (ii) mean/median follow-up of >6 months, (iii) neurodevelopmental outcome, and (iv) randomized and observational studies. The data extracted included proportion of good neurodevelopmental outcome, year of publication, cryptogenic or symptomatic IS and LTTT. Results: Of the 1436 citations screened, 55 articles were included in final analysis, with a total of 2967 patients. The pooled estimate for good neurodevelopmental outcome was 0.236 (95% CI: 0.193-0.286). There was no difference between the proportions of good neurodevelopmental outcome for the 21 studies published after 2004 [0.264 (95% Cl: 0.197-0.344)] compared to the 34 studies published before 2004 [0.220 (95% CI: 0.168-0.283)] (Qvalue= 0.862, p=0.353). The pooled estimate of good neurodevelopmental outcome for cryptogenic IS [0.543 (95% CI: 0.458-0.625)] was higher than symptomatic IS [0.125 (95% CI: 0.09-0.171)] (Q value = 69.724, p< 0.001). Risk ratio of LTTT <4weeks relative to >4weeks for good neurodevelopmental outcome of 8 studies was 1.519 (95% CI: 1.064-2.169). Conclusion: Neurodevelopmental outcome was overall poor in patients with IS and has not changed since the publication of first guideline on IS. Although cryptogenic IS has better prognosis than symptomatic IS, the outcome for cryptogenic IS remained poor. There was heterogeneity in neurodevelopmental outcome ascertainment methods, highlighting the need for a more standardized and comprehensive assessment of cognitive, behavioural, emotional and functional outcomes. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: ACTH, American-Academy, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Canada, Child-Neurology-Society, Children, Citations, Cognitive, Criteria, Data, Databases, Epilepsy Outcomes, Estimates, First, Follow-Up, Guideline, Heterogeneity, Infantile Spasms, Is, Lead, Lead Time To Treatment, Long-Term Prognosis, Medical, Medical Treatment, Medical-Treatment, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multicenter Randomized-Trial, Neurodevelopment, Neurodevelopmental Outcome, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Prognosis, Psycinfo, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomized, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Value, Vigabatrin, Web, Web Of Science, West-Syndrome

# Title: Epileptic Disorders

Full Journal Title: Epileptic Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? San-Juan, D., Diaz-Nunez, I.C., Ojeda-Baldez, M., Barajas-Juarez, V.A., Gonzalez-Hernandez, I., Alonso-Vanegas, M., Anschel, D.J., de la Mora, J.D., Davila-Avila, N.M., Romero-Gameros, C.A., Vazquez-Gregorio, R. and Hernandez-Ruiz, A. (2014), Utility of electrocorticography in the surgical treatment of cavernomas presenting with pharmacoresistant epilepsy. *Epileptic Disorders*, **16** (3), 245-260.

Full Text: 2014\Epi Dis16, 245.pdf

Abstract: Aim. To describe the general aspects of cavernomas and epilepsy and review the available literature on the utility of electrocorticography (ECoG) in cerebral cavernoma surgery. Methods. We searched studies in PubMed, MedLine, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar (from January 1969 to December 2013) using the keywords “electrocorticography” or “ECoG” or “prognosis” or “outcome” and “cavernomas”. Original articles that reported utility of ECoG in epilepsy surgery were included. Four review authors independently selected the studies, extracted data, and assessed the methodological quality of the studies using the recommendations of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, PRISMA guidelines, and Jadad Scale. A meta-analysis was not possible due to methodological, clinical, and statistical heterogeneity of included studies. We analysed six articles with a total of 219 patients. Results. The most common surgical approach was lesionectomy using ECoG in the temporal lobe with Engel I outcome range from 72.7 to 100%. Conclusions. Small controlled studies suggest that ECoG-guided resection offers the best functional results in seizure control for subjects undergoing cavernoma surgery, especially in the temporal lobe.

Keywords: Angiomas, Approach, Articles, Authors, Cavernomas, Cerebral, Clinical, Clinical Article, Control, Data, Ecog, Eeg, Electrocorticography, Epilepsy, From, General, Google, Google Scholar, Guided Resection, Guidelines, Heterogeneity, Interventions, Intractable Epilepsy, Literature, Malformations, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Original Articles, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Prognosis, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Recommendations, Results, Review, Scale, Science, Scopus, Seizure, Seizures, Surgery, Surgical Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Temporal, Temporal-Lobe, Treatment, Utility, Web Of Science

# Title: EPL

Full Journal Title: [EPL](http://www.iop.org/EJ/journal/0295-5075)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0295-5075

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schreiber, M. (2007), Self-citation corrections for the Hirsch Index. *Epl*, **78** (3), 30002.

Full Text: [2007\Epl78, 30002.pdf](2007\Epl78,%2030002.pdf)

Abstract: I propose to sharpen the index h, suggested by Hirsch as a useful index to characterize the scientific output of a researcher, by excluding the self-citations. Performing a self-experiment and also discussing in detail two anonymous data sets, it is shown that self-citations can significantly reduce the h Index in contrast to Hirsch’s expectations. This result is confirmed by an analysis of 13 further data sets. Copyright (C) EPLA, 2007.

Keywords: Analysis, Anonymous, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Index h, Ranking, Scientific Output, Scientists, Self-Citations

# Title: Ergonomics

Full Journal Title: [Ergonomics](http://weblinks3.epnet.com/authHjafDetail.asp?tb=1&_ua=bo+B%5F+db+buhjnh+bt+TD++%22ERO%22+1B64&_ug=sid+E98D75D4%2D9E13%2D44B6%2DBBAC%2D1B62BC00D548%40sessionmgr2+dbs+buh+5CB4&_us=sm+ES+E6C7&_uso=st%5B0+%2DTD++%22ERO%22+tg%5B0+%2D+db%5B0+%2Dbuh+op%5B0+%2D+h)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Clarys, J.P. (2000), Electromyography in sports and occupational settings: An update of its limits and possibilities. *Ergonomics*, **43** (10), 1750-1762.

Full Text: [2000\Ergonomics43, 1750.pdf](2000\Ergonomics43,%201750.pdf)

Abstract: The detection of the electrical signal from human and animal muscle dates from long before L. Galvani who took credit for it. J. Swammerdam had already shown the Duke of Tuscany in 1658 the mechanics of muscular contraction. Even if ‘electrology or localised electrisation’- the original terminology for electromyography (EMG)- contained the oldest biological scientific detection and measuring techniques, EMG remained a ‘supporting’ measurement with limited discriminating use, except in conjunction with other methods. All this changed when EMG became a diagnostic tool for studies of muscle weakness, fatigue, pareses, paralysis, and nerve conduction velocities, lesions of the motor unit or for neurogenic and myogenic problems. In addition to the measurement qualities, the electrical signal could be induced as functional electrical stimulation (FES), which developed as a specific rehabilitation tool. Almost in parallel and within the expanding area of EMG, a speciality developed wherein the aim was to use EMG for the study of muscular function and coordination of muscles in different movements and postures. Kinesiological EMG and therewith surface EMG can be applied in studies of normal muscle function during selected movements and postures; muscle activity in complex sports; occupational and rehabilitation movements; isometric contraction with increasing tension up to the maximal voluntary contraction, evaluation of functional anatomical muscle activity (validation of classical anatomical functions); coordination and synchronization studies (kinematic chain); specificity and efficiency of training methods; fatigue; the relationship between EMG and force; the human-machine interaction; the influence of material on muscle activity, occupational loading in relation to lower back pain and joint kinematics. Within these various applications the recording system (e.g. The signal detection, the volume conduction, signal amplification, impedance and frequency responses, the signal characteristics) and the dataprocessing system (e.g. rectification, linear envelope and normalization methods) go hand in hand with a critical appraisal of choices, limits and possibilities.

Keywords: History and Bibliometry Raw EMG Rectified EMG Surfaceintegrated Electromyography Normalization Detection Hazards

? Buckle, P. (2011), ‘The perfect is the enemy of the good’ - ergonomics research and practice. Institute of Ergonomics and Human Factors Annual Lecture 2010. *Ergonomics*, **54** (1), 1-11.

Full Text: [2011\Ergonomics54, 1.pdf](2011\Ergonomics54,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between research and practice in ergonomics and human factors has rarely been addressed in the literature. This presents specific problems for researchers when seeking to relate their work to the research community. Equally, practitioners are often frustrated by the lack of appropriate research to meet their needs. This paper seeks to identify current drivers for ergonomics research along with an analysis of how these are changing. Specifically, the use of bibliometric data to assess research output and its impact on a multi-disciplinary subject such as ergonomics is examined. Areas where action may be required to stimulate better research and improved practice are proposed. These include a greater role for the practitioner in completing the circle of knowledge and improving the evidence base for practice with, in particular, practitioners becoming more active in determining research priorities. It is concluded that combined effort is needed by researcher and practitioner communities to enable and promote a more effective understanding of the true impact of ergonomics across industry and society. Statement of Relevance:The relationship between ergonomics research and practice is examined. Research ‘drivers’ are identified, including the influence of bibliometric data. Implications for researchers and practitioners are discussed. The role of practitioners in completing the circle of knowledge and improving the ergonomics evidence base is stressed, as is the need to promote the impact of ergonomics across society.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Community, Data, Ergonomics Impact, Ergonomics Practice, Ergonomics Research, Evidence, Field, Human, Human Factors, Impact, Knowledge, Literature, Multidisciplinary, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Needs, Practice, Research, Research Priorities, Role, Scientific Journals, Society, The Good, Understanding, Work

# Title: Erkenntnis

Full Journal Title: Erkenntnis

ISO Abbreviated Title: Erkenntnis

JCR Abbreviated Title: Erkenntnis

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Massey, T. (2014), Structuralism and quantitative science studies: Exploring first links. *Erkenntnis*, **79**, 1493-1503.

Full Text: [2014\Erkenntnis79, 1493.pdf](2014/Erkenntnis79,%201493.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, the potentials of systematically linking philosophy of science with bibliometrics are investigated by exploring whether concepts developed within the structuralist theory of science can be used as interpretative basis for author co-citation studies. It is argued that clusters of co-cited authors cannot be interpreted straightforwardly as scientific communities nor as scientific generations. The first reason is that the respective constituents differ (authors vs. scientists), the second is that the co-citation relation generates non-Kuhnian communities, i.e. communities not sharing a paradigm/theory-core. Instead, co-citation clusters can more adequately be taken to represent communities of common (epistemic) interest. Hence, the concepts of interest community and of discourse community are introduced into the structuralist framework making use of the notion of intended application. All in all, it becomes clear that a full-fledged theory of publication is the still missing prerequisite for further linking bibliometrics and philosophy of science at a large scale.

Keywords: Application, Author Cocitation, Authors, Bibliometrics, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Community, Discourse, Discourse Community, Evolution, First, Framework, Intellectual Structure, Notion, Paradigms, Philosophy, Philosophy Of Science, Publication, Scale, Science, Scientists, Theory

# Title: Erwerbs-Obstbau

Full Journal Title: Erwerbs-Obstbau

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? la Via, J. and Baric, S. (2012), Tree fruit growing - research and production in Germany: A statistical and bibliometric analysis of the period 1950-2010. *Erwerbs-Obstbau*, **54** (1), 11-30.

Full Text: [2012\Erwerbs-Obstbau54, 11.pdf](2012\Erwerbs-Obstbau54,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Germany is one of the leading European countries in tree fruit growing and the fruit produced has an actual production value of 794 million E. Six decades, from 1950 to 2010, of fruit production and internationally relevant scientific output for fruit crops - apple, pear, cherry, plum, apricot, and peach - were analysed in this study. Bibliographic and bibliometric analyses were based on the Science Citation Index (R). Data were compared and discussed in the European and global context. The German annual per capita consumption of fruit amounts to 125.5 kg/a originating from commercial intensive fruit growing, including 71.8 kg/a of fresh fruit, 48.3 kg/a of citrus and tropical fruit, 3.8 kg/a nut fruit, and 1.6 kg/a dry fruit. Approximately 25 kg per annum and inhabitant has to be added to the total fruit consumption, since a conspicuous amount of fruit originates from meadow orchards and house gardens. Nevertheless, Germany’s self-supply with fruit is a low 22.4%. Within the EU (2009/2010), Germany ranks fourth in apple production, tenth in pear production, fifth in cherry production, sixth in plum production, and 15th in the production of apricots and peaches. Based on the number of international scientific articles published in Germany, fruit crops can be ranked in descending order: apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches and apricots. Relating the scientific output over the last six decades to the production data of the same country nowadays achieved, we obtain an indicator for the scientific impact on the crop production. On a worldwide comparison Germany ranks tenth for apple, sixth for pears, 21st for cherries, 17th for plums and first for apricots and peaches. With regard to the absolute output of scientific original articles Germany ranks fourth worldwide for apples, eighth for pears, second for cherries, fifth for plums, ninth for apricots and 14th for peaches, indicating that research on tree fruit growing in Germany supports the economic competitiveness of its production regions with highly specialized knowledge.

Keywords: Analyses, Apples, Apricots, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometry, Cherries, Citation, Comparison, Consumption, Context, Countries, Country, Crop Production, Crops, Data, Economic, EU, First, Fruit Production, Gardens, Germany, Global, Impact, Indicator, International, Knowledge, Low, Mar, Orchards, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Research, Research Institutions, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Impact, Scientific Output, Tree Fruit Growing, Tropical, Value

# Title: Essays of an Information Scientist

Full Journal Title: [Essays of an Information Scientist](http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/essays.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Garfield, E. (1962), The ideal library: The Informatorium. *Essays of an Information Scientist*, **1**, 1.

Full Text: [E\Ess Inf Sci1962, 1.pdf](E\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1962,%201.pdf)

Garfield, E. (1962), Who are the information scientists? *Essays of an Information Scientist*, **1**, 2.

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Full Text: [E\Ess Inf Sci1, 25.pdf](E\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1,%2025.pdf)

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Full Text: [E\Ess Inf Sci1968, 23.pdf](E\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1968,%2023.pdf)

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Full Text: [1990\Ess Inf Sci1990, 13, 448.pdf](1990\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1990,%2013,%20448.pdf)

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Full Text: [1990\Ess Inf Sci1990, 13, 455.pdf](1990\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1990,%2013,%20455.pdf)

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Full Text: [1990\Ess Inf Sci1990, 13, 468.pdf](1990\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1990,%2013,%20468.pdf)

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Full Text: [1990\Ess Inf Sci1990, 13, 469.pdf](1990\Ess%20Inf%20Sci1990,%2013,%20469.pdf)

# Title: Estuaries and Coasts

Full Journal Title: [Estuaries and Coasts](http://www.springerlink.com/content/x22m1675k81x/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1559-2723

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fourqurean, J.W., Duarte, C.M., Kershaw, M.D. and Threlkeld, S.T. (2008), *Estuaries and Coasts* as an outlet for research in coastal ecosystems: A bibliometric study. *Estuaries and Coasts*, **31** (3), 469-476.

Full Text: [2008\Est Coa31, 469.pdf](2008\Est%20Coa31,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: Recent changes in the editorial leadership, name, content, and publishing process for Estuaries and Coasts and looming changes in scientific publishing as technology advances have provided an opportunity to assess the health and examine the growth in size and reputation of the journal. Estuaries and Coasts has grown in size by about fourfold, with a concurrent decline in acceptance rate of about 1.5% per year to reach the present 65% acceptance rate. The number of paper downloads has increased exponentially to the current 4,000 downloads per month. Most (81%) of the published papers come from senior authors in the USA, with only 15% of the papers coming from senior authors based in non-English-speaking countries. The average number of authors per paper increased from an average of two in 1980 to three at present, and the impact factor has risen to 1.563 in 2006, at about the middle of the range in impact factors for related journals, from an average of 1.295 in the previous 10 years. Papers published in Estuaries and Coasts have a long citation half-life (8.4 years), resulting in very few (3.5%) published papers never receiving citations. All metrics assessed portray Estuaries and Coasts as a journal on the rise that stands up in comparisons of quality and citation rate with other journals in its field.

Keywords: Acceptance, Advances, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Changes, Citation, Citations, Coastal, Coastal Ecosystems, Ecosystems, Field, Growth, Half-Life, Health, History of The Journal, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journals, Leadership, Metrics, Number, Papers, Publication Statistics, Publishing, Quality, Research, Size, Technology, USA

# Title: Estudios de Psicología

Full Journal Title: [Estudios de Psicología](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/fias/edp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Castro, J. and Jiménez, B. (2004), The Journal *Estudios de Psicología*: An interpretation of its editorial, formal, theoretic and thematic development from a quantitative viewpoint. *Estudios de Psicología*, **25** (3), 229-264.

Full Text: Est Psi25, 229

Abstract: A descriptive study on the journal Estudios de Psicología from its foundation in 1980 up to 2003 was undertaken. After defining the productivity profile around three chronological periods (1980-1986, 19871995, and 1996-2003), we describe four bibliometric studies analysing the editorial line of the journal, the main collaborating authors, the theoretical lines followed by papers, and the thematic fields treated. These studies confirm, from a quantitative point of view, the journal’s special relationship with the development and theoretic analysis taking place in the area of general psychology over the past quarter century, particularly with respect to the study of cognitive processes associated with thought and psycholinguistics. These bibliometric studies also corroborate the weight of universities located in Madrid, in particular, the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, in establishing its editorial line of work. To end, the paper discusses certain programmatic challenges that the journal should approach in view of current academic and governmental contexts.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Content Analysis, Cognitivism, Estudios de Psicologia, History of Psychology, General Psychology, Psychology Publications, Psychology In Spain, Analisis Bibliometrico, Analisis de Contenido, Cognitivismo, Estudios de Psicologi, Historia de la Psicologia, Psicologia Basica, Publicaciones de Psicologia, Psicologia Espanola

# Title: Ethics & Behavior

Full Journal Title: Ethics & Behavior

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sullivan, L.E. and Ogloff, J.R.P. (1998), Appropriate supervisor graduate student relationships. *Ethics & Behavior*, **8** (3), 229-248.

Full Text: [1998\Eth Beh8, 229.pdf](1998\Eth%20Beh8,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Given that university faculty members and supervisors practicing in the community have been involved in at least one research supervisor-graduate student relationship, it is surprising that so little attention has been paid to the ethical issues involved in such relationships. Indeed, as a student and her or his graduate research supervisor may be involved in a close working relationship for many years, it is understandable that several opportunities can arise that could be considered dual or multiple relationships. Examples of such relationship issues discussed in this article include authorship matters, favoritism or inequitable treatment of students, and sexual relationships. Depending on the nature of the relationship, the impact on students can be quite severe; although, the effects on students have not been adequately studied. Existing ethical guidelines do not provide enough guidance in this area where students are in a position of diminished power with respect to the supervisor. Following the discussion of relationship issues, we suggest extensions of current guidelines to deal with these issues.

Keywords: Attention, Authorship, Authorship Order, Contact, Educators, Ethics and Teaching, Faculty, Guidelines, Impact, National Survey, Power, Research, Sexual Intimacy, Student Relations, Students, Supervision, Treatment, University, Violations

? Geelhoed, R.J., Phillips, J.C., Fischer, A.R., Shpungin, E. and Gong, Y.J. (2007), Authorship decision making: An empirical investigation. *Ethics & Behavior*, **17** (2), 95-115.

Full Text: [2007\Eth Beh17, 95.pdf](2007\Eth%20Beh17,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: This empirical study concerns the authorship credit decision-making processes and outcomes that occur among coauthors in cases of multiauthored publications. The 2002 American Psychological Association (APA) Ethics Code offers standards for determining authorship order; however, little is known about how these decisions are made in actual practice. Results from a survey of 109 randomly selected authors indicated that most authors were satisfied with the decision-making process and outcome with few disagreements. Participants reported cases of both undeserved authorship being given and omission of deserving contributors’ names as coauthors. Some factors associated with authorship decisions included “sense of loyalty or obligation,” “publish or perish pressures,” and “power differentials.” Authors who used APA standards were significantly more satisfied with both the process and outcome of authorship credit decisions.

Keywords: Assignment, Author Contributions, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Decision Making, Credit, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Ethics, Faculty-Student Collaborations, Issues, Order, Outcome, Outcomes, Practice, Psychological, Psychology, Publications, Satisfaction With Authorship Credit Decisions, Scientist, Standards, Survey

? Jeffery, D.D. and Fries, J. (2011), Unauthorized uses of a coauthored work and a doctoral dissertation. *Ethics & Behavior*, **21** (2), 118-126.

Full Text: 2011\Eth Beh21, 118.pdf

Abstract: This article describes the unauthorized uses of a coauthored work and a copyrighted U.S. dissertation by European scientists. The case involves alleged infringements of copyright and plagiarism in 6 works that were published up to 19 years after completion of the dissertation and up to 11 years after publication of the coauthored work. Relevant copyright laws, international copyright agreements, and professional psychology ethics and definitions of scientific misconduct are presented. Graduate students and professionals are advised to protect themselves from copyright infringement and recognize that the responsibility for detecting and correcting misappropriated work usually lies with them, not journal editors.

Keywords: Allegations, Authorship, Definitions, Duplicate Publication, Ethics, Journal, Journal Editors, Journals, Misconduct, Plagiarism, Professional, Publication, Redundant Publications, Research, Scientific Misconduct, Scientific Misconduct, Students

# Title: Ethics and Information Technology

Full Journal Title: Ethics and Information Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Heersmink, R., van den Hoven, J., van Eck, N.J. and van den Berg, J. (2011), Bibliometric mapping of computer and information ethics. *Ethics and Information Technology*, **13** (3), 241-249.

Full Text: [2011\Eth Inf Tec13, 241.pdf](2011\Eth%20Inf%20Tec13,%20241.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the first bibliometric mapping analysis of the field of computer and information ethics (C&IE). It provides a map of the relations between 400 key terms in the field. This term map can be used to get an overview of concepts and topics in the field and to identify relations between information and communication technology concepts on the one hand and ethical concepts on the other hand. To produce the term map, a data set of over thoUSAnd articles published in leading journals and conference proceedings in the C&IE field was constructed. With the help of various computer algorithms, key terms were identified in the titles and abstracts of the articles and co-occurrence frequencies of these key terms were calculated. Based on the co-occurrence frequencies, the term map was constructed. This was done using a computer program called VOSviewer. The term map provides a visual representation of the C&IE field and, more specifically, of the organization of the field around three main concepts, namely privacy, ethics, and the Internet.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Computer and Information Ethics, Ethics, Information, Journals, Overview, Term Map, Vosviewer

# Title: Ethiopian Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Ethiopian Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Getahun, H. and Yirga, H. (2002), Pattern of articles published in the *Ethiopian Medical Journal*. *Ethiopian Medical Journal*, **40** (4), 315-323.

Abstract: Five Hundred and Thirty Nine articles published between January 1984 and December 2000 in the Ethiopian Medical Journal were analysed to assess the research pattern and the citations of published articles. Hand-in-hand search of the journals and the Science Citation Index database were used Majority (69%) of the articles were original articles. The median number of authors per article was 2 with a range of 9 (Maximum 10 and Minimum 1). Majority of first authors were affiliated to teaching institutions (69.6%). Foreign nationals were first authors in 19.9% and coauthors in 26.7% of the articles. Multiple authored articles [OR (95% CI) 1.17 (1.03-1.33)], original articles [OR (95%CI)= 12.0 (4.43-32.48) and articles dealing with intestinal parasites [OR (95%CI)= 3.88 (1.24-12.08)] were more likely to be cited Although, encouraging efforts were seen in addressing issues of public health importance in the last five years (1996-2000) of the study period, the findings of the study suggest that there is still a need to address them in a more vigorous way. It was also recommended efforts should be initiated to improve the citation of articles published by the Ethiopian Medical Journal and enhance the publication of editorials and brief communications.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Communications, Database, First, Health, Institutions, Journals, Pattern, Public, Public Health, Publication, Research, Science Citation Index, Teaching

# Title: Ethnicity & Health

Full Journal Title: Ethnicity & Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Heo, H.H. and Braun, K.L. (2014), Culturally tailored interventions of chronic disease targeting Korean Americans: A systematic review. *Ethnicity & Health*, **19** (1), 64-85.

Full Text: [2014\Eth Hea19, 64.pdf](2014/Eth%20Hea19,%2064.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveBecause little is known about promising interventions to prevent and control chronic disease in Korean Americans, we conducted a systematic literature review to investigate: (1) theoretical frameworks and strategies employed by interventions targeting Korean Americans; (2) cultural factors considered by these interventions; and (3) the extent of their success in engaging Korean participants and improving their health.DesignFollowing the PRISMA guidelines, PubMed, PsycInfo, and Web of Science were searched to identify primary research articles evaluating interventions to prevent or control chronic disease, tailored to Korean Americans, and published from 1980 through 2011. of 238 articles identified, 21 articles describing16 unique intervention tests met inclusion criteria. These interventions targeted cancer (10), hypertension (2), diabetes (1), mental health (1), tobacco cessation (1), and general health (1).ResultsAll included studies were published since 2000, reflecting the relatively recent establishment of intervention research with Korean Americans. All 16 programs delivered linguistically appropriate messages and education. The 11 programs that realized significant intervention effects also provided or coordinated social support from culturally relevant and well-trained lay health workers, nurses, or family members during an intervention and/or follow-up period.ConclusionsCulturally matched and linguistically appropriate messages and education may not be enough to prevent or control chronic disease among immigrant Korean Americans. Culturally sensitive and committed social support should be provided to catalyze behavioral changes and sustain the effect of the interventions.

Keywords: Cancer, Changes, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Control, Criteria, Cultural, Diabetes, Disease, Education, Effects, Family, Family Members, Follow-Up, General, Guidelines, Health, Hypertension, Immigrant, Intervention, Intervention Effects, Intervention Research, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Mental Health, Nurses, Prevent, Primary, Pubmed, Recent, Research, Review, Science, Social, Social Support, Support, Systematic Review, Targeting, Theoretical, Tobacco, Web of Science

# Title: Etologia

Full Journal Title: Etologia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Etologia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Etologia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guillen-Salazar, F. (1992), Trends in applied ethological research: A bibliometric survey of references gathered in Animal Behavior Abstracts (1984-1989). *Etologia*, **2**, 91-97.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Survey, Research, Survey

# Title: ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development

Full Journal Title: [ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development](http://www.springerlink.com/content/119965/?p=a1124b30d831465a83bf8c03dbbdf803&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anglin, G.J. and Towers, R.L. (1992), Reference citations in selected instructional-design and technology journals, 1985-1990. *ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development*, **40** (1), 40-43.

Full Text: [1992\ETR&D40, 40.pdf](1992\ETR&D40,%2040.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports on a bibliometric research study undertaken to identify authors who are most frequently cited in Educational Technology Research and Development, Educational Communication and Technology journal, and in the journal of Instructional Development. Thirty-seven authors with 20 or more citations over a five-year period were identified and rank- ordered by total number of citations

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citations, Communication, English, Journal, Patterns, Research, Technology

? Kirby, J.A., Hoadley, C.M. and Carr-Chellman, A.A. (2005), Instructional systems design and the learning sciences: A citation analysis. *ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development*, **53** (1), 37-48.

Full Text: [2005\ETR&D53, 37.pdf](2005\ETR&D53,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: Learning sciences (LS) and instructional systems design (ISD) are two related fields that have shared interests in the application of technology for advancing human learning. While the two fields may have different values, boundaries, and in some cases methods, they also share significant overlap of content and purpose. We examine the relationship between the two fields through a citation analysis of three journals in each of the respective fields. The findings of the study indicate that the amount of cross-field publication is low, but there exists a trend for increased cross-field citation. As cross-field publication increases, we suggest that the existence of invisible colleges that link the fields will become more salient.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Boundaries, Citation, Citation Analysis, Design, Human, Journals, Learning, Methods, Publication, Purpose, Sciences, Systems, Technology, Trend

? Gall, J.E., Ku, H.Y., Gurney, K., Tseng, H.W., Yeh, H.T. and Chen, Q. (2010), Citations of ETR&D and related journals, 1990-2004. *ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development*, **58** (3), 343-351.

Full Text: [2010\ETR&D58, 343.pdf](2010\ETR&D58,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific communication in the field of educational technology was examined by analyzing references from and citations to articles published in Educational Technology Research and Development (ETR&D) for the period 1990-2004 with particular emphasis on other journals found in the citation record. Data were collected on the 369 core articles found in the 60 issues published during that time period, their reference lists (containing over 14,805 individual items), and citations of those articles in other journals (1,896 entries). The top cited and citing journals during that time period are listed. Nine symbiotic journals (i.e. those that are most cited by ETR&D and frequently cite it) were identified: Contemporary Educational Psychology, Educational Psychologist, Instructional Science, Journal of Computer-Based Instruction (no longer published), Journal of Educational Computing Research, Journal of Educational Psychology, Journal of Educational Research, Journal of Research in Science Teaching, and the Review of Educational Research. The results provide an in-depth, quantitative view of informal connections within the field via the citation record. Implications for further research and the potential influence of new technologies on scientific communication are also discussed.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Research, Citations, Core, Journals, Psychology, Quantitative, Research, Review, Scholarship, Science, Scientific Communication, Technology

? Hsu, Y.C., Hung, J.L. and Ching, Y.H. (2013), Trends of educational technology research: More than a decade of international research in six SSCI-indexed refereed journals. *ETR&D-Educational Technology Research and Development*, **61** (4), 685-705.

Full Text: [2013\ETR&D61, 685.pdf](2013/ETR&D61,%20685.pdf)

Abstract: This study applied text mining methods to examine the abstracts of 2,997 international research articles published between 2000 and 2010 by six journals included in the Social Science Citation Index in the field of Educational Technology (EDTECH). A total of 19 clusters of research areas were identified, and these clusters were further analyzed in terms of productivity by country and by journal. The analysis revealed research areas with rising trends, stable status, and low attention. This study also identified areas of research emphasis by journal and research strength by country. A discussion of results through the lens of Critical Theory of Technology is also included. The authors hope to inform the EDTECH community about the trends of EDTECH research on topics and regions of research contributions. The authors also believe that such examination of trends can help facilitate fruitful discussions of directions for future research, and possible international collaboration across various geographical regions.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Classroom, Collaboration, Community, Country, Educational Technology, Examination, Field, Instructional-Design, Integration, International, International Collaboration, International Research Trends, Journal, Journals, Methodologies, Methods, Mining, Productivity, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Strength, System, Teachers, Technology, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Theory, Trends

# Title: Eurasian Soil Science

Full Journal Title: [Eurasian Soil Science](http://www.maik.rssi.ru/cgi-bin/journal.pl?name=soilsci&page=main)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eurasian Soil Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eurasian Soil Sci

ISSN: 1064-2293

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Russia

Language: English

Publisher: Interperiodica

Publisher Address: PO BOX 1831, Birmingham, AL 35201-1831

Subject Categories:

Agriculture, Soil Science: Impact Factor 0.039, 29/29 (2000)

Notes: TTopic

? Ivanov, I.V. and Lukovskaya, T.S. (2003), Scientometric (bibliometric) analysis of publications in Pochvovedenie for 100 years (1899-1998). *Eurasian Soil Science*, **36** (1), 107-120.

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of the materials published in Pochvovedenie in the past century (1899-1998) has been performed. The dynamics of the number of contributing authors and the number of published papers, distribution of the authors by the number of published papers, co-authorship, the amount of biographical data (including jubilees and obituaries), and distribution of the authors by countries and organizations are analyzed. The results of this analysis are interpreted from the viewpoints of historical and sociological aspects of the development of Russian soil science.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Data, Development, Distribution, Dynamics, Journal Pochvovedenie, Organizations, Pages, Papers, Publications, Russian, Science, Soil, Soil Science

# Title: European Accounting Review

Full Journal Title: [European Accounting Review](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=9e2ef870-178f-4d1c-beab-e130d6345c6a%40sessionmgr112&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=bth&jid=5B3)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Carmona, S., Gutierrez, I. and Camara, M. (1999), A profile of European accounting research: Evidence from leading research journals. *European Accounting Review*, **8** (3), 463-480.

Full Text: [E\Eur Acc Rev8, 463.pdf](E\Eur%20Acc%20Rev8,%20463.pdf)

Abstract: This paper attempts both to advance understanding about the research profile of accounting in Europe and to evaluate the role of The European Accounting Review in the dissemination of Europe-based accounting research. Empirical evidence supporting this investigation was gathered from all the papers published in thirteen top accounting journals during the period 1992 to 1997. Our results show that (i) a vast majority of European contributions to well-regarded journals are authored by scholars affiliated to British higher education organizations. Therefore, the overwhelming dominance of British accounting academics over Europe-based accounting research posits considerable doubts on the extent to which it is correct to form the notion of European accounting research. Our results suggest that such a notion is strongly shaped by one constituency of the European setting, that is, by researchers affiliated to British higher education institutions. (ii) The European Accounting Review has played a significant role in the diffusion of Europe-based accounting research. The journal constitutes the sole venue providing international visibility to scholars of eleven continental European countries. Moreover, The European Accounting Review has published a significant proportion of contributions from scholars of the other fifteen European countries. (iii) There exists limited mobility of non-English written accounting research across European countries. Lastly, the paper posits some suggestions for further work in this area.

# Title: European Addiction Research

Full Journal Title: European Addiction Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bramness, J.G., Henriksen, B., Person, O. and Mann, K. (2014), A bibliometric analysis of european versus USA research in the field of addiction. Research on alcohol, narcotics, prescription drug abuse, tobacco and steroids 2001-2011. *European Addiction Research*, **20** (1), 16-22.

Full Text: 2014\Eur Add Res20, 16.pdf

Abstract: Background: To compare the publication and citation rate within the areas of drug abuse and dependence research in Europe with that in the USA. Methods: This is a bibliometric study using the Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge as data source, 40 key words were used as search terms, but certain scientific publications not concerning the issue were excluded. Scientific publications from Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the USA were studied. The number of publications in each country and in each year in addition to the citation indices for these publications was retrieved. Results: Approximately two thirds of the publications came from the USA. Both in absolute and relative figures, Europe lagged behind. The trend over the last decade was a greater gap between the amount of research performed in Europe versus the USA. There were thematic differences. Smaller European countries had a greater relative publication rate. The citations were relatively evenly distributed. Conclusions: It has been claimed that 85% of the world’s research within the field of drug abuse and dependence is carried out in the USA. This study challenges this figure, but European research within this field is lagging behind. Copyright (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Abuse, Abuse and Dependence, Ag, Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Brain, Burden, Citation, Citations, Count, Country, Data, Denmark, Disorders, Distributed, Drug, Drug Abuse, England, Europe, European Versus USA Research, Field, Finland, France, Germany, Indices, Italy, Knowledge, Methods, Norway, Psychiatry, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Re, Research, Results, Scientific Publications, Source, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trend, USA, Web of Knowledge

? Savic, M. and Room, R. (2014), Differences in alcohol-related research publication output between countries: A manifestation of societal concern? *European Addiction Research*, **20** (6), 319-323.

Full Text: 2014\Eur Add Res20, 319.pdf

Abstract: In a recent bibliometric analysis of alcohol-and other drug-related research publications in 11 countries, differences were found in research output across countries. In this paper we use additional secondary data to explore possible socio-historical factors that may contribute to differences in alcohol-related peer-reviewed publications across countries. Aside from general scientific productivity, we propose a possible link between the degree to which societies are concerned with alcohol and alcohol-related research outputs. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Alcohol, Alcohol Policy, Alcohol Research, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Control Policies, Countries, Data, Differences, From, General, Peer-Reviewed, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Productivity, Publication, Publication Output, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Output, Research Outputs, S, Scientific Productivity, Social History Of Alcohol

? Valderrama-Zurian, J.C., Melero-Fuentes, D. and Aleixandre-Benavent, R. (2015), Bibliographic searches for a bibliometric analysis on drug addiction. *European Addiction Research*, **21** (1), 31.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Add Res21, 31.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Drug

? Bramness, J.G., Henriksen, B., Person, O. and Mann, K. (2015), Bibliographic searches for a bibliometric analysis on drug addiction reply. *European Addiction Research*, **21** (1), 32.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Add Res21, 32.pdf

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Drug

# Title: European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology

Full Journal Title: [European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101555/?p=874d5acfb2084638b6fe5a0a4d03d66c&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Remacle, M., Van Haverbeke, C., Eckel, H., Bradley, P., Chevalier, D., Djukic, V., de Vicentiis, M., Friedrich, G., Olofsson, J., Peretti, G., Quer, M. and Werner, J. (2007), Proposal for revision of the European Laryngological Society classification of endoscopic cordectomies. *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*, **264** (5), 499-504.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Arc Oto-Rhi-Lar264, 499.pdf](2007\Eur%20Arc%20Oto-Rhi-Lar264,%20499.pdf)

Abstract: A classification of laryngeal endoscopic cordectomies, which included eight different types, was first proposed by the European Laryngological Society in 2000. The purpose of this proposal of classification was an attempt to reach better consensus amongst clinicians and agree on uniformity in reporting the extent and depth of resection of cordectomy procedures, to allow relevant comparisons within the literature when presenting/publishing the results of surgery, and to recommend the use of guidelines to allow for reproducibility amongst practicing laryngologists. A total of 24 article citations of this classification have been found through the science citation index, as well as 3 book chapters on larynx cancer surgery, confirming its acceptance. However, on reflection, and with the passage of time, lesions originating at the anterior commissure have not been clearly described and, for that reason, a new endoscopic cordectomy (type VI) for cancers of the anterior commissure, which have extended or not to one or both of the vocal folds, without infiltration of the thyroid cartilage is now being proposed by the European Laryngological Society Committee on Nomenclature to revise and complete the initially reported classification.

Keywords: Anterior Commissure, Cancer, Carbon-Dioxide Laser, Citation, Citations, Classification, CO2-Laser Cordectomy, Early Glottic Carcinoma, Endoscopic Cordectomies Classification, European Laryngological Society, Glottic Cancer, Infiltration, Literature, Partial Laryngectomy, Radiotherapy, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Term Follow-up, Voice Quality

? Kulasegarah, J. and Fenton, J.E. (2010), Comparison of the h Index with standard bibliometric indicators to rank influential otolaryngologists in Europe and North America. *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*, **267** (3), 455-458.

Full Text: [2010\Eur Arc Oto-Rhi-Lar267, 455.pdf](2010\Eur%20Arc%20Oto-Rhi-Lar267,%20455.pdf)

Abstract: The Hirsch (h) index is an original and simple new bibliometric measure incorporating both quantity and quality. In this study, our aim was first to present characteristics of the statistical correlation between the h Index and several standard bibliometric indicators and secondly we compared the h Index between otolaryngologists from Europe and US. We used the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Knowledge to identify citation reports from a random sample of influential editors from six otolaryngology journals: Journal of Laryngology and Otology (n = 21), Clinical Otolaryngology (n = 16), European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (n = 49), The Laryngoscope (n = 66), Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (n = 15), and Archives of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (n = 15). The following data were gathered: Number of publications (P), total citations received by P(C), total citations received by P without self-citations (Cs), average number of citations per publication (CPP), and Hirsch Index (h). Statistical analysis was used to correlate the above data and we also compared the h Index of European and North American editors. There were 182 randomly selected editors. We observed a good correlation between the h Index and other standard bibliometric indicators. Using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney test, the median P between Europe and US was not statistically significant. However, the median C, CS and h were statistically significant. In conclusion, the h Index is a simple yet powerful indicator as it combines productivity and impact. Overall, the US editorial panel have a higher h Index.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Europe, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Impact, ISI, Journals, Otolaryngology, Publication, Publications, Scientists, Self-Citations, Statistical Analysis, Web of Knowledge

? Philpott, C.M., Gane, S. and McKiernan, D. (2011), Nanomedicine in otorhinolaryngology: What does the future hold? *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*, **268** (4), 489-496.

Full Text: [2011\Eur Arc Oto-Rhi-Lar268, 489.pdf](2011\Eur%20Arc%20Oto-Rhi-Lar268,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: Nanotechnology and nanomedicine are new and rapidly developing areas which are concerned with the utilisation of structures and devices, one billionth of a metre in scale and how their special properties may be utilised in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. In otorhinolaryngology, there have been some inroads into utilising these new treatment modalities and there is future prospect for significant developments. Their impact may be to revolutionise the current practice of otorhinolaryngology. This review considers current developments and future prospects for nanotechnology in our specialty and considers the pitfalls that may be encountered. The online medical reference databases PUBMED, Google Scholar, ISI Web of Science and Science Direct were searched with search terms “Nanotechnology, Nanomedicine” in combination with “Otolaryngology, ENT, Rhinology, Otology, Head and Neck Surgery, Laryngology” in turn. A number of developments are already showing promise in animal models, particularly for nanoparticle delivery of drugs, which may avoid some of the inherent systemic side effects seen with conventional application. Other possibilities include nanoscale reconstruction and regeneration of tissues and even unexpected spin-off technologies such as haemostatic agents. The future treatment of otorhinolaryngological diseases could be revolutionised by advances in nanomedicine and nanotechnology and diseases, such as olfactory disorders may become radically more amenable to medical treatment.

Keywords: Alzheimer-Disease, Amphotericin-B, Anosmia, Cell, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Databases, Diagnosis, Google Scholar, Impact, Intranasal Zinc, ISI, London Center, Medical, Nanoparticles, Nanotechnology, Parkinson-Disease, Practice, Pubmed, Review, Science, Treatment, Utilisation, Web of Science

? Xu, Y. and Wang, J. (2014), Association of CD14 gene-159C/T polymorphism with allergic rhinitis risk: A meta-analysis. *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*, **271** (6), 1601-1607.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Arc Oto-Rhi-Lar271, 1601.pdf](2014/Eur%20Arc%20Oto-Rhi-Lar271,%201601.pdf)

Abstract: The -159C/T polymorphism in the CD14 gene has been implicated in susceptibility to allergic rhinitis (AR), but results were conflicting. The aim of this study is to investigate the association between the CD14-159C/T polymorphism and the risk of AR. All eligible case-control studies published up to July 2013 were identified by searching PubMed, Web of Science and CNKI. Pooled odds ratio with 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI) was used to access the strength of this association in fixed- or random-effects model. A total of seven case-control studies, including 887 cases and 889 controls, were selected. Overall, no significant association between the CD14-159C/T polymorphism and AR risk was found. Besides, stratified analysis with ethnicity and source of control also indicated that no significant association between CD14-159C/T and the risk of AR under all for genetic model was observed. This meta-analysis indicated that the CD14-159C/T polymorphism is not associated with AR risk.

Keywords: Access, Allergic Rhinitis, Analysis, Association, Atopy, Bias, C-159t, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cd14, Confidence, Control, Disease, Ethnicity, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Innate Immunity, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Promoter Polymorphisms, PubMed, Random Effects Model, Region, Rhinitis, Risk, Science, Snp, Source, Strength, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Liu, X., Yan, K.K., Lin, X.J., Zhao, L.Y., An, W.X., Wang, C.P. and Liu, X.D. (2014), The association between *BRAF*V600E mutation and pathological features in PTC. *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*, **271** (11), 3041-3052.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Arc Oto-Rhi-Lar271, 3041.pdf](2014/Eur%20Arc%20Oto-Rhi-Lar271,%203041.pdf)

Abstract: The BRAF(V600E) mutation is a common genetic alteration in papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) and is associated with some pathological features. The association has been widely reported, but results were inconclusive. In this study a meta-analysis was done to explore the association between BRAF(V600E) mutation and pathological features in papillary thyroid carcinoma. Medline, PubMed and Web of Science were searched. A total of 69 studies that included 14,170 PTC patients were identified. The outcomes were from 2004 to October 2013. STATA12.0 software package was used to analyze the data. The result was assessed based on pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). The results showed that the BRAF(V600E) mutation was associated with extra-thyroidal extension (OR = 2.09, 95 % CI = 1.69-2.58), advanced TNM stage (OR = 1.90, 95 % CI = 1.62-2.22), lymph node metastasis (OR = 1.68, 95 % CI = 1.41-2.01), multifocality (OR = 1.22, 95 % CI = 1.06-1.40), and recurrence (OR = 2.50, 95 % CI = 1.73-3.59). The meta-analysis suggested the potential roles of BRAF(V600E) mutation in pathological features. BRAF(V600E) might provide prognostic and diagnostic information for papillary thyroid carcinoma.

Keywords: Association, Braf V600e Mutation, Braf(V600e), Carcinoma, Clinical-Significance, Clinicopathological Parameters, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Diagnostic, Fine-Needle-Aspiration, From, Genetic, High-Risk, Information, Intervals, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Mutation, Nov, Outcomes, Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma, Papillary Thyroid-Carcinoma, Pathological Features, Patients, Potential, Preoperative Risk, Prognostic, Prognostic-Factors, Pubmed, Real-Time Pcr, Recurrence, Science, Software, Web Of Science

# Title: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Falkai, P. (2010), What was new, interesting and frequently cited in 2009? *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, **260** (2), 87-89.

Full Text: [2010\Eur Arc Psy Cli Neu260, 87.pdf](2010\Eur%20Arc%20Psy%20Cli%20Neu260,%2087.pdf)

Keywords: Disease

# Title: European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: [European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101490/?p=dcc8eaf6b99443b18362ba4dd2d8a8bd&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? López-Muñoz, F., Alamo, C., Quintero-Gutiérrez, F.J. and García-García, P. (2008), A bibliometric study of international scientific productivity in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder covering the period 1980-2005. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, **17** (6), 381-391.

Full Text: [2008\Eur Chi Ado Psy17, 381.pdf](2008\Eur%20Chi%20Ado%20Psy17,%20381.pdf)

Abstract: Objective We have carried out a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications related to attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and its pharmacological treatment over the period 1980-2005. Method We selected (in EMBASE and MEDLINE databases) documents that contained in their title the descriptors attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, attention deficit disorder, ADHD and ADD. As bibliometric indicators of production and dispersion we applied Price’s Law and Bradford’s Law, respectively. We also calculated the national participation index (PI) and correlated it with overall PI in biomedical and health sciences, with PI in the discipline of Psychiatry and with the social-health indicators (per capita Gross Domestic Product, number of physicians and total per capita expenditure on health). Results We obtained 5,269 original documents (2,325 corresponded to pharmacological therapy). Our results indicate fulfilment of Price’s Law, since scientific production on ADHD undergoes exponential growth (correlation coefficient r = 0.9859, vs. r = 0.9011 after linear adjustment). The most widely studied drugs are methylphenidate (1,251 documents). Division into Bradford zones yields a nucleus occupied exclusively by the Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (500 articles). A total of 866 different journals were employed. Twelve of the first 20 used journals have an Impact Factor > 2. The principal producer country is the United States (PI = 44.2). Only four countries, of the 20 major producers in health sciences, surpass their own PI in the field of Psychiatry (Brazil, China, Spain and the United States). The correlation between PI and total number of physicians for each country situates Canada, Australia, the United States and Israel in the top positions. Conclusion Productivity on ADHD has undergone exponential growth in the period 1980-2005, without evidence a saturation point.

Keywords: Adhd, Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometry, Brazil, Countries, Databases, Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Descriptors, Growth, Health Sciences, Indicators, Journals, MEDLINE, Methylphenidate, Productivity, Psychostimulants, Psychotropic Medications, Publications, Sciences, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publications, Spain, Treatment, Trends

? Albayrak, Ö., Föcker, M., Wibker, K. and Hebebrand, J. (2012), Bibliometric assessment of publication output of child and adolescent psychiatric/psychological affiliations between 2005 and 2010 based on the databases PubMed and Scopus. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, **21** (6), 327-337.

Full Text: [2012\Eur Chi Ado Psy21, 327.pdf](2012\Eur%20Chi%20Ado%20Psy21,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: We aimed to determine the quantitative scientific publication output of child and adolescent psychiatric/psychological affiliations during 2005-2010 by country based on both, “PubMed” and “Scopus” and performed a bibliometric qualitative evaluation for 2009 using “PubMed”. We performed our search by affiliation related to child and adolescent psychiatric/psychological institutions using “PubMed”. For the quantitative analysis for 2005-2010, we counted the number of abstracts. For the qualitative analysis for 2009 we derived the impact factor of each abstract’s journal from “Journal Citation Reports”. We related total impact factor scores to the gross domestic product (GDP) and population size of each country. Additionally, we used “Scopus” to determine the number of abstracts for each country that was identified via “PubMed” for 2009 and compared the ranking of countries between the two databases. 61 % of the publications between 2005 and 2010 originated from European countries and 26 % from the USA. After adjustment for GDP and population size, the ranking positions changed in favor of smaller European countries with a population size of less than 20 million inhabitants. The ranking of countries for the count of articles in 2009 as derived from “Scopus” was similar to that identified via the “PubMed” search. The performed search revealed only minor differences between “Scopus” and “PubMed” related to the ranking of countries. Our data indicate a sharp difference between countries with a high versus low GDP with regard to scientific publication output in child and adolescent psychiatry/psychology.

Keywords: Adjustment, Adolescent, Affiliation, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Child, Citation, Citation Analysis, Countries, Country, Data, Databases, Developmental Psychology, European-Union Research, Evaluation, Factor Scores, Gross Domestic Product, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor Scores, Institutions, Journal, Journals, Low, Minor, Population, Population Size, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Ranking, Scientific Publication, Scopus, Size, USA

? Balázs, J. and Keresztény, Á. (2014), Subthreshold attention deficit hyperactivity in children and adolescents: A systematic review. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, **23** (6), 393-408.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Chi Ado Psy23, 393.pdf](2014/Eur%20Chi%20Ado%20Psy23,%20393.pdf)

Abstract: Subthreshold disorders, conditions with relevant psychiatric symptoms which do not meet the full criteria of a disorder according to the prevailing classification systems, have received increased attention recently. The current paper aims to present a systematic review of subthreshold attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. Searching five computerised databases (Ovid MEDLINE, Psychinfo, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science) with two categories of search terms [(1) subclinical; subsyndromal; subthreshold (2) ADHD] the authors examined the prevalence of subthreshold ADHD among children and adolescents, the comorbidity of subthreshold ADHD and whether there was already any impact of subthreshold ADHD on functioning. Before these questions were answered, the included articles were examined to see what kinds of definitions of child and adolescent subthreshold ADHD are used and what kinds of assessments are used for measuring subthreshold ADHD among children and adolescents. The results of the 18 articles included show that different definitions of subthreshold ADHD in children and adolescents exist, a large variety of instruments are used, the prevalence rate of subthreshold ADHD is wide-ranging (0.8-23.1 %), the comorbidity of subthreshold ADHD is high and there are several areas where subthreshold ADHD has a meaningful impact on functioning. All these suggest that focusing on subthreshold ADHD can be important in preventative interventions. The results of this systematic review support the dimensional approach of ADHD. Further research on uniform criteria of subthreshold ADHD is needed to support the inclusion of this condition in classification systems.

Keywords: Adhd, Adolescent, Adolescents, Approach, Articles, Assessments, Attention, Attention-Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Authors, Child, Children, Classification, Community Sample, Comorbidity, Criteria, Databases, Deficit, Hyperactivity Disorder, Depressive Symptoms, Full Syndrome, Hyperactivity, Impact, Instruments, Interventions, Medline, Prevalence, Prevention, Psychiatric Symptoms, Pubmed, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, School-Age-Children, Science, Scopus, Subclinical, Subsyndromal, Subthreshold, Support, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Validity, Web Of Science

# Title: European Constitutional Law Review

Full Journal Title: European Constitutional Law Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Peers, S. (2010), Divorce, European style: The first authorization of enhanced cooperation. *European Constitutional Law Review*, **6** (3), 339-358.

Full Text: [2010\Eur Con Law Rev6, 339.pdf](2010/Eur%20Con%20Law%20Rev6,%20339.pdf)

Abstract: Council Decision of July 2010 to authorize enhanced cooperation for the first time - Planned Regulation on conflicts of law in divorce - Analysis of the application of the substantive and procedural rules applying to the authorization of enhanced cooperation in this case - Links between the planned legislation on this issue and other EU or international rules on related topics - Broader impact of the decision upon the EU legal order.

Keywords: Application, Cooperation, Decision, EU, First, Impact, International, Law, Legal, Legislation, Regulation

# Title: European Eating Disorders Review

Full Journal Title: European Eating Disorders Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Calero-Elvira, A., Krug, I., Davis, K., Lopez, C., Fernandez-Aranda, F. and Treasure, J. (2009), Meta-analysis on drugs in people with eating disorders. *European Eating Disorders Review*, **17** (4), 243-259.

Full Text: [2009\Eur Eat Dis Rev17, 243.pdf](2009/Eur%20Eat%20Dis%20Rev17,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine whether drug use (DU) is higher in people with eating disorders (EDs) compared to a healthy control group and to perform a meta-analysis on the literature related to DU in people with EDs. Method: We searched electronic databases (MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and CINAHL) and reviewed studies published from 1994 to August, 2007, in English, German or Spanish. A total of 16 papers fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were included. Results: The general meta-analysis revealed a negligible albeit significant effect size (0.119, p <.05). Risk was found to be higher in bulimia nervosa (BN, delta = 0.462, p = <.001), smaller in binge eating disorder (delta = 0.14, p <.05) and non-significant in anorexia nervosa (AN, delta = -.167, p =.070). Conclusions: The differential risk observed in patients with BN might be related to differences in temperament or might be the result of reward sensitization. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and Eating Disorders Association.

Keywords: Abuse, Alcohol, Anorexia Nervosa, Anorexia-Nervosa, Binge Eating Disorders, Bulimia Nervosa, Bulimia-Nervosa, Comorbidity, Control, Copyright, Databases, Disorder, Drug, Drug Use, Drugs, Female Adolescents, Impulse Control Disorders, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Novelty Seeking, Papers, Risk, Science, Substance Use, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Lipsman, N., Woodside, D.B. and Lozano, A.M. (2014), Trends in anorexia nervosa research: An analysis of the top 100 most cited works. *European Eating Disorders Review*, **22** (1), 9-14.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Eat Dis Rev22, 9.pdf](2014/Eur%20Eat%20Dis%20Rev22,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Analysis of highly cited papers provides unique insights into the status of research in a given field. We sought to identify the top 100 most highly cited papers in the field of anorexia nervosa (AN). A free, publically accessible software was used to conduct an online search of publications with accompanying citation data. Search terms were selected to focus on papers dealing predominantly with AN, and the results manually screened to exclude out-of-scope publications. Papers in bulimia nervosa, eating disorder not otherwise specified and binge-eating disorder, were not included. The top 100 most highly cited papers in the AN field were identified. Of these, 34 garnered greater than 400 citations, classifying them as citation classics’. These works were divided into five categories, those dealing with epidemiological trends, medical/psychiatric comorbidities, treatment, mechanisms of disease and measurement/classification. Publications examining the epidemiology and underlying mechanisms of AN account for the majority of the top 100 papers. Scales and measurement tools have had the greatest impact, garnering the greatest number of average citations per paper. Although reasonably diverse, the top 100 papers highlight areas still lagging behind, including the neuroscience of AN as well as research into novel treatment strategies. Copyright (c) 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and Eating Disorders Association.

Keywords: Analysis, Anorexia, Anorexia Nervosa, Association, Binge Eating Disorder, Bulimia Nervosa, Citation, Citation Classics, Citation-Classics, Citations, Classics, Data, Depression, Disease, Eating, Epidemiology, Field, Highly Cited, Highly Cited Papers, Highly-Cited, Impact, Measurement, Mechanisms, Neuroscience, Online, Papers, Publications, Research, Scales, Search, Software, Top 100, Treatment, Trends

# Title: European Economic Review

Full Journal Title: [[European Economic Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5804&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=96cfd048dfd9d6bca96f59c214a4efd0) [European Economic Review](http://www.swetswise.com/eAccess/viewTitleIssues.do?titleID=71768)](http://www.swetswise.com/eAccess/viewTitleIssues.do?titleID=71768)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Econ. Rev.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Econ Rev

ISSN: 0014-2921

Issues/Year: 7

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Economics: Impact Factor 0.926,/(2001) SSCI

Notes: UUniversity

Flemming, J. (1991), The use of assessments of British university teaching, and especially research, for the allocation of resources: A personal view. *European Economic Review*, **35** (2-3), 612-618.

Full Text: [E\Eur Eco Rev35, 612.pdf](E\Eur%20Eco%20Rev35,%20612.pdf)

Abstract: The paper is in three parts: *1.* Background; demography of student numbers and age distribution of faculty in the 80s and 90s; the dual support system for academic research by the University Grants (Funding) Committee (Council) and Research Councils, the funding formula; Economic and Social Research Council sanctions on departments too few of whose doctoral students submit on time. *2.* UGC/UFC subject reviews and research rating exercises. Criticisms of correlation of assessed quality with departmental scale; difficulties of mixing input and output indices; bibliometrics and the apparent weighting of prestige journals; the role of consultation with learned societies such as the Royal Economic Society. *3.* Incentive issues and their transmission to individuals. The balance between pure and applied research.

# Title: European Heart Journal

Full Journal Title: [European Heart Journal](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6778&_auth=y&_acct=C000051951&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1196840&md5=820bdf1a7910f0e73ca778858b2f5ec6); [European Heart Journal](http://eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Heart J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Heart J

ISSN: 0195-668X

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: W B Saunders Co Ltd

Publisher Address: 24-28 Oval Rd, London Nw1 7DX, England

Subject Categories:

Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems: Impact Factor 5.153,/(2000)

Notes: TTopic

? de Jong, J.W. and Schaper, W. (1996), The international rank order of clinical cardiology. *European Heart Journal*, **17** (1), 35-42.

Full Text: [1996\Eur Hea J17, 35.pdf](1996\Eur%20Hea%20J17,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: A cardiological ranking list was prepared based on papers published in 1981-1992. The nations studied comprised the G-7 countries, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The number of citations received by these publications was checked. In general the output and citation frequency in the last decade increased, although often temporarily. These data were also related to population size and expenditure on research and development. They show that the United States leads research in clinical cardiology. In most G-7 nations, however, the quality and quantity of cardiological publications lag behind those of the smaller West-European countries. This may be partly due to differences in funding and/or publication in a language other than English.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Publication Output, Citation

Notes: JJournal

Fox, K., Corr, L., Kaddoura, S. and Peters, N. (2000), *European Heart Journal*: New impact factor. *European Heart Journal*, **21** (1), 1.

Full Text: [E\Eur Hea J21, 1.pdf](E\Eur%20Hea%20J21,%201.pdf)

Notes: JJournal

Opthof, T. and Fox, K. (2000), Impact factor of the *European Heart Journal*. *European Heart Journal*, **21** (15), 1202-1203.

Full Text: [E\Eur Hea J21, 1202.pdf](E\Eur%20Hea%20J21,%201202.pdf)

? Nicholson, A., Kuper, H. and Hemingway, H. (2006), Depression as an aetiologic and prognostic factor in coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis of 6362 events among 146 538 participants in 54 observational studies. *European Heart Journal*, **27** (23), 2763-2774.

Full Text: [2006\Eur Hea J27, 2763.pdf](2006\Eur%20Hea%20J27,%202763.pdf)

Abstract: Aims With negative treatment trials, the role of depression as an aetiological or prognostic factor in coronary heart disease (CHD) remains controversial. We quantified the effect of depression on CHD, assessing the extent of confounding by coronary risk factors and disease severity. Methods and results Meta-analysis of cohort studies measuring depression with follow-up for fatal CHD/incident myocardial infarction (aetiological) or all-cause mortality/fatal CHD (prognostic). We searched MEDLINE and Science Citation Index until December 2003. In 21 aetiological studies, the pooled relative risk of future CHD associated with depression was 1.81 (95% CI 1.53-2.15). Adjusted results were included for 11 studies, with adjustment reducing the crude effect marginally from 2.08 (1.69-2.55) to 1.90 (1.49-2.42). In 34 prognostic studies, the pooled relative risk was 1.80 (1.50-2.15). Results adjusted for left ventricular function result were available in only eight studies; and this attenuated the relative risk from 2.18 to 1.53 (1.11-2.10), a 48% reduction. Both aetiological and prognostic studies without adjusted results had lower unadjusted effect sizes than studies from which adjusted results were included (P < 0.01). Conclusion Depression has yet to be established as an independent risk factor for CHD because of incomplete and biased availability of adjustment for conventional risk factors and severity of coronary disease.

Keywords: 12-Year Follow-up, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Adjustment, Artery-Bypass-Surgery, Cardiovascular Events, Citation, Cohort, Depression, Enhancing Recovery, Epidemiology, Long-Term Mortality, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Psychosocial Factors, Psychotropic-Drugs, Reduction, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factor, Science, Science Citation Index, Sudden Cardiac Death, Treatment

? Winnik, S., Raptis, D.A., Walker, J.H., Hasun, M., Speer, T., Clavien, P.A., Komajda, M., Bax, J.J., Tendera, M., Fox, K., Van de Werf, F., Mundow, C., Luscher, T.F., Ruschitzka, F. and Matter, C.M. (2012), From abstract to impact in cardiovascular research: Factors predicting publication and citation. *European Heart Journal*, **33** (24), 3034-3045.

Full Text: [2012\Eur Hea J33, 3034.pdf](2012/Eur%20Hea%20J33,%203034.pdf)

Abstract: Aims Through a 4-year follow-up of the abstracts submitted to the European Society of Cardiology Congress in 2006, we aimed at identifying factors predicting high-quality research, appraising the quality of the peer review and editorial processes, and thereby revealing potential ways to improve future research, peer review, and editorial work. Methods and results All abstracts submitted in 2006 were assessed for acceptance, presentation format, and average reviewer rating. Accepted and rejected studies were followed for 4 years. Multivariate regression analyses of a representative selection of 10% of all abstracts (n = 1002) were performed to identify factors predicting acceptance, subsequent publication, and citation. A total of 10 020 abstracts were submitted, 3104 (31%) were accepted for poster, and 701 (7%) for oral presentation. At Congress level, basic research, a patient number >= 100, and prospective study design were identified as independent predictors of acceptance. These factors differed from those predicting full-text publication, which included academic affiliation. The single parameter predicting frequent citation was study design with randomized controlled trials reaching the highest citation rates. The publication rate of accepted studies was 38%, whereas only 24% of rejected studies were published. Among published studies, those accepted at the Congress received higher citation rates than rejected ones. Conclusions Research of high quality was determined by study design and largely identified at Congress level through blinded peer review. The scientometric follow-up revealed a marked disparity between predictors of full-text publication and those predicting citation or acceptance at the Congress.

Keywords: Academic Medicine, Acceptance, Advancement, Affiliation, Analyses, Bias, Cardiovascular, Citation, Citation Rates, Design, Disparity, Follow-Up, Impact, Indicators, Oral, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Potential, Predictors, Presentation, Prospective, Prospective Study, Publication, Publication Rate, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Regression, Research, Review, Scientific Quality, Scientometric, Selection, Study Design, Trials, Women, Work

? Chowdhury, R., Khan, H., Heydon, E., Shroufi, A., Fahimi, S., Moore, C., Stricker, B., Mendis, S., Hofman, A., Mant, J. and Franco, O.H. (2013), Adherence to cardiovascular therapy: A meta-analysis of prevalence and clinical consequences. *European Heart Journal*, **34** (38), 2940-2948.

Full Text: 2013\Eur Hea J34, 2940.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the extent to which adherence to individual vascular medications, assessed by different methods, influences the absolute and relative risks (RRs) of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and all-cause mortality. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective epidemiological studies (cohort, nested casecontrol, or clinical trial) identified through electronic searches using MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE, and Cochrane databases, involving adult populations (18 years old) and reporting risk estimates of cardiovascular medication adherence with any CVD (defined as any fatal or non-fatal coronary heart disease, stroke or sudden cardiac death) and/or all-cause mortality (defined as mortality from any cause) outcomes. Relative risks were combined using random-effects models. Forty-four unique prospective studies comprising 1 978 919 non-overlapping participants, with 135 627 CVD events and 94 126 cases of all-cause mortality. Overall, 60 (95 CI: 5268) of included participants had good adherence (adherence 80) to cardiovascular medications. The RRs (95 CI) of development of CVD in those with good vs. poor (80) adherence were 0.85 (0.810.89) and 0.81 (0.760.86) for statins and antihypertensive medications, respectively. Corresponding RRs of all-cause mortality were 0.55 (0.460.67) and 0.71 (0.640.78) for good adherence to statins and antihypertensive agents. These associations remained consistent across subgroups representing different study characteristics. Estimated absolute risk differences for any CVD associated with poor medication adherence were 13 cases for any vascular medication, 9 cases for statins and 13 cases for antihypertensive agents, per 100 000 individuals per year. A substantial proportion of people do not adhere adequately to cardiovascular medications, and the prevalence of suboptimal adherence is similar across all individual CVD medications. Absolute and relative risk assessments demonstrate that a considerable proportion of all CVD events (9 in Europe) could be attributed to poor adherence to vascular medications alone, and that the level of optimal adherence confers a significant inverse association with subsequent adverse outcomes. Measures to enhance adherence to help maximize the potentials of effective cardiac therapies in the clinical setting are urgently required.

Keywords: Adherence, Adult, Adverse Outcomes, Assessments, Association, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Characteristics, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Cohort, Databases, Death, Development, Disease, Embase, Estimates, Europe, Events, Heart, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Nested, Outcomes, Populations, Prevalence, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Relative Risk, Reporting, Review, Risk, Risk Assessments, Risks, Science, Si, Stroke, Systematic Review, Therapy, Trial, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Agronomy

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Agronomy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cañas-Guerrero, I., Mazarrón, F.R., Pou-Merina, A., Calleja-Perucho, C. and Díaz-Rubio, G. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of research activity in the “Agronomy” category from the Web of Science, 1997-2011. *European Journal of Agronomy*, **50**, 19-28.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Agr50, 19.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Agr50,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: This bibliometric analysis aims to check the status and evolution of research activity from 1997 to 2011 within the fields of study of the category “Agronomy” of the Web of Science database. With a focus on articles and reviews, almost 88,000 publications were found (92.4% in English); of which 88% were carried out by research centers of the thirty countries with the highest production. For each article, quantitative and qualitative parameters (number of publications, international collaborations, authors, research centers, year impact factor, and number of citations per article) were analyzed, establishing rankings of countries and research centers. The study is complemented by an analysis of the evolution of the principal research topics through the study of keywords and with an analysis of the journals in the category. An increase in collaboration on all scales (authors, centers, and countries) indicates a greater globalization and structuration of the research carried out, with more complex and articulated research networks. The USA is the most important country in publication productivity with 22.5% of the total publications and thirty-five of the 100 most productive research centers. The spectacular growth in research carried out in emerging countries, such as Brazil, the People’s Republic of China, or India, challenges this leadership. In Europe, the levels of production have experienced a moderate increase, with high levels in indicators of impact and collaboration standing out. (c) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activity, Agriculture, Agronomy, Analysis, Article, Authors, Base, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, China, Citations, Collaboration, Collaborations, Country, Database, Europe, Evolution, Globalization, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, India, Indicators, International, Journals, Leadership, Madrid, Netherlands, Networks, People’s Republic of China, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Qualitative, Rankings, Research, Research Activity, Research Centers, Reviews, Rights, Scales, Science, Scopus, Spain, Trends, USA, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Anaesthesiology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Anaesthesiology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/journal/119485129/toc?func=showIssues&code=eja); [European Journal of Anaesthesiology](http://journals.cambridge.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/action/displayJournal?jid=EJA)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Garcia-Guasch, R., Lucas, M., Mases, A., Cifuentes, I. and Cruz, J. (2001), Bibliometric citation analysis of six anaesthesiology journals comparing 1989 and 1999. *European Journal of Anaesthesiology*, **18** (S21), 4.

Full Text: [2001\Eur J Ana18, 4.pdf](2001\Eur%20J%20Ana18,%204.pdf)

# Title: European Journal of Cancer

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Cancer](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5024&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=8abe9a27b0cd3f7fce67d6a0822be4ce)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Cancer

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Cancer

ISSN: 0959-8049

Issues/Year: 16

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Oncology: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Mela, G.S., Cimmino, M.A. and Ugolini, D. (1999), Impact assessment of oncology research in the European Union, *European Journal of Cancer*. *European Journal of Cancer*, **35** (8), 1182-1186.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Can35, 1182.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Can35,%201182.pdf)

Abstract: In this study the distribution of papers published by authors from the European Union (EU) in oncological journals was analysed, as was the impact of oncological research in the EU compared with that produced in other countries. papers published during 1995 in the oncological journals listed by ISI (Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, U.S.A.) were downloaded. The parameters of impact factor (IF), source country population and gross domestic product (GDP) were considered. An analysis of the key words, both those reported by the authors and those attributed by ISI, was carried out using a special purpose program. 36.5% of papers published in oncological journals come from the EU (the U.K., Italy, Germany and France ranking at the top) and 40.7% from the U.S.A. The mean IF was 2.4 for EU papers, 3.3 for the US and 2.4 for other countries. Our data confirm that smaller countries performed better than larger ones. The key words analysis shows that the leading fields of research were breast cancer for diseases, cisplatin for drugs and p53 for experimental studies. A standardisation of key words on behalf of journal editors is proposed.

Keywords: Neoplasms, Bibliometrics, Europe

Notes: FField

Ugolini, D., Casilli, C. and Mela, G.S. (2002), Assessing oncological productivity: Is one method sufficient? *European Journal of Ca**ncer*, **38** (8), 1121-1125.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Can38, 1121.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Can38,%201121.pdf)

Abstract: This work analyses the distribution of oncological papers published in 1995 by authors from the European Union (EU) in any journal of all the Subject Categories of the Science Citation Index compiled by ISI (Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, USA) and is based on the country of origin of all of the contributors. The study compares the results with those of a previous study dealing with publications in journals of the ISI Oncology `y based on the country of origin of the corresponding author. The aim of the study was to compare two different methods used to evaluate research productivity in order to understand the extent to which the results are influenced by the methodology adopted. Data on the number of published papers for each country, ratio between the number of occurrences of papers and country population and gross domestic product (GDP), and mean Impact Factors (IF) were compared. While findings on the number of published papers (United Kingdom (UK), Germany and France ranking best), source country population (Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands ranking best) and gross domestic product (Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands ranking best) showed no important changes, the mean IF value result was, for some countries, very different from the previous study. In particular, while Germany, Belgium, Portugal and France fared well, Norway, Sweden, Austria and Spain showed poorer results. Some hypotheses are advanced, and care in the scientometric interpretation of data is urged. An analysis of the journals in which EU authors published their articles was also carried out and the main SCI categories to which the journals belong are reported. As was expected, many categories other than oncology were represented (biochemistry, haematology, pathology, etc.).

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Austria, Authors, Belgium, Bibliometrics, Biochemistry, Care, Changes, Citation, Country, Country of Origin, Data, Denmark, Distribution, Elsevier Science, EU, Europe, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, Impact, Indicators, Institute For Scientific Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Methodology, Methods, Neoplasms, Netherlands, Norway, Oncology, Origin, Papers, Pathology, Population, Portugal, Productivity, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Productivity, Rights, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientometric, Source, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, UK, United Kingdom, USA, Value, Work

Notes: TTopic

Grossi, F., Belvedere, O. and Rosso, R. (2003), Geography of clinical cancer research publications from 1995 to 1999. *European Journal of Cancer*, **39** (1), 106-111.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Can39, 106.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Can39,%20106.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we study the geography of publications in clinical cancer research from 1995 to 1999. A MEDLINE search was performed to retrieve papers in clinical oncology reporting phase I, II and III studies published between 1995 and 1999. Only studies reporting antiblastic chemotherapy have been considered, either alone or in combination with other treatments. For each country, the total number of papers, the total Impact Factor (IF), and the mean IF were determined. Similar calculations were performed to compare the European Union versus North America. 3142 papers were identified. The United States ranks first by number of papers (37.7% share), followed by Italy (9.8%), The United Kingdom (8.5%) and Japan (6.9%). Investigators at European institutions published a higher number of papers compared with their North American colleagues (1362 versus 1288). Still the mean IF of North American papers is higher than the papers with a European address (3.54 versus 3.14). The majority of phase I studies were performed in North America, while most of phase III studies were performed in Europe. These results provide information on the geography of clinical cancer research worldwide, which may reflect the human and economic resources involved in this field.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Clinical Cancer Research, Clinical Trials, MEDLINE, Impact Factor, Countries, Journals

? Garcea, G., Sharma, R.A., Dennison, A., Steward, W.P., Gescher, A. and Berry, D.P. (2003), Molecular biomarkers of colorectal carcinogenesis and their role in surveillance and early intervention. *European Journal of Cancer*, **39** (8), 1041-1052.

Full Text: 2003\Eur J Can39, 1041.pdf

Abstract: Modern medicine is increasingly focused towards population surveillance for disease, coupled with the implementation of preventative measures applied to ‘at-risk’ patients. Surveillance in colorectal cancer is limited by the cost and risk of endoscopy. Trials of putative chemopreventive agents in colorectal cancer are hampered by difficulties in following up large cohorts of patients over long periods of time to ascertain the clinical effect. Research into possible pathways of colorectal carcinogenesis has revealed a range of biological intermediates which could be used in surveillance, the identification of high risk populations and early diagnosis of cancer. The aim of this paper was to review the possible role of biomarkers in surveillance and the timing of intervention. A literature review using both MEDLINE and Web of Science was performed from 1995 onwards using keywords: biomarkers, colorectal cancer, carcinogenesis, chemoprevention, surveillance and screening. Research has identified many potential biomarkers, such as cyclooxgenase-2 (COX-2), oxidative DNA adducts and glutathione S-transferase (GST) polymorphisms, which could be applied in a clinical setting to screen for and detect colorectal cancer. Molecular biomarkers, such as COX-2, oxidative DNA adducts and GST polymorphisms offer new prospects in the detection of early colorectal cancer, surveillance of high-risk populations and prediction of the clinical effectiveness of chemopreventive drugs. Their role could be extended into surgical surveillance for potentially operable disease and post-operative follow-up for disease recurrence. Research should be directed at assessing complementary biomarkers to increase clinical effectiveness in determining management options for patients. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Beta-Catenin, Biomarkers, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Chemoprevention, Clinical Effectiveness, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, COX-2, Diagnosis, Disease, DNA, DNA-Adducts, Effectiveness, Expression, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, Follow-Up, Intervention, K-RAS Mutations, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mass-Spectrometry, Medicine, Mismatch Repair Genes, Polymorphisms, Prostate-Cancer, Recurrence, Research, Review, Risk, S-Transferase M1, Science, Screening, Surgical, Surveillance, Web of Science

Notes: TTopic

Ugolini, D. and Mela, G.S. (2003), Oncological research overview in the European Union. A 5-year survey. *European Journal of Cancer*, **39** (13), 1888-1894.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Can39, 1888.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Can39,%201888.pdf)

Abstract: This study evaluates the distribution of papers published by European Union (EU) authors in oncological journals from 1996 to 2000, and compares the results with those of a previous study carried out in 1995. The impact of oncological research in the EU is compared with that of the United States (US) and the world, and research trends are highlighted through an analysis of keywords. Data on articles published in oncological journals (ISI Subject Category = ONCOLOGY) selected from Current Contents/Life Science and Current Contents/Clinical Medicine (1996–2000) on the weekly diskette version were downloaded. Mean Impact Factor (IF), source country population and gross domestic product (GDP) were analysed. A special-purpose software to determine the most commonly used keywords was utilised. From 1996 to 2000, 66021 papers were published in the world in oncological journals: 35.5% came from the EU (UK, Italy, Germany, France and The Netherlands ranking the highest) and 38.8% from the US. The total number of EU papers increased from 4063 in 1995 to 4843 in 2000. Compared with the previous study, no important changes were seen, with the top five countries in 1995 maintaining their ranking in 2000. However, some small countries (Denmark, Norway and Ireland) fared worse in 2000, while others (France, Germany and Greece) improved their position. The mean IF for the EU papers was 2.9 compared with 4.0 in the US. The mean IF increased for all of the nations. In particular, while France and Germany showed a very positive performance trend in their respective IFs, countries such as Norway, Denmark and Italy showed less improvement. The analysis of keywords appearing in articles written in 2000 showed that the leading fields of research were breast cancer in the diseases category of keywords, cisplatin and platinum compounds in the drugs category, radiotherapy in the treatment category and apoptosis in the experimental studies category. Variety in the use of keywords should be avoided, and journal editors should encourage their standardisation.

Keywords: Analysis, Apoptosis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Changes, Cisplatin, Citation Analysis, Country, Denmark, Diseases, Distribution, Drugs, EU, Europe, European Union, Experimental, France, Germany, Greece, Gross Domestic Product, Impact, Improvement, Indicators, Ireland, ISI, Italy, Journal, Journal Editors, Journals, Nations, Neoplasms, Netherlands, Norway, Oncology, Papers, Performance, Platinum, Population, Publications, Radiotherapy, Ranking, Research, Research Performance, Rights, Small, Software, Source, Survey, The Netherlands, Treatment, Trend, Trends, UK, United States, US, Version, World

? Garcea, G., Lloyd, T.D., Aylott, C., Maddern, G. and Berry, D.P. (2003), The emergent role of focal liver ablation techniques in the treatment of primary and secondary liver tumours. *European Journal of Cancer*, **39** (15), 2150-2164.

Full Text: 2003\Eur J Can39, 2150.pdf

Abstract: Only 20% of patients with primary or secondary liver tumours are suitable for resection because of extrahepatic disease or the anatomical distribution of their disease. These patients could be treated by ablation of the tumour, thus preserving functioning liver. This study presents a detailed review of established and experimental ablation procedures. The relative merits of each technique will be discussed and clinical data regarding the efficacy of the techniques evaluated. A literature search from 1966 to 2003 was undertaken using MEDLINE, PUBMED and Web of Science databases. Keywords were Hepatocellular carcinoma, liver metastases, percutaneous ethanol injection, cryotherapy, microwave coagulation therapy, radiofrequency ablation, interstitial laser photocoagulation, focused high-intensity ultrasound, hot saline injection, electrolysis and acetic acid injection. Ablative techniques offer a promising therapeutic modality to treat unresectable tumours. Large-scale randomised controlled trials are required before widespread acceptance of these techniques can occur. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acetic-Acid Injection, Carcinoma, Colorectal-Cancer, Databases, Disease, Efficacy, Ethanol, Hepatocellular Carcinomas, Intensity Focused Ultrasound, Interstitial Laser Photocoagulation, Literature, Liver Ablation, Liver Metastases, Long-Term, Malignant Hepatic Neoplasms, Microwave Coagulation Therapy, Percutaneous Ethanol Injection, Primary, Radiofrequency Tissue Ablation, Review, Science, Small Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Therapy, Treatment, Tumours, Ultrasound, Web of Science

Notes: TTopic

? Cambrosio, A., Keating, P., Mercier, S., Lewison, G. and Mogoutov, A. (2006), Mapping the emergence and development of translational cancer research. *European Journal of Cancer*, **42** (18), 3140-3148.

Full Text: [2006\Eur J Can42, 3140.pdf](2006\Eur%20J%20Can42,%203140.pdf)

Abstract: Cancer research is one of the principal targets of translational research, yet the nature of the relationships between different forms of cancer research remains controversial. The paper examines publications in the cancer field during the 1980–2000 period. A network analysis software program was used to map evolving patterns of inter-citations between cancer publications, their different research levels and the transformation of their relational content. Both inter-citation and content maps provide striking evidence of the consolidation in the 1990s of a translational interface that was practically non existent a few decades before. In 1980, research was polarized according to the allegiance to either a clinical or a laboratory style. This same duality obtains in the year 2000, albeit with the additional presence of a third, biomedical player whose activities are similarly structured by a common orientation, rather than by an exclusive commitment to a specific sub-domain.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomedical, Cancer, Clinical, Commitment, Development, Evidence, Field, Network, Network Analysis, Publications, Research, Rights, Software, Transformation, Translational Research

? López-Illescas, C., de Moya-Anegón, F. and Moed, H.F. (2008), The actual citation impact of European oncological research. *European Journal of Cancer*, **44** (2), 228-236.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Can44, 228.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Can44,%20228.pdf)

Abstract: This study provides an over-view of the research performance of major European countries in the field Oncology, the most important journals in which they published their research articles, and the most important academic institutions publishing them. The analysis was based on Thomson Scientific’s Web of Science (WoS) and calculated bibliometric indicators of publication activity and actual citation impact. Studying the time period 2000-2006, it gives an update of earlier studies, but at the same time it expands their methodologies, using a broader definition of the field, calculating indicators of actual citation impact, and analysing new and policy relevant aspects. Findings suggest that the emergence of Asian countries in the field Oncology has displaced European articles more strongly than articles from the USA; that oncologists who have published their articles in important, more general journals or in journals covering other specialties, rather than in their own specialist journals, have generated a relatively high actual citation impact; and that universities from Germany, and - to a lesser extent - those from Italy, the Netherlands, UK, and Sweden, dominate a ranking of European universities based on number of articles in oncology. The outcomes illustrate that different bibliometric methodologies may lead to different outcomes, and that outcomes should be interpreted with care. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Europe, Neoplasms, Medical Oncology, Research Support, Biomedical Research, Bibliographic Databases, Information Science, Periodicals, Statistics & Numerical Data, Cancer-Research, Publication, Indicators, Countries, Journals, Quality, Union

? Heikkila, K., Ebrahim, S. and Lawlor, D.A. (2008), Systematic review of the association between circulating interleukin-6 (IL-6) and cancer. *European Journal of Cancer*, **44** (7), 937-945.

Full Text: 2008\Eur J Can44, 937.pdf

Abstract: Our aim was to systematically review the epidemiologic evidence for an association of circulating interleukin-6 (IL-6), an inflammatory cytokine and cancer. We systematically searched electronic databases EMBASE, MEDLINE and Web of Science for the studies of circulating IL-6 and any form of cancer. We identified and reviewed 189 discrete studies, consisting of 177 prevalent studies and three prospective studies. Cancer patients’ IL-6 concentrations were higher than healthy controls’ in most studies, but the results of investigations comparing IL-6 in cancer patients and individuals with benign diseases were less consistent. Due to the small number of prospective studies it is impossible to determine whether IL-6 is caUSAlly related to cancer. Large prospective studies of circulating IL-6 or studies using the functional variants of the IL-6 gene as instruments for circulating IL-6 concentrations would provide information on possible aetiological links between IL-6 and malignancy. (c) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Body-Mass Index, Breast-Cancer, C-Reactive Protein, Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, D-Dimer Levels, Databases, Epidemiology, Functional, IL-6, Information, Interleukin-6, Malignancy, Multiple-Myeloma, Pancreatic-Cancer, Prospective Studies, Prostate-Cancer, Review, Science, Serum-Levels, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Lewison, G., Purushotham, A., Mason, M., Mcvie, G. and Sullivan, R. (2010), Understanding the impact of public policy on cancer research: A bibliometric approach. *European Journal of Cancer*, **46** (5), 912-919.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Can46, 912.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Can46,%20912.pdf)

Abstract: With global spend on cancer research from the public sector now in excess of 14 billion euro, as well as the increasing burden of disease in market economies and low-middle income countries through changing demographics (ageing and population growth) cancer is now one of the most complex and global public policy issues. Using novel bibliometrics we have sought to investigate changes in research activity (total output), relative commitment and collaborations between countries/regions with similar healthcare and population and development parameters - United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada and Sweden to assess the utility of this policy research approach by analysing two different cohorts (1995-1999 and 2000-2004) to study the impact of changes on research publications as a surrogate for overall research activity. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Cancer, Complex, Elsevier, Evidence, France, Funding, Geography, Germany, Global, Growth, Impact, Publications, Regional, Research, Research Activity, Sweden, United Kingdom

Notes: IInstitute

? Sullivan, R., Lewison, G. and Purushotham, A.D. (2011), An analysis of research activity in major UK cancer centres. *European Journal of Cancer*, **47** (4), 536-544.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Can47, 536.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Can47,%20536.pdf)

Abstract: The organisation of cancer research is critical to its overall creativity and productivity. Cancer centres are a major organisational structure for this research, however, little is known about their effect on research or how national policy-making intersects with this complex policy nexus. This study of the evolution of United Kingdom cancer centres (UKCC), part of a wider European and United States programme, uses a bibliometric analysis of research activity prior to the creation of the NCRI and after its formation (1995-2004/5). In terms of critical research mass UKCC are very heterogeneous with a fourfold difference between the top and bottom quintiles. UK centres published just over one eighth of the total UKCC in 1995 but almost a quarter by 2004. This centrification occurred in the absence of any national strategy. Overall these centres conduct more fundamental (laboratory-based) research than that being conducted in the wider network but this hides major heterogeneity. UKCC collaborate with European investigators in 5-28% of all their outputs and with USA the range is between 6% and 21%. We have also derived new measures of research impact on clinical management and the general public as well as the impact of national policy on research assessment for certain types of cancer research. (c) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cancer, Cancer Centres, Clinical, Clinical Management, Collaboration, Creativity, Culture, Evolution, Funding, General, Heterogeneity, Impact, Management, Mar, National Strategy, Network, Oncopolicy, Organization, Policy, Policy Making, Productivity, Public, Public Policy, Research, Research Assessment, Rights, Science, Strategy, Structure, Trends, UK, United Kingdom, United States, USA

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Full Text: [2013\Eur J Can49, 1669.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Can49,%201669.pdf)

Abstract: Twenty-first century cancer is framed by the biomedical revolution. The cancer patient today enters a world dominated by the success and failures of biomedical science from gene to statistic. By any measure, bibliometric, financial, media profile or simply the lingua franca of everyday discourse about cancer, biomedicine occupies the majority of the cultural discourse around cancer. Yet the reality is that patients are people who are diagnosed, treated, survive and die with cancer in a world bounded by their personal and social experiences. Others they have known with the disease shape their values and concepts. The social determinants of cancer are of far greater importance in terms of prevention, treatment and care than is acknowledged in policy terms. In light of the demographic trend of a rapidly ageing population, increasing costs of healthcare and the urgent need to be able to deliver affordable cancer care set against the population’s almost insatiable ability to absorb all types of healthcare, there is an urgent need to redress policy balance in terms of both understanding the social determinants of cancer and bringing new insights into evidence-based national cancer planning and delivery of services. (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Ageing, Bibliometric, Biomedical, Biomedicine, Cancer, Care, Costs, Cultural, Delivery, Discourse, Disease, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Gene, Heart, Measure, Media, Patients, Planning, Policy, Population, Prevention, Psychosocial, Public Health, Science, Services, Social, Social Determinants, Treatment, Trend, Trends, Understanding, World

? Zou, L., Zhong, R., Shen, N., Chen, W., Zhu, B.B., Ke, J.T., Lu, X.Z., Zhang, T., Lou, J., Wang, Z.L., Liu, L., Qi, L. and Miao, X.P. (2014), Non-linear dose-response relationship between cigarette smoking and pancreatic cancer risk: Evidence from a meta-analysis of 42 observational studies. *European Journal of Cancer*, **50** (1), 193-203.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can50, 193.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can50,%20193.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Question remains about the shape of the dose-response relationship between cigarette smoking and pancreatic cancer risk. Methods: Relevant studies were identified by searching PubMed, ISI Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases and by reviewing the reference lists of retrieved articles. Random-effects models were applied to estimate summary relative risks (RRs). Results: Forty-two publications were finally included. The overall meta-analysis showed evidence of non-linear association between smoking intensity and pancreatic cancer risk (P for non-linearity = 0.000). Compared with non-smokers, the summary RRs were 1.5 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.4, 1.6) for 10 cigarettes/day, 1.9 (95% CI: 1.8, 2.0) for 20 cigarettes/day, 2.0 (95% CI: 1.9, 2.1) for 30 cigarettes/day and 2.1 (95% CI: 1.9, 2.3) for 40 cigarettes/day with marginal between-study heterogeneity (I-2 = 29%). Similar results were also found for smoking duration and cumulative amount of cigarettes smoked. Besides, the summary RR for former smokers reduced with increasing time since quitting smoking compared with current smokers without heterogeneity (P for non-linearity = 0.008, I-2 = 0%). The results of stratified analysis by study design were comparable to those of overall meta-analysis. When stratified by sex, non-linear dose-response associations were detected for all metrics of cigarette smoking in women, while linear relationships were observed for smoking duration and cumulative amount of cigarettes smoked in men except for smoking intensity. Conclusion: This meta-analysis reveals a non-linear dose-response association between cigarette smoking and pancreatic cancer risk, but it might differ between sexes. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol-Consumption, Analysis, Association, Body-Mass Index, Cancer, China, Coffee, Confidence, Cumulative, Databases, Design, Diabetes-Mellitus, Dose-Response Relationship, Duration, Environmental Tobacco-Smoke, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Intensity, Interval, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Life-Style Factors, Medical History, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Metrics, Models, Non-Linear, Nonlinear, Observational, Observational Studies, P, Pancreatic Cancer, Passive Smoking, Population, Prospective Cohort, Publications, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Sex, Smoking, Study Design, Web of Science, Women

? Petrelli, F., Pietrantonio, F., Cremolini, C., Di Bartolomeo, M., Coinu, A., Lonati, V., de Braud, F. and Barni, S. (2015), Early tumour shrinkage as a prognostic factor and surrogate end-point in colorectal cancer: A systematic review and pooled-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer*, **51** (7), 800-807.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Can51, 800.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Can51,%20800.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Early tumour shrinkage (ETS), defined as a reduction of at least 20% in tumour size at first reassessment, has been recently investigated retrospectively in first-line trials of metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC), and appears to be associated with better outcomes. We have performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of published trials to evaluate the prognostic value of ETS in CRC in terms of overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS). Material and methods: An electronic search of the PubMed, SCOPUS, EMBASE, the Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trial databases identified trials that compared outcomes of patients with or without ETS during first-line chemotherapy for metastatic CRC. The OS, reported as a hazard ratio (HR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI), was the primary outcome measure; the correlation coefficient (R) between ETS with median OS was also estimated. Results: Twenty-one trials from 10 publications were analysed. Overall, patients with ETS were associated with a better OS (HR, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.53 to 0.64; P < 0.00001) and PFS (HR, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.47-0.69; P < 0.00001) compared with patients who were early non-responders. However, ETS was poorly correlated with OS in terms of surrogacy (R = 0.37; 95% CI -0.31-0.78; P = 0.28). Conclusions: ETS is a good prognostic factor but an inappropriate surrogate for predicting outcome in CRC patients. These findings support ETS as prognostic tool in ascertaining earlier non-responders; however, its role as a surrogate end-point deserves further evaluation. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1st-Line Chemotherapy, Cancer, Cetuximab, Chemotherapy, Clinical-Trials, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Databases, Early Tumour Shrinkage, Evaluation, First, First-Line Therapy, Hazard, Interval, Measure, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Primary, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Progression-Free Survival, Publications, Pubmed, Reduction, Review, Rights, Role, Science, Scopus, Size, Sorafenib, Support, Surrogacy, Surrogate, Survival, Systematic Review, Tumour Size, Value, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Cancer Care

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Cancer Care](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117989478/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Foster, C., Wright, D., Hill, H., Hopkinson, J. and Roffe, L. (2009), Psychosocial implications of living 5 years or more following a cancer diagnosis: A systematic review of the research evidence. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **18** (3), 223-247.

Full Text: 2009\Eur J Can Car18, 223.pdf

Abstract: Mortality associated with cancer remains high, but more people are surviving cancer. Some people experience long-term problems associated with cancer and its treatment, and there is a need to know how to support them. This systematic literature review explores primary research for psychosocial implications of long-term survival (>= 5 years) following a cancer diagnosis and interventions designed to address psychosocial problems in the long term. A systematic search of BIDS, BNI, Cancer.gov, CINAHL, MEDLINE, PsychINFO and Web of Science was conducted to identify research publications from 1960 to 2006. Papers were selected on the basis of pre-defined criteria and rated by three independent coders. Forty-three studies met the eligibility criteria. These indicated that most people experience few problems five or more years after their diagnosis of cancer. However, 20-30% of survivors consistently reported problems associated with cancer and its treatment including physical problems, poorer quality of life, psychological distress, sexual problems, problems with social relationships and financial concerns. Not all cancer types are represented in this review. Only two intervention studies met the eligibility criteria. Research is needed to establish appropriate interventions to support those experiencing problems in the long term to enhance well-being.

Keywords: Adjustment, Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Adult, African-American, Age, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Childhood-Cancer, Diagnosis, Distress, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Long-Term Survivors, Mortality, Oncology, Primary, Psychosocial, Publications, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Research, Review, Science, Social, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

? O’Connor, S.J. (2010), What do duplicate publications; self-plagiarism and the monotony of endless descriptive studies signify: Publication pressures or simply a collective lack of imagination? *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **19** (3), 281-283.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Can Car19, 281.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Can%20Car19,%20281.pdf)

Keywords: Cancer Research, Descriptive Studies, Duplicate Publication, Originality, Plagiarism, Publication, Publications, Self-Plagiarism

? Jack, B., Boland, A., Dickson, R., Stevenson, J. and Mcleod, C. (2010), Best supportive care in lung cancer trials is inadequately described: A systematic review. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **19** (3), 293-301.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Can Car19, 293.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Can%20Car19,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the paper was to identify and discuss clinical terms associated with the availability and delivery of best supportive care for patients with lung cancer in randomised controlled clinical trials. Systematic review was carried out of relevant studies without language restrictions identified through MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index (Web of Science and ISI Proceedings) and Cochrane Library. Reference lists of retrieved articles were also searched to identify further studies. Articles describing randomised controlled trials or systematic reviews with a comparator arm of best supportive care for patients with lung cancer were studied. Definitions of best supportive care and elements of best supportive care were reported. Included clinical studies (n = 40) did not adequately describe or outline either the components or the delivery of best supportive care for patients in lung cancer trials. None of the identified studies provided a clear definition of a patient pathway in relation to best supportive care, or a clear list of components. Clinical studies are being conducted without a clear definition of the best supportive care provided in the comparator arms of trials. Inadequate definitions mean that all direct and indirect comparisons in trials comparing active treatments with best supportive care must be interpreted with caution.

Keywords: Articles, Best Supportive Care, BSC, Cancer, Citation, Elderly-Patients Pts, III Randomized-Trial, ISI, Lung Cancer Trials, MEDLINE, Multicenter, NSCLC, Phase-III, Platinum-Based Chemotherapy, Plus Chemotherapy, Quality-of-Life, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Survival, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Chambers, S.K., Hyde, M.K., Au, A.M.L., Ip, D., Shum, D. and Dunn, J. (2013), A systematic review of psycho-oncology research in Chinese populations: Emerging trends. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **22** (6), 824-831.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Can Car22, 824.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Can%20Car22,%20824.pdf); [2013\Eur J Can Car-Chambers.pdf](../HO-reference/2013/Eur%20J%20Can%20Car-Chambers.pdf)

Abstract: The burden of cancer in China is increasing with future psycho-oncological interventions crucial. A systematic review of psycho-oncology research in China was undertaken to assess quantity, design and target trends over time. Medline, PsycINFO, CINAHL, ProQuest, Web of Science (1999-November Week 4, 2012) were searched. Inclusion criteria were: included cancer patients and/or partners or caregivers from resident Chinese populations (either at least 80% of participants are from China, Hong Kong or Taiwan); assessed psychological adjustment relating to cancer and published in English after 1 January 1999 and prior to 30 November 2012. In all, 208 articles met inclusion criteria. of these: 52 were cross-sectional descriptive quantitative; 30 were cross-sectional descriptive qualitative; 27 were prospective descriptive quantitative; 2 were prospective descriptive qualitative; 18 assessed interventions; 79 presented instrument validation. Publications increased eightfold from 1999 to 2012. Most studies included patients (n = 195) with 11 articles focusing on caregivers and two on patient-caregiver dyads. The most common cancer studied was breast cancer. The psycho-oncology research effort in China is dramatically increasing. A focus on culturally relevant approaches to underpin the evaluation of empirically derived interventions is warranted; as is direction of efforts to other cancers such as lung and prostate.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Burden, Cancer, Caregivers, China, Chinese, Criteria, Design, Evaluation, Hong Kong, Instrument, Interventions, Lung, Medline, Nov, Patients, Populations, Prospective, Psycho-Oncology, Psychological, Psychological Adjustment, Psychooncology, Psycinfo, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Resident, Review, Science, Systematic Review, Taiwan, Trends, Validation, Web of Science

? Johnson, C., Rushton, S., Tieman, J., Currow, D. and Aranda, S. (2014), Reclaiming the midnight hours: Up-to-date evidence in just one click. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **23** (6), 760-761.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can Car23, 760.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can%20Car23,%20760.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Evidence, Evidenced-Based Cancer Care, Nov, Online

? Paramanandam, V.S. and Dunn, V. (2015), Exercise for the management of cancer-related fatigue in lung cancer: A systematic review. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, **24** (1), 4-14.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Can Car24, 4.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Can%20Car24,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Cancer-related fatigue is a common, persistent and disabling side-effect of the cancer and its treatments. Exercise, once was contraindicated, is now the key non-pharmacological management for cancer-related fatigue. However, the role of exercise in lung cancer cohort is not clear. A computerised database search was undertaken using keyword search in the CENTRAL, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, SPORTDiscus, AMED and Web of Science. Ten relevant articles were reviewed; the evidence on this cohort was found to be limited, warrants further research. However, the available evidence from other than lung cancer groups shows significant beneficial effects of exercises on cancer-related fatigue. Hence, exercises could possibly be used in the management of cancer-related fatigue in this cohort with due caution until more robust evidences are available.

Keywords: Articles, Cancer, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Cohort, Database, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Exercise, Exercises, Fatigue, Feasibility, From, Groups, Guidelines, Lung, Lung Cancer, Management, Medicine, Program, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Research, Review, Role, Safety, Science, Side Effect, Side-Effect, Smoking, Survivors, Symptom Management, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Cancer Prevention

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Cancer Prevention

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lagerros, Y.T., Hsieh, S.F. and Hsieh, C.C. (2004), Physical activity in adolescence and young adulthood and breast cancer risk: A quantitative review. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **13** (1), 5-12.

Abstract: Physical activity habits are potentially modifiable and could therefore be targeted in a primary prevention strategy against breast cancer, provided there is caUSAlity and a sufficiently strong relationship. Our objective of this quantitative review was to provide a summary estimate of the association of moderate/vigorous recreational physical activity during adolescence/young adulthood with breast cancer risk, and to determine whether a dose-response relationship exists. Data sources included studies in humans relating physical activity to breast cancer risk, published between January 1966 and October 2002, identified on MEDLINE, the Web of Science, from reference lists and related reviews. The main characteristics of each study, the point estimates of relative risk (RR) and confidence intervals (CI) were extracted from 19 case-control and four cohort studies. Comparing the highest to the lowest category of physical activity, the summary RR from the random effects model was 0.81 (95% CI 0.73-0.89). This almost 20% risk reduction proved to be fairly consistent, despite variation in populations and methods. Each one-hour increase of recreational physical activity/week during adolescence was associated with a 3% (95% CI 0-6%) risk reduction. Physical activity in 12-24-year-old females significantly reduces risk of breast cancer. Heterogeneity may be explained by different methods to measure activity. (C) 2004 Lippincott Williams Wilkins.

Keywords: Activities, Age, Body-Mass, Breast Cancer, Breast Neoplasm, Cancer, CaUSAlity, Cohort, Cohort Studies, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Dose-Response, Early-Life, Epidemiologic Studies, Exercise, Exercise, Humans, Leisure, Leisure-Time, Meta-Analysis, Model, Physical Activity, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Quantitative, Relative Risk, Reproductive-System, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Science, Strategy, United-States, Web of Science, Women

? Mazaki, T.M., Masuda, H. and Takayama, T. (2011), Polymorphisms and pancreatic cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **20** (3), 169-183.

Abstract: Increasing evidence suggests that variants of common and low-penetrance genes are involved in pancreatic cancer (PC) carcinogenesis. We undertook a meta-analysis of published studies to assess evidence regarding the risk associated with these genes. MEDLINE, Web of Science, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and international conference proceedings were searched and citations in relevant primary and review articles were collected. The studies that we considered eligible included all reports that investigated an association between genetic polymorphisms and PC. We identified 23 studies that evaluated the risk effects on PC of common alleles for 13 gene polymorphisms. A significant association was recognized between ALDH 2\*1\*2 polymorphisms and PC [odds ratio (OR) = 1.37, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.07-1.75, P = 0.01] based on only two studies. Although the overall results for MTHFR T677T are negative, sensitivity analysis stratified by ethnic background showed a significant association between Caucasian and MTHFR T677T polymorphisms and PC (OR = 1.66, 95% CI = 1.10-2.52, P = 0.02). The risk for PC was higher in individuals with MTHFR C677T or TT polymorphisms and a smoking habit (OR = 2.52, 95% CI = 1.05-6.09, P = 0.04). These findings lead us to support the hypothesis that MTHFR T677T and ALDH 2\*1\*2 polymorphisms may play a carcinogenetic role in PC and represent the candidates for low-penetrance susceptibility alleles identified to date. Although their genetic risks are modest, the high frequency in the population shows that they may have a considerable impact on the incidence of PC. Definite conclusions will be contingent on studies with a larger sample size that determine the risk estimates associated with other variants, gene-gene, and gene-environment interactions. European Journal of Cancer Prevention 20:169-183 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Alcohol, Analysis, Association, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Citations, DNA-Repair Genes, Frequency, Genetic, Google Scholar, Health, Impact, Journal, Lead, Meta-Analysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Mthfr, N34S, Pancreatic Cancer, Polymorphisms, Population, Primary, Progression, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Spink1, Susceptibility, Web of Science

? Magalhaes, B., Peleteiro, B. and Lunet, N. (2012), Dietary patterns and colorectal cancer: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **21** (1), 15-23.

Full Text: 2012\Eur J Can Pre21, 15.pdf

Abstract: Studies on the association between single foods or nutrients and colorectal cancer have provided inconsistent results. Previous reviews did not conduct a quantitative synthesis of the relation with dietary patterns. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies addressing the association between dietary patterns and colorectal cancer. Studies quantifying the association between dietary patterns (defined a posteriori) and colorectal cancer were identified in PubMed (until 01.08.2010) and through backward and forward citation tracking (ISI Web of Science and Scopus). Summary relative risk (RR) estimates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were computed for highest versus lowest levels of exposure, for colon cancer (CC) and rectal cancer (RC), and for proximal and distal CC, by random effects meta-analysis. Heterogeneity was quantified using the I(2) statistic. Eight cohort and eight case-control studies defining patterns through principal components and factor analyses were included in the systematic review. Meta-analyses were conducted for three patterns: (i) ‘drinker,’ characterized by high alcohol consumption (CC: RR(combined) = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.82-1.12, I(2) = 0.6%; RC: RR(combined) = 0.83, 95% CI: 0.47-1.45, I(2) = 65.1%); (ii) ‘healthy,’ characterized by high fruit/vegetables consumption (CC: RR(combined) = 0.80, 95% CI: 0.70-0.90, I(2) = 55.1%; RC: RR(combined) = 1.02, 95% CI: 0.89-1.17, I(2) = 10.8%); (iii) ‘western,’ characterized by high red/processed meat consumption (CC: RR(combined) = 1.29, 95% CI: 1.13-1.48, I(2) = 31.7%; RC: RR(combined) = 1.13, 95% CI: 0.92-1.39, I(2) = 40.6%). Summary estimates for proximal and distal CC were similar. The risk of CC was increased with patterns characterized by high intake of red and processed meat and decreased with those labelled as ‘healthy.’ No significant associations were observed for RC. European Journal of Cancer Prevention 21:15-23 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Adenoma, African-Americans, Alcohol, Alcohol Consumption, Association, Associations, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Citation, Cohort, Colon Cancer, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence Intervals, Dietary Patterns, Eating Patterns, Epidemiologic Evidence, Exposure, Foods, Health, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Meat, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Migrants, Nutrients, Pubmed, Quantitative, Rectal Cancer, Rectal-Cancer, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? An, W., Bai, Y., Deng, S.X., Gao, J., Ben, Q.W., Cai, Q.C., Zhang, H.G. and Li, Z.S. (2012), Adiponectin levels in patients with colorectal cancer and adenoma: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **21** (2), 126-133.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Can Pre21, 126.pdf](2012\Eur%20J%20Can%20Pre21,%20126.pdf)

Abstract: Inconsistent results with regard to adiponectin levels in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) and adenoma have been reported. To evaluate adiponectin levels in patients with CRC and adenoma, a meta-analysis on studies which compared adiponectin levels in patients with CRC or adenoma with healthy controls was carried out. A literature search was performed through Pubmed, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index Expanded database. Pooled-weighted mean differences and 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) were calculated by using random-effects models. Heterogeneity between studies was assessed using the Cochran’s Q and I(2) statistics. A total of 13 studies were identified, which included 2632 cases of CRC or adenoma and 2753 healthy controls. Adiponectin levels were significantly lower in patients with CRC or adenoma compared with healthy controls, with significant heterogeneity [weighted mean differences of -1.51 (95% CI: -2.42 to -0.59; P(heterogeneity) < 0.001) for CRC and -1.29 (95% CI: -2.01to -0.58; P(heterogeneity) < 0.001) for colorectal adenoma, respectively]. On stratified analysis of CRC, significant difference in adiponectin levels between patients with CRC and healthy controls was reported only in case-control studies or small sample size studies (n<100), but not in nested case-control studies or large sample size studies (n >= 100). In addition, metaregression analysis indicated that study design and sample size partly contributed to the significant heterogeneity (P=0.022 for study design and P=0.018 for sample size, respectively). For colorectal adenoma studies, stratified analysis indicated that sample size was one of the heterogeneous factors. Sensitivity analysis showed that there were no changes in the direction of effect when any one study was excluded. No publication bias was detected. Adiponectin levels are lower in patients with CRC or colorectal adenoma compared with those in healthy controls. Future studies are warranted to clarify the association of adiponectin levels and carcinogenesis of the colorectum. European Journal of Cancer Prevention 21:126-133 (C) 2012 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Adenoma, Adiponectin, Analysis, Association, Author, Bias, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Citation, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Adenoma, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence Intervals, Design, Differences, Embase, Health, Insulin-Resistance, Journal, Leptin, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Nested Case-Control, Obesity, Patients, Plasma Adiponectin, Publication, Publication Bias, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Shanghai, Statistics, Visceral Fat Accumulation

? Hu, H.B., Xie, Y.C., Yang, G.R., Jian, C.Z. and Deng, Y.H. (2014), Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use and the risk of melanoma: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **23** (1), 62-68.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can Pre23, 62.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can%20Pre23,%2062.pdf)

Abstract: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including aspirin, have emerged as potential chemopreventive agents for melanoma. However, the clinical studies have provided contradictory results as to whether NSAIDs reduce the risk of melanoma. Our aim was to assess this association through a detailed meta-analysis of the studies on the subject published in the peer-reviewed literature. Relevant studies were identified by searching PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science electronic databases up to July 2012. Reference lists from retrieved articles were also reviewed. Pooled relative risk (RR) estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the fixed-effects or the random-effects models on the basis of heterogeneity analysis. Subgroup analyses were carried out where data were available. Ten studies involving 490 322 participants contributed to the meta-analysis. The summary RR estimate on the basis of all studies did not indicate that overall NSAIDs use significantly decreases the risk of melanoma (RR=0.94; 95% CI, 0.86-1.03). The use of neither aspirin (RR=0.96; 95% CI, 0.89-1.03) nor nonaspirin NSAIDs (RR=1.05; 95% CI, 0.96-1.14) was associated with the risk of melanoma. Similar results were obtained in the subgroup analyses of cohort studies (RR=1.03; 95% CI, 0.95-1.13), high-intensity NSAID use (the highest dose of NSAID use reported by included studies, RR=1.05; 95% CI, 0.79-1.40), and long-term NSAID use (longest duration of NSAID use reported by included studies, RR=0.87; 95% CI, 0.66-1.14). However, a slight reduction in the risk of melanoma by taking NSAIDs was observed in case-control studies (RR=0.86; 95% CI, 0.80-0.93). In conclusion, the results of our meta-analysis did not indicate that the use of NSAIDs or aspirin is associated with the risk of melanoma. More and in-depth research should focus on those problems in the future.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Aspirin, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cells, Chemoprevention, Chemoprevention, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Cohort, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cutaneous Melanoma, Cyclooxygenase-2, Data, Databases, Drug, Drug Use, Drugs, Duration, Embase, Estimates, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Large Cohort, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Low-Dose Aspirin, Malignant-Melanoma, Melanoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Nsaid, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Primary Prevention, Pubmed, Reduction, Reference, Reference Lists, Relative Risk, Research, Risk, Science, Sun Exposure, Web of Science

? Ye, J.J., Jia, J., Dong, S.J., Zhang, C.L., Yu, S.Q., Li, L.X., Mao, C.M., Wang, D., Chen, J.J. and Yuan, G.Y. (2014), Circulating adiponectin levels and the risk of breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **23** (3), 158-165.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can Pre23, 158.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can%20Pre23,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: Adiponectin is an important adipokine exclusively secreted from adipose tissue. Growing evidence suggests that adiponectin inhibits the growth of cancer cells and reduces cancer risk. Many studies have examined the association between circulating adiponectin levels and the risk of breast cancer. However, the results of numerous epidemiological studies have been inconsistent. The aim of the present study was to conduct a systematic review and a meta-analysis on the association between circulating adiponectin levels and the risk of breast cancer. PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science were searched to identify all observational studies that examined the relationship between circulating adiponectin and breast cancer. Standard mean difference (SMD) values and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated and pooled using the meta-analysis methodology. Summary effect estimates were derived using a random effects meta-analysis model. The analysis included eight studies that met the study criteria and described the relationship between circulating adiponectin levels and breast cancer. A total of 1803 participants and 885 cases of breast cancer were included in this meta-analysis. Serum total adiponectin concentrations were lower in patients with breast cancer, with a pooled SMD of -0.39 mu g, ml (95% CI -0.618 to -0.161, P=0.001). However, adiponectin levels were not associated with the risk of breast cancer in premenopausal women [four studies, random effects SMD=0.02 mu g, ml (95% CI -0.164 to 0.204, P=0.829)]. These results collectively suggest that lower adiponectin levels are associated with a higher risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women.

Keywords: Adipocytokines, Adiponectin, Adiponectin Concentrations, Adipose Tissue, Adiposity, Analysis, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cells, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Effects, Embase, Epidemiology, Estimates, Evidence, Growth, In-Vitro, Inflammation, Intervals, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Leptin, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Model, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Serum Adiponectin, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Yang, W.S., Deng, Q., Fan, W.Y., Wang, W.Y. and Wang, X. (2014), Light exposure at night, sleep duration, melatonin, and breast cancer: A dose-response analysis of observational studies. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **23** (4), 269-276.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can Pre23, 269.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can%20Pre23,%20269.pdf)

Abstract: Evidence from observational studies on light at night (LAN) exposure, sleep duration, endogenous melatonin levels, and risk for breast cancer in women is conflicting. This led us to conduct a dose-response analysis of published observational data. Pertinent studies were identified by searching Medline, Web of Science, and EMBASE through April 2013. The dose-response relationship between sleep duration, urinary 6-sulphatoxymelatonin levels, and breast cancer was assessed using the restricted cubic spline model and by multivariate random-effects metaregression. A separate meta-analysis was also carried out to calculate the relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for breast cancer for the comparable categories or highest levels of exposure versus the lowest levels. Twelve case-control and four cohort studies were included in the analysis. High artificial LAN exposure is associated with an increased risk for breast cancer (RR= 1.17, 95% CI: 1.11-1.23), but not ambient LAN exposure (RR= 0.91, 95% CI: 0.78-1.07). The summary RR for breast cancer is 1.00 (95% CI: 0.995-1.01) for an increment of 1 h of sleep per night. No significant dose-response relationship between sleep duration and breast cancer was found either for the linearity test (P-trend= 0.725) or for the nonlinearity (P-trend= 0.091) test. An increasein of 15 ng/mg creatinine in urinary 6-sulphatoxymelatonin is associated with a 14% reduced risk for breast cancer (RR= 0.86, 95% CI: 0.78-0.95), with a linear dose-response trend (P-trend= 0.003). There was no evidence of substantial heterogeneity or publication bias in the analysis. Our study adds to the evidence of LAN breast cancer theory. Further research in this area is warranted. (C) 2014 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: 6-Sulphatoxymelatonin, Analysis, Bias, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Chinese Women, Co-Distributes, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Creatinine, Data, Duration, Electric-Power, Embase, Evidence, Exposure, Health, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Light At Night, Medline, Melatonin, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Multivariate, Observational, Observational Studies, Premenopausal Women, Publication, Publication Bias, Research, Risk, Risks, Science, Shift Work, Sleep, Sleep Duration, Theory, Trend, Trend Estimation, Urinary, Urinary 6-Sulfatoxymelatonin Levels, Vertical, Web Of Science, Women

? Cai, S.F., Li, Y.J., Ding, Y., Chen, K. and Jin, M.J. (2014), Alcohol drinking and the risk of colorectal cancer death: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **23** (6), 532-539.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Can Pre23, 532.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Can%20Pre23,%20532.pdf)

Abstract: A causal link between alcohol consumption and colorectal cancer (CRC) was established only recently by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. However, the quantitative association between alcohol drinking and CRC mortality is still an open question. We performed a systemic review and meta-analysis on epidemiological studies to quantify the risk for CRC mortality at different levels of alcohol consumption. A literature search was carried out in PubMed and Web of Science to identify all relevant studies published from January 1966 to June 2013. The pooled relative risk (RR) and the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by categorical meta-analysis. A dose-risk relation was also analyzed. Nine cohort studies exploring the association between CRC mortality and alcohol drinking were identified. Compared with non/occasional drinkers, the pooled RR was 1.03 (95% CI, 0.93-1.15) for any, 0.97 (95% CI, 0.86-1.10) for light (12.5g/day of ethanol), 1.04 (95% CI, 0.94-1.16) for moderate (12.6-49.9g/day of ethanol), and 1.21 (1.01-1.46) for heavy drinkers (50g/day of ethanol). For heavy drinkers, the pooled estimate was apparently higher for men (RR=1.28; 95% CI, 1.13-1.46) than for women (RR=0.79; 95% CI, 0.40-1.54; P-heterogeneity=0.007). The dose-response analysis showed a J-shaped relationship between alcohol consumption and CRC mortality. The present meta-analysis provides the evidence for an association between heavy alcohol drinking (50g/day of ethanol) and CRC mortality.

Keywords: Agency, Alcohol, Alcohol Drinking, Analysis, Association, Bias, Cancer, Cohort, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Consumption, Death, Dehydrogenase, Disease, Dose-Response Data, Ethanol, Evidence, From, International, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Mortality, Nov, Open, Physicians, Polymorphism, Pooled Analysis, Pubmed, Relative Risk, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Systemic Review, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10107940)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van der Heijden, G.J.M.G., Nathoe, H.M., Jansen, E.W.L. and Grobbee, D.E. (2004), Meta-analysis on the effect of off-pump coronary bypass surgery. *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*, **26** (1), 81-84.

Full Text: [2004\Eur J Car-Tho Sur26, 81.pdf](2004\Eur%20J%20Car-Tho%20Sur26,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the effect of conventional coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) compared to the off-pump procedure (OPCAB). Methods: Based on randomised trials found in PUBMED and Science Citation Index, an overall odds ratio and 95% confidence interval was calculated for the combined endpoint of mortality, stroke and myocardial infarction. Results: The 18 randomised trials included 1584 patients (783 OPCAB, 801 CABG). The odds ratio was 0.73 (95% CI = 0.26; 2.04) at 2-week post-surgery, 0.75 (0.39; 1.42) at 1-month post-surgery. 0.55 (0.28; 1.08) at 3-month post-surgery, and 0.66 (0.38; 1.15) at 1-year post-surgery. Conclusions: The outcome of this meta-analysis shows favourable results for OPCAB for the combined endpoint of mortality, stroke and myocardial infarction at short and long term follow-up. However, none of the risk reductions reach statistical significance at the conventional level. Based on our results OPCAB appears to be equivalent to CABG. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Beating-Heart, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Citation, Complete Revascularization, Elsevier, Graft-Surgery, Heterogeneity, Inflammatory Response, Low-Risk Patients, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Myocardial Injury, Off-Pump Coronary Bypass Surgery, On-Pump, Randomised Trials, Randomized Trials, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Stroke, Surgery

? Tan, C., Sedrakyan, A., Browne, J., Swift, S. and Treasure, T. (2006), The evidence on the effectiveness of management for malignant pleural effusion: A systematic review. *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*, **29** (5), 829-838.

Full Text: [2006\Eur J Car-Tho Sur29, 829.pdf](2006/Eur%20J%20Car-Tho%20Sur29,%20829.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to review systematically the available evidence on pleurodesis for malignant effusion, focusing on the choice of the agents, route of delivery and other strategies to improve outcomes. Four electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register) were searched, reference lists checked and letters requesting details of unpublished trials and data sent to authors of previous trials. Studies of malignant pleural effusion in humans were selected with no language restrictions applied. Criteria for randomised clinical trial (RCT) eligibility were random allocation of patients and non-concurrent use of another experimental medication or device. Methodological quality evaluation of the trials was based on randomisation, blinding, allocation concealment and intention to treat analysis. A random effect model was used to combine the relative risk estimates of the treatment effects whenever pooling for an overall effect was considered appropriate. Forty-six RCTs with a total of 2053 patients with malignant pleural effusions were reviewed for effectiveness of pleurodesis. Talc tended to be associated with fewer recurrences when compared to bleomycin (RR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.34-1.20) and, with more uncertainty, to tetracycline (RR, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.06-4.42). Tetracycline (or doxycycline) was not superior to bleomycin (RR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.61-1.38). When compared with bedside talc slurry, thoracoscopic talc insufflation was associated with a reduction in recurrence (RR, 0.21; 95% CI, 0.05-0.93). Strategies such as rolling the patient after instillation of the sclerosing agent, protracted drainage of the effusion and use of larger chest tubes were not found to have any substantial advantages. Talc appears to be effective and should be the agent of choice for pleurodesis. Thoracoscopic talc insufflation is associated with fewer recurrences of effusions compared with bedside talc slurry, but this is based on two small studies. Where thoracoscopy is unavailable bedside talc pleurodesis has a high success rate and is the next best option. Crown Copyright (c) 2005 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Breast-Cancer, Chemical Pleurodesis, Clinical Trial, Cochrane, Copyright, Corynebacterium-Parvum, Databases, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Humans, Intracavitary Bleomycin, Intrapleural Tetracycline, Malignant Effusion, Malignant Pleural Effusion, Management, Medication, MEDLINE, Model, Outcomes, Pleurodesis, Pleuroperitoneal Shunts, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Small-Bore, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Talc Slurry, Tetracycline Pleurodesis, Treatment, Vats, Web of Science

? Zhong, W.Z., Yang, X.N., Bai, J.L., Yang, J.J., Manegold, C. and Wu, Y.L. (2008), Complete mediastinal lymphadenectomy: the core component of the multidisciplinary therapy in resectable non-small cell lung cancer. *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*, **34** (1), 187-195.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Car-Tho Sur34, 187.pdf](2008/Eur%20J%20Car-Tho%20Sur34,%20187.pdf)

Abstract: There is a great deal of concern about metastasis of lung cancer to regional lymph nodes, due partly to the work of groups of thoracic surgeons in Japan and North America beginning in the 1970s. The classification of regional lymph node stations for lung cancer staging published by Mountain and Drester has been widely adopted for more than ten years. Anatomic landmarks for 14 levels of intrapulmonary, hilar, and mediastinal lymph nodes stations are designated. Skip transfer and occult lymph node metastasis, confirmed by studies regarding the mode of spread of intrathoracic lymphatic metastasis, are two theoretical bases for complete mediastinal lymphadenectomy of lung cancer. However, whether or not the degree of the dissection influences prognosis, the role of systematic nodal dissection (SND) vs mediastinal lymph node sampling (MLD) in resectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) remains controversial. A systematic literature search was performed to identify relevant reports, making full use of the ‘Cited by, ‘ ‘Related Records, ‘ ‘References,’ and ‘Author Index’ functions in the PUBMED and ISI Web of Science databases. This paper presents a review of the rote of mediastinal lymph node distribution and methods of determining suitability for hilar and mediastinal lymphadenectomy based on the four subsets of stage IIIA-N2, balancing the cost vs effect of mediastinal lymph node dissection in resectable NSCLC, focusing on the stage migration bias in clinical trials comparing SND and MLS, recommending a reasonable node dissection sequence, improving the prospects for the perioperative anti-tumor therapy based on mediastinal. lymphadenectomy, and evaluating the various preoperative staging techniques. Finally, we believe that, besides the role of complete resection and accurate staging, the complete mediastinal lymphadenectomy is the core component of the lung cancer multidisciplinary therapy, and suggest that the values of lymphadenectomy should be further assessed using decision-tree analysis based on large-scale prospective randomized trials and pooled analysis to evaluate the costs vs effects. (C) 2008 European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acosog Z0030 Trial, Analysis, Bias, Cancer, Carcinoma, Clinical Trials, Combined Modality Therapy, Costs, Databases, Ests Guidelines, Induction Chemotherapy, ISI, Japan, Literature, Lung Cancer, Lymph Node Excision, Lymph-Node Dissection, Major Pulmonary Resections, Mediastinal Lymph Node, Metastases, Neoplasm Staging, Non-Small Cell Lung, Nsclc, Pooled Analysis, Prognosis, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, References, Review, Science, Stage, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Therapy, Web of Science

? Sharma, V., Deo, S.V., Altarabsheh, S.E., Cho, Y.H., Erwin, P.J. and Park, S.J. (2015), Comparison of the early haemodynamics of stented pericardial and porcine aortic valves. *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*, **47** (1), 4-10.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Car-Tho Sur47, 4.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Car-Tho%20Sur47,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Data comparing the haemodynamic performance of stented pericardial and porcine aortic valves are conflicting. Hence, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis comparing the early haemodynamic parameters of stented pericardial and porcine valves in patients undergoing isolated aortic valve replacement. Medline, EMBASE and Web of Science were queried for English language original publications from 2000 to 2013. Studies comparing porcine (PoV) and pericardial (PeV) with regard to their haemodynamic parameters were included in this review. Continuous data were pooled using the mean difference (MD) or the standardized mean difference (SMD). A random-effect inverse weighted analysis was conducted; a P-value <0.05 is considered statistically significant. Results are presented with 95% confidence intervals. Thirteen studies (1265 PeV patients and 871 PoV patients) were included in this analysis. The pooled transvalvular mean gradient was lower for PeV [MD -4.6 (-6.45 to -2.77) mmHg; P < 0.01]. Limiting this analysis to small valves (19 and 21 mm; eight studies; 714 patients) revealed that the PeV gradients were significantly lower [MD -4.5 (-5.7 to -3.2); P = 0.001]. The corresponding effective orifice area of PeV was significantly larger than PoV [SMD 0.42 (0.15-0.69); P < 0.01]. A sensitivity analysis comprising only randomized controlled trials did not significantly alter results. When compared with porcine valves, stented pericardial aortic valves have lower mean transvalvular gradients early after implant. Even pericardial valves in smaller sizes (19 and 21 mm) have a better haemodynamic profile when compared with their counterparts.

Keywords: Analysis, Annulus, Aortic Valve, Bioprostheses, Bovine, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Embase, English, Exercise Hemodynamics, From, Implant, Intervals, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Patient-Prosthesis Mismatch, Patients, Performance, Perimount-Magna, Prosthesis, Publications, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Replacement, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Small, Stented Pericardial Bioprosthesis, Stented Porcine Bioprosthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transvalvular Gradient, Valves, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/14745151)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Cardiovasc Nurs

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fridlund, B., Hildebrandt, L., Hildingh, C. and Lidell, E. (2007), Status and trends in Swedish dissertations in the area of cardiovascular nursing. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, **6** (1), 72-76.

Full Text: [2007\Eur J Car Nur6, 72.pdf](2007\Eur%20J%20Car%20Nur6,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: In Europe, cardiovascular nursing (CVN) is a young branch of nursing science. The explicit knowledge contained in CVN dissertations has, so far, not been studied in Europe, and this is especially true in the case of Sweden. Accordingly, the aim of this literature study was to describe the status of and compare trends in Swedish dissertations in the area of CVN in terms of organisational structure, approach, research strategy, social orientation and socio-demographic aspects. The literature search resulted in 29 dissertations and a 26-item questionnaire that illuminated the problem areas. Most dissertations were produced in the universities of Goteborg, Halmstad and Linkoping; a minority had a nurse as main supervisor; rehabilitation was the most common CVN approach; very few of the dissertations had an experimental design; and the majority was hospital-based. The main trends were (A) an increase in dissertations that were written during the last 6 years, (B) an increased number of nurses as main supervisors as well as publication in nursing journals, (C) an increase in hospital care settings while a decrease in community settings, and finally, (D) an increased number of dissertations addressing the issues of tertiary prevention as well as focusing on patients and next-of-kin as target groups. An important implication is to stimulate nurse-led interventions at all preventative levels in order to maintain or improve the cardiac health of both healthy and sick individuals, but also in order to visualize CVN and distinguish it from cardiology.

Keywords: Approach, Cardiovascular, Care, Community, Design, Europe, Experimental, Experimental Design, Health, Hospital, Hospital Care, Interventions, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Nurses, Nursing, Patients, Prevention, Publication, Questionnaire, Rehabilitation, Research, Science, Social, Structure, Sweden, Trends, Universities

? Klompstra, L.V., Jaarsma, T. and Stromberg, A. (2014), Exergaming in older adults: A scoping review and implementation potential for patients with heart failure. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, **13** (5), 388-398.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Car Nur13, 388.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Car%20Nur13,%20388.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Physical activity can improve exercise capacity, quality of life and reduce mortality and hospitalization in patients with heart failure (HF). Adherence to exercise recommendations in patients with HF is low. The use of exercise games (exergames) might be a way to encourage patients with HF to exercise especially those who may be reluctant to more traditional forms of exercise. No studies have been conducted on patients with HF and exergames. Aim: This scoping review focuses on the feasibility and influence of exergames on physical activity in older adults, aiming to target certain characteristics that are important for patients with HF to become more physically active. Methods: A literature search was undertaken in August 2012 in the databases PsychInfo, PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science and CINAHL. Included studies evaluated the influence of exergaming on physical activity in older adults. Articles were excluded if they focused on rehabilitation of specific limbs, improving specific tasks or describing no intervention. Fifty articles were found, 11 were included in the analysis. Results: Exergaming was described as safe and feasible, and resulted in more energy expenditure compared to rest. Participants experienced improved balance and reported improved cognitive function after exergaming. Participants enjoyed playing the exergames, their depressive symptoms decreased, and they reported improved quality of life and empowerment. Exergames made them feel more connected with their family members, especially their grandchildren. Conclusion: Although this research field is small and under development, exergaming might be promising in order to enhance physical activity in patients with HF. However, further testing is needed.

Keywords: Active, Active Video Game, Active Video Games, Activity, Adherence, Analysis, Articles, Association, Balance, Capacity, Characteristics, Cognitive, Cognitive Function, Databases, Depressive Symptoms, Development, Elderly, Empowerment, Energy, Energy Expenditure, Energy-Expenditure, European-Society, Exercise, Exercise Program, Exergame, Exergames, Failure, Family, Family Members, Feasibility, Field, Forms, Function, Heart, Heart Failure, Hospitalization, Implementation, Influence, Intervention, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Older Adults, Patients, Physical, Physical Activity, Potential, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Recommendations, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Small, Symptoms, Testing, Virtual Reality, Web Of Science, WII

# Title: European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Petter, M., Blanchard, C., Kemp, K.A.R., Mazoff, A.S. and Ferrier, S.N. (2009), Correlates of exercise among coronary heart disease patients: Review, implications and future directions. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation*, **16** (5), 515-526.

Abstract: Despite the well-documented benefits of exercise, adherence among patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) has been low during and after cardiac rehabilitation (CR) as well as among patients not attending CR. Therefore, an understanding of the factors that influence exercise in this population is crucial to assist in the development of effective interventions. The goal of this review was to document the correlates of exercise of CHD patients in all CR contexts from a social-ecological perspective that addresses multiple levels of influence on exercise. The search strategy included PUBMED, PsychINFO and Web of Science databases. In all, 121 studies, examining 32 different correlates of exercise, with a total of 25 217 participants were included. Across all CR contexts, six variables were consistently related to exercise (self-regulatory self-efficacy, health status, intention, perceived control, beliefs/benefits and previous physical activity). Several variables were also related to exercise in three of four contexts (e.g. task self-efficacy, perceived barriers, attitude, action planning, sex and employment status). Many of the variables consistently related to exercise may be amenable to change through the development and implementation of appropriate interventions. Specific suggestions are made for each relevant variable to assist CR staff and other healthcare practitioners in 32 promoting exercise among CHD patients. Current gaps in literature such as a lack of prospective studies and research examining broader (e.g. policy level) correlates are also discussed. Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil 16:515-526 (C) 2009 The European Society of Cardiology.

Keywords: Adherence, Artery-Bypass-Surgery, Attitude, Barriers, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Cardiology, Control, Controlled-Trial, Coronary Heart Disease, Correlates, Databases, Development, Disease, Effective Interventions, Employment, Exercise, Health Status, Home-Based Exercise, Interventions, Literature, Myocardial-Infarction Patients, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity Maintenance, Planned Behavior, Policy, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Risk-Factor Modification, Science, Self-Efficacy, Self-Efficacy Expectation, Social Ecological Model, Strategy, Web of Science

? Ferrier, S., Blanchard, C.M., Vallis, M. and Giacomantonio, N. (2011), Behavioural interventions to increase the physical activity of cardiac patients: A review. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation*, **18** (1), 15-32.

Abstract: To examine the behaviour change techniques that have been used in physical activity (PA) interventions to increase PA during and after completing cardiac rehabilitation (CR) and for patients who do not attend CR (non-CR). Pub Med, PsychINFO, SPORTdiscus, Web of Science, Prowler and Cochrane databases were searched to identify studies that described an intervention delivered to adults in the CR and non-CR contexts that focused solely on promoting PA. Twenty-three studies (14 post-CR and nine non-CR) were included in this review. Findings showed that interventions can increase PA; however, there were notable differences across CR contexts in their purpose, the participant demographics, and some of the behaviour change techniques used. Techniques shown to be most effective in the post-CR context were self-monitoring, setting specific goals, identifying barriers and developing plans for relapse prevention. In the non-CR context, unsupervised home-based interventions were shown to be effective at increasing PA, particularly when accompanied by follow-up prompts, general encouragement, specific goals set by the researcher and self-monitoring. Post-CR and non-CR interventions can result in improved PA outcomes; however, the research in this area is limited. More interventions are needed that target PA-only, particularly in the non-CR context.

Keywords: Adherence, Adults, Barriers, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Cardiovascular Disease, Cochrane, Controlled-Trial, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Databases, Exercise, Exercise Maintenance, Follow-Up, Health, Heart-Failure, Intervention, Interventions, Mortality, Older-Adults, Outcomes, Physical Activity, Prevention, Pub Med, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Program, Research, Review, Science, Self-Management, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Clinical Investigation

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Clinical Investigation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ioannidis, J.P.A., Tatsioni, A. and Karassa, F.B. (2010), Who is afraid of reviewers’ comments? Or, why anything can be published and anything can be cited. *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **40** (4), 285-287.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Cli Inv40, 285.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv40,%20285.pdf)

Keywords: Accuracy, Authorship, Decline, Journals, Peer Reviewers, Publication, Quality, Science, Self-Citation, Submission

? Mann, W.A. (2011), Treatment for prolactinomas and hyperprolactinaemia: A lifetime approach. *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **41** (3), 334-342.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Cli Inv41, 334.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv41,%20334.pdf)

Abstract: P>Background Prolactinomas are the most common hormone-secreting pituitary tumours and are amenable to medical therapy with dopamine agonists. Indication for treatment will most commonly result from hypogonadism, infertility or symptoms related to tumour size. Thus, both diagnosis and treatment will essentially depend on the patients’ stage of life, namely prepubertal, reproductive or postreproductive stage. This review will focus on a lifespan-dependent diagnosis and treatment for prolactinoma and hyperprolactinaemia. Methods PUBMED, the Cochrane Library, the Web of Science and EMBASE were searched electronically. No restriction was made with respect to language. Relevant current articles will be included in this review. Results Prevalence of prolactinomas and clinical symptoms are age group-specific, and treatment of first choice is dopamine agonists over the whole lifespan. Open questions in the treatment for hyperprolactinaemia include optimal choice and duration of pharmacological treatment. In addition, concerns have been raised on the safety of dopamine agonists since a reported association of valvular heart disease with dopaminergic treatment in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Conclusions Clinical presentation and consequences of hyperprolactinaemia and prolactinoma will differ in the specific stages of reproductive life and require an adequate lifetime-dependent diagnostic and therapeutic approach.

Keywords: Bromocriptine, Cabergoline Treatment, Cardiac-Valve Regurgitation, Clinical Manifestation, Clinical Presentation, Cochrane, Diagnosis, Disease, Dopamine Agonist Therapy, Dopamine Agonists, Embase, Heart-Disease, Hyperprolactinaemia, Medical, Methods, Natural-History, Paediatric Hyperprolactinaemia, Parkinson’s Disease, PostmenopaUSAl Hyperprolactinaemia, Prolactinoma, Pubmed, Review, Safety, Science, Secreting Pituitary-Adenomas, Symptoms, Term-Follow-Up, Therapy, Transsphenoidal Surgery, Treatment, Tumours, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Eur J Cli Inv41, 1254.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv41,%201254.pdf)

Abstract: Background Research using experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) models accounts for almost 20% of the papers. published in multiple sclerosis (MS). Methods We performed a literature review of papers indexed with ISI Web of Science on EAE and MS over the last 30 years and a detailed analysis of studies of molecular pathways in EAE published in 2008 and 2009. Results The impact of EAE studies declines more rapidly than other studies published on MS (EAE cited corrected half-life = 4.00 years vs. MS cited corrected half-life = 9.66 years, P < 0.0001). The pathology of EAE differs quite markedly from that observed in the human disease. EAE has implicated many different genes as important to pathogenesis but only a minority of these are supported by human studies. Conclusions Future research should critically appraise precisely what is being modelled by EAE before drawing conclusions about human disease.

Keywords: Analysis, Animal-Models, B-Cells, Disease, Encephalomyelitis, Experimental, Experimental Autoimmune Encephalitis, Genes, Human, Impact, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Literature Analysis, Literature Review, Loci, Men, Methods, Modelling Complex Disease, Molecular, Multiple Sclerosis, Papers, Pathogenesis, Pathology, Research, Review, Science, T-Cell-Receptor, Therapy, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Eur J Cli Inv43, 1339.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv43,%201339.pdf)

Abstract: We have generated a list of highly influential biomedical researchers based on Scopus citation data from the period 1996-2011. of the 15,153,100 author identifiers in Scopus, approximately 1% (n=149,655) have an h-index >=20. of those, we selected 532 authors who belonged to the 400 with highest total citation count (>=25,142 citations) and/or the 400 with highest h-index (>=76). of those, we selected the top-400 living core biomedical researchers based on a normalized score combining total citations and h-index. Another 62 authors whose focus is outside biomedicine had a normalized score that was at least as high as the score of the 400th core biomedical researcher. We provide information on the profile of these most influential authors, including the most common Medical Subject Heading terms in their articles that are also specific to their work, most common journals where they publish, number of papers with over 100 citations that they have published as first/single, last, or middle authors, and impact score adjusted for authorship positions, given that crude citation indices and authorship positions are almost totally orthogonal. We also show for each researcher the distribution of their papers across 4 main levels (basic-to-applied) of research. We discuss technical issues, limitations and caveats, comparisons against other lists of highly-cited researchers, and potential uses of this resource.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Biomedical, Biomedicine, Citation, Citations, Combining, Data, Distribution, h Index, h-Index, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Indices, Information, Issues, Journals, Living, Medical, Papers, Potential, Research, Scopus, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Inv44, 516.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv44,%20516.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction It is hypothesised that the autonomic nervous system responds differently to various stressors in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) compared with healthy controls. The goal is to systematically review the scientific literature addressing the functioning of the autonomic nervous system in patients with CFS. Materials and methods All studies that were identified through electronic databases (PubMed and Web of Science) were screened for eligibility based on the selection criteria and assessed (two independent raters) for methodological quality using a methodological checklist for case-control studies. Results Twenty-seven case-control studies were included. The methodological quality varied between 50% and 71.4%. Some studies showed different responses to head-up tilt and other autonomous testing. Conclusion Although comparison between the included case-control studies was difficult, we can conclude that there are differences in autonomous response between patients with CFS and healthy controls. The heart rate dynamic response during the head-up tilt test differs between patients with CFS and healthy controls, supporting the increased prevalence of postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome. The autonomic response can be useful for the diagnosis of CFS.

Keywords: Autonomic Nervous System, Autonomous, Blood-Pressure, Cardiovascular-Response, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chronic, Chronic Fatigue, Comparison, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Dynamic, Dysautonomia, Fatigue, Fibromyalgia, Heart, Heart Rate, Heart Rate Variability, Heart-Rate-Variability, Literature, Literature Review, Marker, Materials, Methods, Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome, Parasympathetic, Patients, Prevalence, Pubmed, Pulse Transit-Time, Quality, Recurrence Quantification Analysis, Response, Results, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stress, Stress, Stressors, Sympathetic, Syndrome, Systematic, Tachycardia, Testing, Up Tilt, Upright Tilt, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Inv44, 1072.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv44,%201072.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundTwist and Snail are considered as key transcriptional repressors of E-cadherin tightly related to epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and cancer progression. Numerous studies have investigated the prognostic value of Twist and Snail. However, the published results were controversial or even opposite. Our article aimed to evaluate the prognostic role of Twist and Snail in patients with cancer. DesignA comprehensive literature search of PubMed, Embase and Web of Science was conducted. Pooled hazard ratios (HRs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were assessed to quantify the prognostic role. ResultsThe pooled HR with 38 studies for Twist was 218 (95% CI: 177-268, I-2=698%, P=0000) and for Snail with 40 studies was 158 (95% CI: 133-187, I-2=700%, P=0000), suggesting high Twist/Snail expression predicted poor prognosis related to all clinical outcomes. For Twist, the pooled HR for overall survival (OS) was 207 (95% CI: 163-263, I-2=726%, P=0000) and for progression-free/recurrence-free/metastasis-free/disease-free/cancer-free survival (PFS/RFS/MFS/DFS/CFS) was 236 (95% CI: 176-317, I-2=650%, P=0000). For Snail, the pooled HR for OS was 163 (95% CI: 133-199, I-2=708%, P=0000) and for PFS/RFS/MFS/DFS/CFS was 154 (95% CI: 117-202, I-2=591%, P=0001). All of those results were suggesting that high Twist/Snail expression was associated with poor prognosis. Furthermore, when grouped into different types of cancers, the pooled HRs were also calculated for the subgroups. No publication bias was found except studies evaluating all clinical outcomes of Twist (P=0006 for Begg’s test and 0006 for Egger’s test). ConclusionsElevated Twist or Snail expression in tumour tissue indicated poor prognosis for cancer.

Keywords: Article, Bias, Breast-Cancer Cells, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical-Significance, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, E-Cadherin Expression, Emt, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Expression, Gastric-Cancer, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Review, Role, Science, Snail, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transcription Factor Snail, Twist, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Eur J Cli Inv45, 44.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv45,%2044.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundAbnormal mitochondrial function has long been associated with the development and the progression of cancer. Multiple defects in the mitochondrial genome have been reported for various cancers, however the often disregarded mitochondrial epigenetic landscape provides an additional source of deregulation that may contribute to carcinogenesis. DesignThis article reviews the current understanding of mitochondrial epigenetics and how it may relate to cancer progression and development. Relevant studies were found through electronic databases (Web of Science and PubMed). Results and conclusionsThe remarkably unexplored field of mitochondrial epigenetics has the potential to shed light on several cancer-related mitochondrial abnormalities. More studies using innovative, genome-wide sequencing technologies are highly warranted to assess whether and how altered mtDNA methylation patterns affect cancer initiation and progression.

Keywords: Affect, Article, Cancer, Cell-Death, Cpg Methylation, Databases, Development, Dna Methylation, Epigenetics, Field, Function, Genome, Human Mitochondrial-Dna, Initiation, Initiation Sites, Landscape, Mammalian Mitochondria, Methylation, Mitochondria, Mitoepigenetics, Mtdna, Potential, Progression, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Replication, Results, Reviews, Science, Sequencing, Si, Source, Technologies, Transcription, Understanding, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Eur J Cli Inv45, 475.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Inv45,%20475.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundPharmacologic androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) is widely used to treat prostate cancer. Observational studies suggest ADT is associated with cardiovascular disease and its risk factors; however, such studies may be subject to bias. Our objective was to evaluate the effect of ADT on cardiovascular disease risk factors using data from randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Materials and methodsWe conducted a systematic review using MEDLINE and MEDLINE In-Process (1950-June 2013), EMBASE (1974-June 2013) and Web of Science (1900-June 2013) for all RCTs in men with prostate cancer that compared pharmacologic ADT (i.e. use of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist or antagonist) with a group that did not receive ADT and reported data on cardiovascular disease risk factors including blood pressure, cholesterol, triglycerides, fibrinogen, biomarkers of insulin sensitivity, adiposity and C-reactive protein. We also searched for ongoing or unpublished trials. This study was registered at the PROSPERO International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (CRD42013005035). ResultsOf the 3272 unique publications identified in our systematic review, we did not identify a single RCT that reported data on any cardiovascular disease risk factor. We were unable to locate unreported data from corresponding authors or study sponsors. ConclusionsThere is a lack of published, reliable evidence describing the effects of ADT on cardiovascular disease risk factors. RCTs have likely collected data on these risk factors as part of routine study monitoring; however, these data have not been published. To understand the effect of ADT on cardiovascular morbidity, these data must be made available to the scientific community.

Keywords: Androgen Suppression, Authors, Bias, Biomarkers, Blood, Blood Pressure, C-Reactive Protein, Cancer, Cardiac Risk, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cholesterol, Community, Data, Disease, Effects, Evidence, Fibrinogen, Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone, Insulin, Insulin Sensitivity, Localized Prostate-Cancer, Long-Term, Medline, Men, Monitoring, Morbidity, Neoadjuvant Hormone-Therapy, Pharmacoepidemiology, Phase-Iii, Pressure, Prostate Cancer, Protein, Publications, Radiation-Therapy, Radical Prostatectomy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Systematic Review, Testosterone Therapy, Therapy, Therapy Oncology Group, Triglycerides, Unfavorable-Prognosis Carcinoma, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101941/?p=edfb60662fde434db48536156e59a167&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0934-9723 (Paper) 1435-4373 (Online)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: [Springer-Verlag Heidelberg](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/main.asp?wasp=cmw7ypruqk7vneg2dr2p)

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic, CCountry

Ramos, J.M., Gutiérrez, F., Masía, M. and Martín-Hidalgo, A. (2004), Publication of European Union research on infectious diseases (1991–2001): A bibliometric evaluation. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases*, **23** (3), 180-184.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis23, 180.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis23,%20180.pdf)

Abstract: The study presented here analyzed the contents of 36 international infectious diseases journals from 1991 to 2001 to determine the number of reports prepared by authors in the European Union and to compare the per country scientific productivity. Articles included in the study were identified using the PUBMED website. The number of publications in infectious disease journals produced by authors in the European Union experienced an exponential growth from 461 (19.2% of world production) in 1991 to 2,401 (35.9%) in 2001. The mean impact factor increased from 2.259 in 1991 to 3.001 in 2001. The leading countries in the total number of publications were the UK, France, and Germany. After taking population figures into account, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland headed the list, and after correcting for gross domestic product, the greatest producers were Sweden, Finland, and the UK. Overall, the scientific production and repercussion index of European Union research on infectious diseases experienced a notable rise during the last decade of the 20th century.

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Full Text: [2005\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis24, 342.pdf](2005\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis24,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: In order to expand upon the limited literature estimating the quantity and quality of worldwide research production in the field of microbiology, a bibliometric analysis was conducted for the period 1995-2003 using the PUBMED and Journal Citation Reports databases. By searching the ‘microbiology’ category of the Journal Citation Reports database, a total of 74 journals were identified that were also included in PUBMED. From these journals, a total of 89,527 articles were identified for analysis, and data on the country in which the research originated was available for 88,456 (98.8%) of them. The individual countries were separated into nine world regions. In terms of research production for the period studied, Western Europe exceeded all other world regions, with the USA ranking second. The mean impact factor was highest for the USA at 3.4, while it was 2.8 for Western Europe and 2.4 for the rest of the world combined. The research productivity per unit of expenditure for research and development was higher for Canada and Western Europe than for the USA. The three regions in which research productivity increased the most were Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

Keywords: America, Analysis, Asia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, Citation, Country, Data, Database, Databases, Development, Eastern Europe, Europe, Field, Global Trends, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Latin America, Literature, Microbiology, Production, Productivity, PUBMED, Quality, Quality of, Ranking, Research, Research and Development, Research Productivity, Trends, USA, Western-Europe, World

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Full Text: [2009\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis28, 713.pdf](2009\Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis28,%20713.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the distribution of papers published by authors from the European Union (EU) in 47 international infectious diseases journals from 2002 to 2007. The Web of Science of the Institute for Scientific Information was used to collect medical articles. From 46,149 papers recovered, 24,064 (52.1%) were from the EU. The EU15 countries published 23,239 papers (96.7%). The ten countries that joined the EU in 2004 published only 767 (3.2%) and the two countries that last joined the EU in 2007 contributed only 0.1% of the papers. The United States contributed 41.2% of the documents. The leading EU27 countries in number of publications were the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. After taking the population into account, Denmark, Sweden, and The Netherlands headed the list, and after correcting for gross domestic product the greatest producers were Malta, Estonia, and Sweden. In conclusion, the production of scientific papers on infectious diseases during the last six years was greater in the EU than in the United States. The contribution to the infectious diseases research of the 12 countries that joined the EU in the last few years has yet been limited.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Countries, European Union, Germany, Infectious Diseases, Journals, Medical, Papers, Publications, Research, Science, United Kingdom, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis31, 2585.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis31,%202585.pdf)

Abstract: The representation of medical disciplines in leading journals may provide valuable information on their respective importance for both researchers and funding agencies. We were interested in the scientific contribution of infectious diseases to leading medical journals and their ranking compared to other medical disciplines. Original articles and short communications in three leading medical journals from 2003 to 2009 were analyzed by contributing medical discipline and by nation: The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), The Lancet, and the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA). The medical disciplines were selected according to a standard textbook (Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine). Each article was categorized into one to three medical disciplines. The most frequently represented disciplines in 3,953 articles were cardiology (19.5 %), infectious diseases (18.6 %), and hematology/oncology (15.9 %). Each of the journals had another leading discipline: cardiology in JAMA, hematology/oncology in NEJM, and infectious diseases in The Lancet. In the American journals, contributions from US researchers dominated the field (52.6 % in NEJM, 73.6 % in JAMA), while the majority of papers in The Lancet originated from non-US residents (76.5 %). This study underlines the importance of infectious diseases as a medical discipline in clinical research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical Publications, Cardiology, Clinical, Clinical Research, Communications, Countries, Diseases, England, European-Union, Field, Funding, Global Burden, Impact, Infectious Diseases, Information, Internal-Medicine, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Papers, Publications, Ranking, Representation, Research, Standard, US, World Regions

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis33, 433.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis33,%20433.pdf)

Abstract: Traditional Chinese herbal therapies are widely used for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) in China and several Asian countries. The aim of this study was to perform a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing peginterferon therapy with peginterferon plus Chinese herbal therapy for the treatment of CHC. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Medline, Science Citation Index, EMBASE, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Wanfang Database, and China Biomedical Database were searched to identify RCTs that evaluated the virological response of CHC patients to peginterferon therapy and peginterferon plus Chinese herbal therapy. We statistically combined data using a fixed-effects meta-analysis according to the intention-to-treat principle. The literature search yielded 905 studies and nine RCTs composed of 858 patients matched the selection criteria. Overall, sustained virological response (SVR) was significantly higher in patients treated with peginterferon plus Chinese herbs than in patients treated with peginterferon alone (81 % vs. 64 %, respectively; odds ratio, 2.60; 95 % confidence interval: 1.32-5.14; p < 0.05). A combined therapy of peginterferon plus Chinese herbs was also superior to peginterferon therapy in achieving an early viral response (EVR, 80 % vs. 70 %, respectively), a viral response at week 24 of treatment (82 % vs. 73 %, respectively), and end-of-treatment viral response (ETVR, 73 % vs. 62 %, respectively). The combined therapy resulted in fewer relapses, fewer adverse events, and more rapid alanine transaminase normalization; however, both treatments yielded a similar rapid viral response (RVR, 53 % vs. 57 %, respectively). The current evidence suggests that combined therapy of peginterferon plus Chinese herbs yields a higher viral response and results in fewer relapses and fewer adverse events than peginterferon therapy alone.

Keywords: Alpha-2A, Asian, Biomedical, China, Chinese, Chinese Herbs, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Citation, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Database, Diseases, Embase, Events, Evidence, Evr, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Initial Treatment, Interval, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Medicine, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Normalization, Odds Ratio, Patients, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Response, Ribavirin, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Selection Criteria, Therapy, Treatment, Viral, Virus-Infection

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis33, 491.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis33,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: Treatment-related adverse events (AE) were more frequent in older patients treated by pegylated interferon (PEG-IFN) plus ribavirin (RBV) for chronic hepatitis C (CHC), and most of them required dose reduction. A meta-regression analysis was conducted to explore the possible reasons for this occurrence. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science through May 2013, for clinical trials examining the safety of PEG-IFN plus RBV in elderly patients with CHC. Data were extracted for host, viral, and outcome information. Single-arm meta-analysis was performed to evaluate AE. Meta-regression analysis was conducted to explore predictors for dose reduction secondary to AE. Eighteen observational studies met the inclusion criteria. The overall incidences of AE were 61.3 %. Dose reductions due to AE were 54.2 %. In patients with genotype 1, the rate of sustained virological response (SVR) was 36.9 %. In patients with genotypes 2 or 3, the rate of SVR was 72.8 %. Patients with more dose reduction due to AE have a tendency toward a lower likelihood of obtaining SVR (coefficient:-0.529), especially for genotype 1 patients. Host factors (male gender, coefficient 4.403; higher body weight, coefficient 0.140; and advanced fibrosis stage, coefficient 1.582) and viral factors (HCV genotype 1, coefficient 2.279) have a significant impact on dose reduction due to AE. Some host and viral factors affected dose reduction due to AE. Increasing rates of fibrosis with age may play a role as a mechanism affecting dose reduction secondary to AE and SVR in different age groups.

Keywords: Age, Aged 65 Years, Analysis, Antiviral, Antiviral Therapy, Body Weight, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Criteria, Data, Efficacy, Elderly, Elderly-Patients, Embase, Events, Fibrosis, Gender, Genotype 1 Patients, Groups, Hcv, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Host, Impact, Infected, Information, Interferon, Interferon-Alpha-2b Plus Ribavirin, Male, Male Gender, Mechanism, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Patients, Peginterferon Alpha-2a, Pegylated Interferon, Predictors, Prevalence, Rates, Reduction, Response, Ribavirin, Ribavirin Combination Therapy, Role, Safety, Science, Therapy, United-States, Viral, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Mic Inf Dis33, 2111.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Mic%20Inf%20Dis33,%202111.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the diagnostic potential of interleukin-2 (IL-2) as biomarkers for the diagnosis of latent tuberculosis. Related studies were identified through searches of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and complementary manual searches up to December 30, 2013. We used standard methods recommended for meta-analyses of diagnostic test evaluations. The analysis was based on a summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve. Meta-regression analysis was used to assess the effects of some confounding factors on the results of the meta-analysis. The potential presence of publication bias was tested using the Deeks’ funnel plots. The pooled estimates of IL-2 for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) diagnosis were as follows: sensitivity, 0.81 [95 % confidence interval (CI), 0.60 to 0.92]; specificity, 0.95 (95 % CI, 0.90 to 0.97); positive likelihood ratio (PLR), 15.2 (95 % CI, 8.1to 28.4); negative likelihood ratio (NLR), 0.20 (95 % CI, 0.09 to 0.47). We found that the SROC curve is positioned near the upper left corner of the curve and the area under the curve (AUC) was 0.96 (95 % CI, 0.94 to 0.98). In conclusion, according to the meta-analysis, IL-2 is a valid marker for the diagnosis of LTBI. When there is no definite gold standard for the diagnosis of LTBI, IL-2 release assay in addition to interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs) can improve the ability of IGRAs to identify individuals with LTBI.

Keywords: Accuracy, Active Tuberculosis, Analysis, Auc, Bias, Biomarkers, Children, Complementary, Confidence, Confounding, Cytokine Responses, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Test, Effects, Estimates, Factors, Gamma, Gold, Il-2, Infection, Interferon-Gamma, Interval, Likelihood Ratio, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Negative, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Release, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Signatures, Specificity, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, T-Cells, Tests, Tuberculosis, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Clinical Nutrition](http://www.nature.com/ejcn/archive/index.html), [European Journal of Clinical Nutrition](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=619b47f4-a3fb-4674-a0c7-9724c8b50a36%40sessionmgr111&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=EUC)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Clin. Nutr.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Clin Nutr

ISSN: 0954-3007

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Stockton Press

Publisher Address: Houndmills, Basingstoke RG21 6XS, Hampshire, England

Subject Categories:

Nutrition & Dietetics: Impact Factor

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Full Text: 2014\Eur J Cli Nut68, 330.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: Epidemiologic findings concerning the association between coffee consumption and prostate cancer risk yielded mixed results. We aimed to investigate the association by performing a meta-analysis of all available studies. SUBJECTS/METHODS: We searched PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE for studies published up to July 2013. We calculated the summary relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for ever, moderate and highest consumption of coffee vs non/lowest consumption. The dose-response relationship was assessed by restricted cubic spline model and multivariate random-effect meta-regression. RESULTS: A total of 12 case-control studies and 12 cohort studies with 42 179 cases were selected for final meta-analysis. No significant associations were found among overall analysis. A borderline positive association was found for highest drinkers in five small hospital-based case-control (HCC) studies involving 2278 cases. However, compared with non/lowest drinkers, the summary RRs were 0.92 (95% CI = 0.85-0.99) for ever drinkers, 0.92 (95% CI = 0.85-1.00) for moderate drinkers and 0.83 (95% CI = 0.72-0.96) for highest drinkers from 12 cohort studies, comprising a total of 34 424 cases. An increase in coffee intake of two cups/day was associated with a 7% decreased risk of prostate cancer according to cohort studies. A significant inverse relationship was also found for fatal prostate cancers and high-grade prostate cancers. CONCLUSIONS: Case-control studies especially HCC ones might be prone to selection bias and recall bias that might have contributed to the conflicting results. Therefore, the present meta-analysis suggests a borderline significant inverse association between coffee consumption and prostate cancer risk based on cohort studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Associations, Bias, Borderline, Caffeine, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Coffee, Cohort, Conclusions, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Diet, Embase, Epidemiologic, Food, Growth, Health, Intervals, Mar, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Model, Multivariate, Progression, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Recall, Relative Risk, Risk, Science, Selection, Serum Adiponectin, Small, Tea, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2009\Eur J Cli Pha65, 325.pdf](2009/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha65,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: Despite documented evidence of harm to fetus and infant, a substantial number of women continue to smoke during pregnancy and lactation. To examine the literature regarding smoking during pregnancy and breastfeeding to ascertain adverse effects as well as the efficacy of interventions to enable women to stop smoking in the perinatal period. A comprehensive literature search was undertaken to identify all published studies reporting on smoking in pregnancy and lactation. MEDLINE, EMBASE, PUBMED, and Web of Science databases were searched for studies published in English from 1966 to 2008 that reported on smoking in pregnancy and breastfeeding, with information on adverse effects and on all forms of smoking cessation, including behavioral interventions, nicotine replacement therapy, and pharmacotherapy such as antidepressants. There is evidence that smoking in pregnancy and lactation may cause many adverse affects in the perinatal period, childhood, and up to adulthood. These adverse effects include infertility, ectopic pregnancy, spontaneous abortion, placenta insufficiency, low birth weight, fetal growth restriction, preterm delivery, orofacial clefts, SIDS, craniosynostosis, clubfoot, childhood respiratory disease, attention deficit disorder, and some childhood cancers. A number of strategies have been developed to assist pregnant women in quitting smoking, including both behavioral interventions and pharmacological therapies, such as nicotine replacement and antidepressant therapy. Behavioral interventions report only modest success rates. Nicotine replacement therapy and antidepressants appear to be safe to use in pregnancy, but do not achieve a substantially higher success rate for quitting.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Antidepressants, Attention, Behavioral Interventions, Bupropion, Cessation, Cigarette-Smoking, Databases, Disease, Disorder, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Embase, Fetal Growth, Information, Interventions, Literature, Maternal Smoking, MEDLINE, Nicotine, Nicotine Patches, Perinatal, Pharmacotherapy, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Smoking, Success, Therapy, Tobacco Smoking, United-States, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2009\Eur J Cli Pha65, 561.pdf](2009/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha65,%20561.pdf)

Abstract: Background Advances in surgery have considerably lowered postoperative morbidity. However, infection remains a considerable morbidity factor. The aim of this review is to identify the potential benefit(s) of the perioperative administration of probiotics/synbiotics to patients undergoing abdominal surgery. Methods We searched PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane library to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that studied the perioperative administration of probiotics/synbiotics to patients undergoing abdominal surgery. Results Nine RCTs studying 733 patients were included in our review. The incidence of postoperative pneumonia, cholangitis, and any infections as well as the duration of postoperative hospital stay and length of antibiotic therapy were lower among patients receiving probiotics than in the control group [six RCTs, 355 patients, odds ratio (OR) 0.24, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.09-0.68; three RCTs, 209 patients, OR 0.18, 95% CI0.05-0.57; seven RCTs, 514 patients, OR0.26, 95% CI0.12-0.55; five RCTs, 313 patients, OR -2.70, 95% CI-5.15 to -0.25; four RCTs, 250 patients, OR -4.01, 95% CI-5.11 to -2.92, respectively], while the incidence of postoperative wound infection, urinary tract infection, intra-abdominal abscess, and mortality was not different between patients of the compared groups (six RCTs, 355 patients, OR0.52, 95% CI0.23-1.18; five RCTs, 313 patients, OR0.44, 95% CI0.04-5.54; four RCTs, 226 patients, OR0.44, 95% CI 0.12-1.59; nine RCTs, 685 patients, OR0.98, 95% CI0.29-3.29, respectively). Conclusion The use of probiotics/synbiotics may reduce postoperative infections after abdominal surgery. This is a promising infection-preventive measure that may decrease morbidity, length of antibiotic therapy, duration of hospital stay, and pressure for emergence of antimicrobial resistance. However, the results of this meta-analysis should be interpreted with caution due to the significant heterogeneity of the studies included.

Keywords: Abdominal Surgery, Antibiotic, Bacterial Translocation, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane, Complications, Control, Double-Blind Trial, Elective Surgical-Patients, Gut Barrier Function, Hepatectomy, Hospital, Infection, Infection-Preventive Measure, Lactobacillus-Rhamnosus Gg, Liver Resection, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Postoperative Infections, Pressure, Probiotic Use, Probiotics, Probiotics, Synbiotics, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Ratio, Resistance, Review, Science, Scopus, Surgery, Therapy, Tract, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Eur J Cli Pha65, 1071.pdf](2009/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha65,%201071.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate how total cholesterol (TC) concentration in subjects treated with statins predicts myocardial infarction (MI) risk in the absence of low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) measurement in clinical trials and in the setting of usual care. A systematic review of published English language randomised clinical trials comparing statins with placebo that reported TC changes in subjects with or without prior MI between 1993 and 2008 was carried out using MEDLINE, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science and the ISI Web of Knowledge. In addition, a cohort study of MI patients who had at least two TC measurements in Tayside, Scotland, between 1989 and 2002 was performed. The main outcome was TC concentration changes and risk of subsequent MI. In the meta-analyses of secondary and primary prevention trials statins decreased TC by 1.54 mmol/L and 1.37 mmol/L versus placebo. Statin-associated TC reduction translated into a risk reduction of 18% per mmol (RR 0.82; 95%CI 0.72-0.93) for secondary prevention and 24% per mmol (RR 0.76; 95%CI 0.62-0.93) for primary prevention. In the cohort study, statin use reduced TC by 0.98 mmol/L compared with non statin-use. Statin use was associated with a 28% reduction (adjusted HR 0.72; 95%CI 0.51-0.98) for recurrent MI. Total cholesterol measurements can be used with confidence in the absence of LDL measurements to make decisions about statin drug introduction or titration. Randomised trials of statin therapy had good external validity and cholesterol changes and outcomes in trials were comparable to those observed in the setting of usual care.

Keywords: Artery-Disease, Atherosclerosis, Cardiac Events, Cardiovascular Events, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Cohort Study, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Drug, Effectiveness, ISI, Knowledge, LDL, Measurement, Meta-Analysis, Myocardial Infarction, Outcome, Outcomes, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pravastatin, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Progression, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Science, Secondary Prevention, Statin Treatment, Statins, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Total Cholesterol, Total Cholesterol Concentration, Validity, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Pha70, 225.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha70,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: Regorafenib is a novel multikinase inhibitor approved for use in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) and locally advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). Hypertension is one of the major adverse events of this agent, but to date the incidence and risk of hypertension with regorafenib have not been systematically investigated. We have conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of published clinical trials to determine its overall incidence and risk. PubMed, Web of Science and abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual meetings were searched to identify relevant studies published up to September 9, 2013. Eligible studies were prospective phase II or III clinical trials using regorafenib in cancer patients with data on hypertension available. The incidence and relative risk (RR) of hypertension were calculated using a random-effects model. Data from a total of 1,069 patients (regorafenib n = 750; controls n = 319) from five clinical trials were included for analysis. The overall incidence of all-grade and high-grade hypertension were 44.4 % [95 % confidence interval (CI) 30.8-59.0 %) and 12.5 % (95 % CI 5.2-27.1 %), respectively. The use of regorafenib in cancer patients was associated with a significantly increased risk of all-grade (RR 3.76, 95 % CI 2.35-5.99) and high-grade (RR, 8.39, 95 % CI 3.10-22.71) hypertension. The risk might vary with tumor types (P = 0.000). Patients with cancer receiving regorafenib have a significantly higher risk of developing hypertension. Close monitoring and appropriate management of this hypertension are strongly recommended.

Keywords: Analysis, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Data, Developing, Efficacy, Events, Failure, Hypertension, Imatinib, Incidence, Inhibitor, Inhibitor Sunitinib, Interval, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Monitoring, Multicenter, Oncology, P, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-3 Trial, Prospective, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Regorafenib, Relative Risk, Renal-Cell-Carcinoma, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Sorafenib, Systematic Review, Therapy, Tumor, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Pha70, 461.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha70,%20461.pdf)

Abstract: Aflibercept, a fully humanized vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-targeted agent, has emerged as an effective therapy in the treatment of various solid tumors. We carried out an up-to-date meta-analysis to determine the risk of fatal adverse events (FAEs) in cancer patients treated with aflibercept. We searched databases such as PubMed and Web of Science, and abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) and the European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) meetings for records up to August 2013 to identify relevant studies. Eligible studies included prospective phase II and III trials evaluating aflibercept in cancer patients with adequate data on FAEs. Statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the summary incidence, odds ratio (OR) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) by using either random effects or fixed-effect models according to the heterogeneity of included studies. A total of 3,060 patients with a variety of solid tumors from ten clinical trials were included in our analysis. The overall incidence of FAEs associated with aflibercept was 5.1 % (95%CI: 3.8-6.8 %). The use of aflibercept significantly increased the risk of FAEs compared to patients treated with control medication (OR 1.81, 95 % CI: 1.20-2.72, p = 0.004). Additionally, the most common causes of FAEs were infection (38.8 %), hemorrhage (5.9 %) and GI perforation (5.9 %), respectively. With available evidence, the use of aflibercept is associated with an increased risk of FAEs compared to controls. Further studies are still needed to investigate this association. In the appropriate clinical scenario, the use of aflibercept remains justified in its approved indications.

Keywords: Aflibercept, Analyses, Analysis, Angiogenesis Inhibitor Bevacizumab, Arterial Thromboembolic Events, Association, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Double-Blind, Effects, Events, Evidence, Fatal Adverse Events, Gi, Growth, Growth Factor, Hemorrhage, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Indications, Infection, Intervals, Medical, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic Colorectal-Cancer, Models, Mortality, Odds Ratio, Oncology, Patients, Phase Ii, Phase-Iii Trial, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Records, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Risk, Scenario, Science, Symptomatic Malignant Ascites, Therapy, Treatment, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Pha70, 907.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha70,%20907.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of adalimumab (ADA) for Crohn’s disease. Electronic databases, including PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, and the Science Citation Index, were searched to retrieve relevant trials. We estimated pooled estimates of the odds ratio (OR) and relevant 95 % confidence interval (CI) using fixed effects model or random effects model as appropriate. Six randomized placebo-controlled studies met the selection criteria. Short-term clinical response/remission and long-term remission were better in the ADA groups than in the control groups (P < 0.05), both in anti-TNF-naive patients and in subjects who lost their response and/or became intolerant to infliximab (IFX). And ADA was also effective for patients who were previously treated with IFX, and its efficacy in infliximab-exposed patients was probably less than in infliximab-naive patients. In patients with active Crohn’s disease (CD), ADA therapy was more effective than placebo for obtaining complete fistula closure. In comparison with placebo, ADA does not increase the risk of serious adverse events. ADA appears to be effective in achieving short-term clinical response/remission, long-term remission, and complete fistula healing in CD, including patients not manageable with IFX, and appears to have a favorable safety profile. A longer duration of follow-up and a larger number of patients are required to better assess the safety profile of ADA in CD.

Keywords: Adalimumab, Adverse Events, Cd, Citation, Clinical, Closure, Comparison, Complete, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Criteria, Crohn’S Disease, Databases, Disease, Duration, Effects, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Estimates, Events, Fistula, Fistulas, Fixed Effects Model, Follow-Up, Groups, Healing, Immunogenicity, Increasing Incidence, Induction, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Infliximab, Interval, Long Term, Long-Term, Maintenance, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Placebo, Prevalence, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Remission, Response, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Selection Criteria, Short-Term, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha Blocker

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Cli Pha70, 1041.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Cli%20Pha70,%201041.pdf)

Abstract: The relationship between CYP2C19\*2 gene polymorphism and clopidogrel resistance reflected by platelet function assays has been studied extensively in the past several years, while no clear conclusion can be drawn from the previous studies. To explore a more precise estimation of the relationship, a meta-analysis was conducted in the present study. The relevant studies were identified by searching PubMed, EMBASE, the Web of Science, Cochrane Collaboration Database, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Database, and China Biological Medicine (CBM) up to February, 2014. The meta-analysis was performed by the STATA 11. Eight studies with a total of 2,331 subjects, including 1,066 patients with clopidogrel resistance and 1,265 patients without clopidogrel resistance were included. The pooled analysis showed that CYP2C19\*2 gene polymorphism was probably associated with clopidogrel resistance (OR (95 % CI): GA vs. GG: 2.10 (1.74-2.53); AA vs. GG: 3.05 (2.10-4.45); dominant model: 2.22 (1.85-2.65); recessive model: 2.33 (1.62-3.36)). No statistically significant difference was found in the analysis of the three subgroups. The statistical stability and reliability was also demonstrated by the sensitivity analysis and publication bias outcomes. The meta-analysis suggests that CYP2C19\*2 gene polymorphism may be associated with clopidogrel resistance.

Keywords: Adenosine-Diphosphate, Analysis, Bias, Cardiovascular Events, China, Chinese, Chinese Patients, Clopidogrel Resistance, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Cyp2c19 Genotype, Cytochrome, Cytochrome P450, Cytochrome P450 2c19\*2 (Cyp2c19\*2), Database, Embase, Function, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Gg, Increased Risk, Knowledge, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Myocardial-Infarction, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Platelet Function Assays, Polymorphism, Pooled Analysis, Pretreatment, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reactivity, Reliability, Resistance, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Stability, Stimulated Phosphoprotein Phosphorylation, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2015\Eur J Con Rep Hea Car20, 4.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Con%20Rep%20Hea%20Car20,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives Given new research on postpartum placement of levonorgestrel and copper intrauterine devices (IUDs), our objective was to update a prior systematic review of the safety and expulsion rates of postpartum IUDs. Methods We searched MEDLINE, CENTRAL, LILACS, POPLINE, Web of Science, and ClinicalTrials.gov databases for articles between the database inception until July 2013. We included studies that compared IUD insertion time intervals and routes during the postpartum period. We used standard abstract forms and the United States Preventive Services Task Force grading system to summarise and assess the quality of the evidence. Results We included 18 articles. New evidence suggests that a levonorgestrel releasing-intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) insertion within 48 hours of delivery is safe. Postplacental insertion and insertion between 10 minutes and 48 hours after delivery result in higher expulsion rates than insertion 4 to 6 weeks postpartum, or non-postpartum insertion. Insertion at the time of caesarean section is associated with lower expulsion rates than postplacental insertion at the time of vaginal delivery. Conclusions This review supports the evidence that insertion of an intrauterine contraceptive within the first 48 hours of vaginal or caesarean delivery is safe. Expulsion rates should be further studied in larger randomised controlled trials.

Keywords: Articles, Caesarean, Caesarean Delivery, Caesarean Section, Contraceptive-Device, Copper, Database, Databases, Delivery, Evidence, First, Follow-Up, Forms, Immediate Postpartum, Insertion, Intervals, Intrauterine, Intrauterine Device, Iud Insertion, Levonorgestrel, Long-Acting Reversible Contraception, Medline, Methods, Placement, Postpartum, Postpartum Contraception, Postpartum Iud Placement, Postpartum Period, Postplacental Insertion, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rates, Research, Results, Review, S, Safety, Science, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, United States, USA, Vaginal, Vaginal Delivery, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Endocrinology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Endocrinology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Rooij, A., Vandenbroucke, J.P., Smit, J.W.A., Stokkel, M.P.M. and Dekkers, O.M. (2009), Clinical outcomes after estimated versus calculated activity of radioiodine for the treatment of hyperthyroidism: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Endocrinology*, **161** (5), 771-777.

Abstract: Background: Despite the long experience with radioiodine for hyperthyroidism, controversy remains regarding the optimal method to determine the activity that is required to achieve long-term euthyroidism. Objectives: To compare the effect of estimated versus Calculated activity of radioiodine in hyperthyroidism. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Methods: We searched the databases MEDLINE. EMBASE. Web of Science, and Cochrane Library for randomized and nonrandomized Studies, comparing the effect of activity estimation methods with dosimetry for hyperthyroidism. The main outcome measure was the frequency of treatment success, defined as persistent euthyroidism after radioiodine treatment at the end of follow-up in the dose estimated and calculated dosimetry group. Furthermore, we assessed the Cure rates of hyperthyroidism. Results: Three randomized and live nonrandomized studies, comparing the effect of estimated versus calculated activity of radioiodine Oil Clinical Outcomes for the treatment of hyperthyroidism. were included. The weighted mean relative frequency of successful treatment outcome (euthyroidism) was 1.03 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.91-1.16) for estimated versus calculated activity: the weighted mean relative frequency of cure of hyperthyroidism (eu- or hypothyroidism) wits 1.03 (95% CI 0.96-1.10). Subgroup analysis showed a relative frequency of euthyroidism of 1.03 (95% CI 0.84-1.26) for Graves’ disease and of 1.05 (95% CI 0.91-1.19) for toxic multinodular goiter. Conclusion: The two main methods used to determine the activity in the treatment of hyperthyroidism with radioiodine, estimated and calculated. resulted in an equally Successful treatment outcome. However, the heterogeneity of the included studies is it strong limitation that prevents it definitive conclusion from this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Analysis, Area, Cochrane, Databases, Disease, Drug-Therapy, Embase, Follow-Up, Frequency, Graves Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism, Intelligent Design, Iodine Intake, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Recurrence, Review, Science, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term-Follow-Up, Treatment, Treatment Outcome, Web of Science

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Abstract: Context: Recombinant human GH (rhGH) is prescribed for the treatment of adults with GH deficiency (GHD). However, conflicting data are available on the efficacy of rhGH treatment in elderly GHD patients. Objective: To assess the efficacy of rhGH treatment in elderly GHD subjects. Methods: We searched the available literature in PUBMED, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and EMBASE. Study selection: Studies on GHD patients, aged > 60 years, treated with rhGH were eligible for inclusion. Data extraction was performed by two reviewers independently. Results: We found 11 eligible studies with a total of 534 patients. Only two studies had prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled study designs of rhGH treatment with a duration of 6 (n = 15) and 12 months (n = 62), respectively. Treatment with rhGH decreased total and low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol levels by 4-8 and 11-16%, respectively, but did not alter high density lipoprotein or triglyceride levels. RhGH did not affect body mass index, but decreased waist circumference (by similar to 3 cm) and waist/hip ratio. RhGh did not consistently affect blood pressure or bone mineral density. RhGH increased lean body mass by 2-5% and decreased total fat mass by 7-10% in four studies, but did not affect body composition in two other studies. RhGH consistently improved quality of life (QoL) parameters reflected in AGHDA-scores. There were no explicit data on elderly GHD patients aged > 80 years. Conclusion: RhGH replacement in elderly subjects with GHD decreases LDL cholesterol levels and improves QoL, but the effects on other parameters are not unequivocal. There were no data on the efficacy and safety of rhGH treatment in octogenarians with GHD.

Keywords: Adults, Aged, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Bone, Bone Metabolism, Bone Mineral Density, Cochrane, Efficacy, Elderly, Embase, Factor-I, Fat Mass, Growth-Hormone Replacement, Human, Hypopituitary Adults, Hypothalamic-Pituitary Disease, Improves Body-Composition, LDL, Life-Span, Literature, Methods, Muscle Strength, Parathyroid-Hormone, Pressure, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Ratio, Review, Safety, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Triglyceride, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Eur J End166, 13.pdf](2012\Eur%20J%20End166,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To summarise the evidence about the efficacy and safety of using GH in adults with GH deficiency focusing on quality of life and body composition. Data sources: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science and Scopus through April 2011. We also reviewed reference lists and contacted experts to identify candidate studies. Study selection: Reviewers, working independently and in duplicate, selected randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that compared GH to placebo. Data synthesis: We pooled the relative risk (RR) and weighted mean difference (WMD) by the random effects model and assessed heterogeneity using the I 2 statistic. Results: Fifty-four RCTs were included enrolling over 3400 patients. The quality of the included trials was fair. GH use was associated with statistically significant reduction in weight (WMD, 95% confidence interval (95% CI): -2.31 kg, -2.66 and -1.96) and body fat content (WMD, 95% CI: -2.56 kg, -2.97 and -2.16); increase in lean body mass(WMD, 95% CI: 1.38, 1.10 and 1.65), The risk of oedema (RR, 95% CI: 6.07, 4.34 and 8.48) and joint stiffness (RR, 95% CI: 4.17, 1.4 and 12.38); without significant changes in body mass index, bone mineral density or other adverse effects. Quality of life measures improved in 11 of the 16 trials although meta-analysis was not feasible. Results: GH therapy in adults with confirmed GH deficiency reduces weight and body fat, increases lean body mass and increases oedema and joint stiffness. Most trials demonstrated improvement in quality of life measures.

Keywords: Adults, Adverse Effects, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Bone, Bone Mineral Density, Bone-Mineral Density, Cardiac-Function, Cochrane, Efficacy, Embase, Endocrine-Society, Fat, Growth-Hormone Deficiency, Insulin Sensitivity, Japanese Patients, Joint, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Muscle Strength, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trials, Quality, Quality of Life, Recombinant Human GH, Reduction, Relative Risk, Replacement Therapy, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Scopus, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Eur J End167, 311.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20End167,%20311.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Cushing’s disease (CD) is a rare endocrine disorder characterized by excess secretion of ACTH due to a pituitary adenoma. Current treatment options are limited and may pose additional risks. A literature review was conducted to assess the holistic burden of CD. Design: Studies published in English were evaluated to address questions regarding the epidemiology of CD, time to diagnosis, health-related quality of life (HRQoL), treatment outcomes, mortality, prevalence of comorbidities at diagnosis, and reversibility of comorbidities following the treatment. Methods: A two-stage literature search was performed in MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index, using keywords related to the epidemiology, treatment, and outcomes of CD: i) articles published from 2000 to 2012 were identified and ii) an additional hand search (all years) was conducted on the basis of bibliography of identified articles. Results: At the time of diagnosis, 58-85% of patients have hypertension, 32-41% are obese, 20-47% have diabetes mellitus, 50-81% have major depression, 31-50% have osteoporosis, and 38-71% have dyslipidemia. Remission rates following transsphenoidal surgery (TSS) are high when performed by expert pituitary surgeons (rates of 65-90%), but the potential for relapse remains (rates of 5-36%). Although some complications can be partially reversed, time to reversal can take years. The HRQoL of patients with CD also remains severely compromised after remission. Conclusions: These findings highlight the significant burden associated with CD. As current treatment options may not fully reverse the burden of chronic hypercortisolism, there is a need for both improved diagnostic tools to reduce the time to diagnosis and effective therapy, particularly a targetedmedical therapy.

Keywords: Acth, Adenoma, Bibliography, Bilateral Laparoscopic Adrenalectomy, Burden, Cd, Chronic, Citation, Clinical, Complications, Consensus Statement, Cushing’s, Depression, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diagnosis, Disease, Epidemiology, Gamma-Knife Radiosurgery, Health-Related Quality of Life, Holistic, HRQOL, Hypercoagulable State, Hypertension, Increased Cardiovascular Risk, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Long-Term Cure, Mortality, Obese, Options, Osteoporosis, Outcomes, Patients, Pituitary, Potential, Prevalence, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Rates, Relapse, Reversibility, Review, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Secreting Pituitary Macroadenomas, Secretion, Surgery, Therapy, Trans-Sphenoidal Surgery, Transsphenoidal Surgery, Treatment, Venous Thromboembolism

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Full Text: 2014\Eur J End171, R123.pdf

Abstract: Iodothyronine deiodinases represent a family of selenoproteins involved in peripheral and local homeostasis of thyroid hormone action. Deiodinases are expressed in multiple organs and thyroid hormone affects numerous biological systems, thus genetic variation in deiodinases may affect multiple clinical endpoints. Interest in clinical effects of genetic variation in deiodinases has clearly increased. We aimed to provide an overview for the role of deiodinase polymorphisms in human physiology and morbidity. In this systematic review, studies evaluating the relationship between deiodinase polymorphisms and clinical parameters in humans were eligible. No restrictions on publication date were imposed. The following databases were searched up to August 2013: Pubmed, EMBASE (OVID-version), Web of Science, COCHRANE Library, CINAHL (EbscoHOST-version), Academic Search Premier (EbscoHOST-version), and ScienceDirect. Deiodinase physiology at molecular and tissue level is described, and finally the role of these polymorphisms in pathophysiological conditions is reviewed. Deiodinase type 1 (D1) polymorphisms particularly show moderate-to-strong relationships with thyroid hormone parameters, IGF1 production, and risk for depression. D2 variants correlate with thyroid hormone levels, insulin resistance, bipolar mood disorder, psychological well-being, mental retardation, hypertension, and risk for osteoarthritis. D3 polymorphisms showed no relationship with inter-individual variation in serum thyroid hormone parameters. One D3 polymorphism was associated with risk for osteoarthritis. Genetic deiodinase profiles only explain a small proportion of inter-individual variations in serum thyroid hormone levels. Evidence suggests a role of genetic deiodinase variants in certain pathophysiological conditions. The value for determination of deiodinase polymorphism in clinical practice needs further investigation.

Keywords: Academic, Affect, Biological, Bipolar, Clinical, Clinical Practice, D1, Databases, Depression, Diabetes-Mellitus, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Family, Functional-Characterization, Genetic, Genetics, Hormone Pathway Genes, Human, Humans, Hypertension, Hypothyroid Patients, Ii Deiodinase, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin-Resistance, Investigation, Local, Mental Retardation, Mood, Morbidity, Needs, Overview, Peripheral, Physiology, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Practice, Profiles, Psychological, Psychological Well-Being, Publication, Resistance, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk Polymorphism Rs225014, Role, Science, Sciencedirect, Search, Serum, Small, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Thr92ala Polymorphism, Thyroid-Hormone, Type-2 Iodothyronine Deiodinase, Value, Web Of Science, Well-Being

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Full Text: 2014\Eur J End171, R163.pdf

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this meta-analysis was to examine the evidence for the effectiveness of aerobic exercise interventions on reducing insulin resistance markers in obese children and/or adolescents. A secondary outcome was change in percentage of body fat. Methods: A computerized search was made from seven databases: CINAHL, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, ERIC, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Science Citation Index. The analysis was restricted to randomized controlled trials that examined the effect of aerobic exercise on insulin resistance markers in obese youth. Two independent reviewers screened studies and extracted data. Effect sizes (ES) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated, and the heterogeneity of the studies was estimated using Cochran’s Q-statistic. Results: Nine studies were selected for meta-analysis as they fulfilled the inclusion criteria (n = 367). Aerobic exercise interventions resulted in decreases in fasting glucose (ES = -0.39; low heterogeneity) and insulin (ES = -0.40; low heterogeneity) and in percentage of body fat (ES = -0.35; low heterogeneity). These improvements were specifically accentuated in adolescents (only in fasting insulin), or through programs lasting more than 12 weeks, three sessions per week, and over 60 min of aerobic exercise per session. Conclusions: This meta-analysis provides insights into the effectiveness of aerobic exercise interventions on insulin resistance markers in the obese youth population.

Keywords: Adiponectin, Adolescence, Adolescents, Aerobic Exercise, Analysis, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Children, Citation, Components, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Databases, Effect, Effectiveness, Embase, Evidence, Exercise, Fat, Fitness, From, Glucose, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Improvement, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Interval, Interventions, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Obese, Outcome, Overweight Children, Population, Psycinfo, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Resistance, Results, Reviewers, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Weight-Loss, Youth

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Full Text: 2014\Eur J End171, R173.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To assess the effect of long-term exposure to air pollution on type 2 diabetes risk, a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies was performed. Methods: Literature search was conducted with Pubmed, Embase, and Web of Science for prospective cohort studies investigating the association of type 2 diabetes risk with increments in particulate matter (PM, diameter <2.5 mu m (PM2.5) or <10 mu m (PM10)) or nitrogen dioxide (NO2). We used a random-effects model to calculate the overall relative risk (RR) with 95% CI. Results: Of 808 identified articles, ten cohort studies were finally included, which involved a total of 2 371 907 participants and 21 095 incident cases of type 2 diabetes. Elevated risk of type 2 diabetes was significantly associated with long-term exposures to high levels of PM2.5 (RR=1.28, 95% CI 1.06-1.55, P=0.009, I-2=83.5%), PM10 (RR=1.15, 95% CI 1.02-1.30, P=0.022, I-2=0%), and NO2 (RR=1.12, 95% CI 1.02-1.23, P=0.015, I-2=63.5%). When using standardized risk estimates, the RRs of type 2 diabetes were significant for increments in concentrations of PM2.5 (1.39 per 10 mu g/m(3) increment, 95% CI 1.14-1.68, P=0.001), PM10 (1.34 per 10 mu g/m(3) increment, 95% CI 1.22-1.47, P < 0.001), and NO2 (1.11 per 10 mu g/m(3) increment, 95% CI 1.07-1.16, P < 0.001). No obvious evidence of publication bias was observed. Conclusion: Long-term exposure to high levels of main air pollutants is significantly associated with elevated risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Air, Air Pollution, Articles, Association, Bias, China, Cohort, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Effect, Escape, Estimates, European Cohorts, Evidence, Exposure, Exposures, Fine Particulate Matter, Inflammation, Insulin-Resistance, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Nitrogen, No2, Nov, P, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Pm10, Pm2.5, Pollutants, Pollution, Prevalence, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Random Effects Model, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Systemic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Eur J End171, R183.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Exposure to high levels of air pollutants may be linked to diabetes-associated mortality, but the associations remain unclear. To assess the associations between main air pollutants and diabetes-associated mortality, a systematic review and meta-analysis was performed. Methods: PubMed, Embase and Web of Science were searched for studies investigating the associations between increments in gaseous (nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulphur dioxide, ozone (O-3) and carbon monoxide) and particulate matter (PM; diameter <2.5 mu m(PM2.5) or <10 mu m(PM10)) air pollutants and diabetes-associated mortality. Using a random-effects model, relative risks (RRs) and 95% CIs were calculated per interquartile range (IQR) increment or per 10 mu g/m(3) increment in pollutant concentrations. Results: Out of 925 identified articles, 36 were reviewed in depth and 12 studies from 13 articles satisfying the inclusion criteria (five time-series, five case-crossovers and two cohorts) were finally included. Increased risk of diabetes-associated mortality was associated with higher levels of PM2.5 (per 10 mu g/m(3) : RR=1.123, 95% CI 1.036-1.217, P=0.005, I-2=96.1%), PM10 (per 10 mu g/m(3) : RR=1.008, 95% CI 1.004-1.013, P < 0.001, I-2=0%), NO2 (per 10 mu g/m(3) : RR=1.024, 95% CI 1.007-1.041, P=0.006, I-2=49.7%) and O-3 (per IQR increment: RR=1.065, 95% CI 1.017-1.115, P=0.007, I-2=0.0%). No obvious risk of publication bias was observed. Conclusions: Exposure to high levels of air pollutants is significantly associated with an increased risk of diabetes-associated mortality.

Keywords: Air, Articles, Bias, Carbon, Carbon Monoxide, Case-Crossover Analysis, China, Criteria, Effect Modifiers, European Cohorts, Exposure, Fine Particulate Matter, From, Long-Term Exposure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Montreal, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Nitrogen, Nitrogen-Dioxide, No2, Nov, Ozone, P, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Pm10, Pm2.5, Pollutants, Pollution, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Sulphur Dioxide, Systematic, Systematic Review, Time Series, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Epidemiology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Epidemiology](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0393-2990/); [European Journal of Epidemiology](http://www.jstor.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/journals/03932990.html?cookieSet=1); [European Journal of Epidemiology](http://www.springerlink.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/content/102883/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Epidemiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Epidemiol

ISSN: 0393-2990

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: Italy

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publ

Publisher Address: Spuiboulevard 50, PO Box 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 0.762, 61/85

Notes: TTopic, CCountry

García-López, J.A. (1999), Bibliometric analysis of Spanish scientific publications on tobacco use during the period 1970-1996. *European Journal of Epidemiology*, **15** (1), 23-28.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Epi15, 23.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Epi15,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: Spanish scientific publications on tobacco use during the period 1970–1996 were studied, including all published work carried out in Spanish institutions indexed in IME or in MEDLINE and available on CD-ROM, using the search criteria fuma\* and taba\* in the first database, and tobacco and smoking in the second. A total of 405 papers were found by IME, published in Spanish journals, and another 194 in MEDLINE, published in foreign journals. In the latter database, a time-related increase in the number of papers was detected. Original articles accounted for 80.6% of the papers analyzed. The degree of collaboration between authors, research centres and institutions was 88.6%, 30.7% and 21.8%, respectively. The most productive Spanish communities were Catalonia and Madrid. The Spanish papers were published in 83 Spanish journals, of which 36 (43.4%) published just one paper, and in 124 foreign journals, of which 85 (68.5%) published a single paper. The average number of authors per paper was 4.02±2.46 in Spanish journals and 4.96±2.26 in foreign ones. The total number of authors was 1633, of whom 1162 (71.2%) appeared on a single paper. The contribution of Spanish scientific production concerning tobacco use, in international terms, has increased in recent years, but a higher level of cooperation between research centres and institutions is desirable.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometrics, Journals, papers, Spain, Tobacco

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Full Text: [2007\Eur J Epi22, 513.pdf](2007\Eur%20J%20Epi22,%20513.pdf)

Abstract: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a rare cancer in most parts of world, but rather common in Southern China and Southeast Asia. This study used IARC published datasets to explore the secular trends of incidence rates of NPC among different Chinese populations in Singapore, Hong Kong and Los Angeles, over the time period 1973-1997. We observed great disparity in the risks and time trends of NPC in those selected Chinese populations. The highest risk was in Hong Kong where the incidence rates have declined rapidly throughout the whole study period in both males and females. For Singapore Chinese, the incidence rates also dropped recently in both genders, but the low incidence rates in Los Angeles Chinese have remained essentially unchanged over time. We further assessed the contribution of period and cohort effects to the observed trends in Hong Kong and Singapore populations through age-period-cohort modeling and found that an age-cohort model provided the best fit to the data in both populations, although for Singapore females a simple age-drift model fit the data well. There was a statistically significant decrease in the drop in incidence of NPC for cohorts born around 1940 in Hong Kong and 1958 in Singapore. This indicates that environmental and lifestyle changes play an important role in the declining incidence of NPC over time.

Keywords: Asia, Cancer, Changes, China, Chinese, Cohort, Data, Disparity, Environmental, Hong Kong, Incidence, Model, Modeling, Populations, Rates, Risk, Risks, Role, Secular Trends, Time Trends, Trends, World

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Full Text: [2011\Eur J Epi26, 863.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Epi26,%20863.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing evidence suggests that a history of diabetes mellitus (DM) may be associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). To provide a quantitative assessment of the association between DM and risk of CRC, We evaluated the relation between DM and incidence and mortality of CRC in a systematic review of cohort studies. Full publications of cohort studies were identified in MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index Expanded, through February 28, 2011. Summary relative risks (SRRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were summarized using a random-effects model. Between-study heterogeneity was assessed using the Cochran’s Q and I(2) statistics. A total of 41 cohort studies (35 articles) were included in this systematic review. Combining 30 cohort studies which presented results on diabetes and CRC incidence, diabetes was associated with an increased incidence of CRC (SRRs 1.27, 95% CI: 1.21-1.34), with evident heterogeneity among studies (P = 0.002, I(2) = 48.4%). Subgroup analysis and meta-regression analysis by controlling the confounders showed that the increased incidence of CRC was independent of geographic locations, sex, family history of colorectal cancer, smoking, physical activity and body mass index. Diabetes was also positively associated with CRC mortality (SRR 1.20, 95% CI: 1.03-1.40), with evidence of heterogeneity between studies (P < 0.001, I(2) = 81.4%). Results from this systematic review support that compared to non-diabetic individuals, diabetic individuals have an increased risk of CRC.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Association, Blood-Glucose, Body Mass Index, Cancer, Citation, Cohort Studies, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence Intervals, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Epidemiologic Evidence, Family, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, History, Incidence, Increased Risk, Insulin, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, Population-Based Cohort, Publications, Quantitative, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sex, Smoking, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-2, Women

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Full Text: [2012\Eur J Epi27, 581.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Epi27,%20581.pdf)

Abstract: Available literature suggests that both vitamin D and calcium may be associated with a wide range of non-skeletal outcomes. However, epidemiological evidence supporting their individual associations with incident cerebrovascular disease is scarce. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies, published before February 2012 and sought from MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS and the Science Citation Index databases, and reported cerebrovascular disease (defined as any fatal or non-fatal ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, cerebrovascular accident or transient ischemic attack) by circulating vitamin D (25-hydroxy vitamin D [25(OH)D] as active metabolite) and calcium levels. Two independent investigators abstracted information on 25(OH)D and calcium, cerebrovascular outcomes and other characteristics from selected studies. Relative risks (RRs) were pooled by both random and fixed effects meta-analyses and were further examined under different study-level characteristics. Publication bias was assessed with funnel plots and Egger’s asymmetry test. From 5,778 initial references, nine unique prospective cohort studies met our inclusion criteria. Seven studies (involving 47,809 participants and 926 cerebrovascular events) focused on circulating 25(OH)D and 3 reported on circulating calcium (22,577 participants and 727 events). For 25(OH)D, in a comparison of individuals in the top third versus those in the bottom third at baseline, the combined RR for cerebrovascular disease, adjusted for several conventional risk factors, was 0.60 (95 % CI 0.48, 0.72). The corresponding RR in the prospective studies that reported on baseline circulating calcium levels for cerebrovascular disease was 1.40 (95 % CI 1.19, 1.64). There was no apparent evidence of heterogeneity or publication bias among included studies. Available data indicate that higher circulating level of vitamin D is associated with a decreased risk of cerebrovascular disease. Conversely, higher circulating calcium concentration is associated with an increased risk of cerebrovascular disease.

Keywords: Accident, Adults, Association, Asymmetry, Bias, Calcium, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cerebrovascular Accident, Cerebrovascular Disease, Characteristics, Citation, Cohort, Comparison, Concentration, Conventional, Coronary-Artery Calcification, Criteria, D Deficiency, Data, Databases, Disease, Effects, Epidemiology, Events, Evidence, Fibrinogen, Hemodialysis, Hemorrhagic Stroke, Heterogeneity, Information, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Outcomes, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, References, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Stroke, Systematic Review, Transient, Vitamin D

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Full Text: [2014\Eur J Epi29, 791.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Epi29,%20791.pdf)

Abstract: Subclinical thyroid dysfunction has been associated with coronary heart disease, but the risk of stroke is unclear. Our aim is to combine the evidence on the association between subclinical thyroid dysfunction and the risk of stroke in prospective cohort studies. We searched Medline (OvidSP), Embase, Web-of-Science, Pubmed Publisher, Cochrane and Google Scholar from inception to November 2013 using a cohort filter, but without language restriction or other limitations. Reference lists of articles were searched. Two independent reviewers screened articles according to pre-specified criteria and selected prospective cohort studies with baseline thyroid function measurements and assessment of stroke outcomes. Data were derived using a standardized data extraction form. Quality was assessed according to previously defined quality indicators by two independent reviewers. We pooled the outcomes using a random-effects model. Of 2,274 articles screened, six cohort studies, including 11,309 participants with 665 stroke events, met the criteria. Four of six studies provided information on subclinical hyperthyroidism including a total of 6,029 participants and five on subclinical hypothyroidism (n = 10,118). The pooled hazard ratio (HR) was 1.08 (95 % CI 0.87-1.34) for subclinical hypothyroidism (I (2) of 0 %) and 1.17 (95 % CI 0.54-2.56) for subclinical hyperthyroidism (I (2) of 67 %) compared to euthyroidism. Subgroup analyses yielded similar results. Our systematic review provides no evidence supporting an increased risk for stroke associated with subclinical thyroid dysfunction. However, the available literature is insufficient and larger datasets are needed to perform extended analyses. Also, there were insufficient events to exclude clinically significant risk from subclinical hyperthyroidism, and more data are required for subgroup analyses.

Keywords: All-Cause Mortality, Analyses, Articles, Assessment, Association, Cardiovascular Events, Cohort, Coronary Heart Disease, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Criteria, Data, Disease, Double-Blind, Events, Evidence, Extraction, From, Function, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Heart, Hyperthyroidism, Indicators, Information, Intima-Media Thickness, Ischemic-Stroke, L-Thyroxine, Language, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, National-Health, Nov, Outcomes, Prospective, Quality, Quality Indicators, Random Effects Model, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Serum Tsh, Stroke, Subclinical, Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States Population, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Eur J Epi30, 19.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Epi30,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Studies on the occurrence of gout show a large range in estimates. However, a clear insight into the factors responsible for this variation in estimates is lacking. Therefore, our aim was to review the literature on the prevalence and incidence of gout systematically and to obtain insight into the degree of and factors contributing to the heterogeneity. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science (January 1962 to July 2012) to identify primary studies on the prevalence and incidence of gout in the general population. Data were extracted by two persons on sources of clinical heterogeneity, methodological heterogeneity, and variation in outcome reporting. Meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis were performed for the prevalence of gout. Of 1,466 articles screened, 77 articles were included, of which 71 reported the prevalence and 12 the incidence of gout. The pooled prevalence (67 studies; N = 12,226,425) based on a random effects model was 0.6 % (95 % CI 0.4; 0.7), however there was a high level of heterogeneity (I-2 = 99.9 %). Results from a mixed-effects meta-regression model indicated that age (p = 0.019), sex (p < 0.001), continent (p < 0.001), response rate (p = 0.016), consistency in data collection (p = 0.002), and case definition (p < 0.001) were significantly associated with gout prevalence and jointly accounted for 88.7 % of the heterogeneity. The incidence in the total population ranged from 0.06 to 2.68 per 1,000 person-years. In conclusion, gout is a common disease and the large variation in the prevalence data on gout is explained by sex, continent on which the study was performed, and the case definition of gout.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Articles, Clinical, Collection, Consistency, Continent, Data, Data Collection, Definition, Determinants, Disease, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Factors, From, General, General Population, Gout, Heterogeneity, Hyperuricemia, Incidence, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Model, Musculoskeletal Diseases, N, National-Health, New-Zealand, Outcome, Population, Prevalence, Primary, Random Effects Model, Reporting, Response, Results, Review, Rheumatic-Diseases, Risk-Factors, Rural-Population, Science, Serum Uric-Acid, Sex, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Taiwan Aborigines, Web, Web Of Science, Who-Ilar Copcord

# Title: European Journal of Finance

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Finance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Genest, C., Gendron, M. and Bourdeau-Brien, M. (2009), The advent of copulas in finance. *European Journal of Finance*, **15** (7-8), 609-618.

Full Text: [2009\Eur J Fin15, 609.pdf](2009\Eur%20J%20Fin15,%20609.pdf)

Abstract: The authors provide bibliometric evidence to illustrate the development of copula theory in mathematics, statistics, actuarial science and finance. They identify the main contributors to the field, and the most important areas of application in finance. They also describe some of the remaining methodological challenges.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Copula, Derivative Pricing, Mathematics, Portfolio Management, Risk Management, Science, Statistics, Theory

# Title: European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology](http://www.aidsonline.com/pt/re/aids/issuelist.htm;jsessionid=LzzLCytR37Xt2Gz11XrcnTHTlzx1BQTR20yb7QLmZCC7vKydgQhv!-1794658397!181195629!8091!-1)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Eur. J. Gastroenterol. Hepatol.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Eur J Gastroen Hepat

ISSN: 0954-691X

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publisher Address: 530 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3621

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor 1.598 48/71 (2010)

? Neuberger, J. and Counsell, C. (2002), Impact factors: Uses and abuses. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **14** (3), 209-211.

Full Text: [2002\Eur J Gas Hep14, 209.pdf](2002\Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep14,%20209.pdf)

Abstract: Quantitative assessment of the scientific merit of journals and articles is being used increasingly to assess and compare researchers and institutions. The most commonly used measure is the 2 year Impact Factor, which broadly reflects the number of times each article in the journal has been cited over the previous 2 years. There are clear limitations to the use of such measures - not least, Impact Factors reflect the journal not the article, vary with time and correlate only poorly with perceived excellence. Simple comparison of impact factors in different specialties may be misleading. Review journals often have higher Impact Factors than those with original data. Both authors and editors can try to manipulate journal Impact Factors. However, despite valid concerns, Impact Factors are widely used and offer, at present, the best simple tool for comparison of output. Like all measures, the use of Impact Factors has to be tempered with knowledge of their limitations and common sense used in interpreting any data based on any analysis.

? Baron, J.H. and Sonnenberg, A. (2002), Publications on peptic ulcer in Britain, France, Germany and the US. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **14** (7), 711-715.

Full Text: [2002\Eur J Gas Hep14, 711.pdf](2002\Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep14,%20711.pdf)

Abstract: Objective There are no reasonable explanations for the increases first of gastric, and then of duodenal, ulcers in the second half of the nineteenth century. Previous studies have analysed hospital admissions, necropsies and mortality data. This paper uses a novel method, a study of the rates of increases in publications on these peptic ulcers over the centuries in four countries, the US and three in Europe. Methods Between 1700 and 1919 the Surgeon General’s Catalogues listed 2958 publications on gastric ulcer in Britain, France, Germany and the US, and between 1700 and 1929 1132 publications on duodenal ulcer. The published US cases of proven peptic ulcer in the nineteenth century were further analysed; details of sex, year of proven diagnosis and year of birth were available for 184 (90 male) cases of gastric ulcer and 77 (63 male) cases of duodenal ulcer. Results There were exponential increases in the number of monographs and articles on both types of peptic ulcer in the nineteenth century, and the curves for the four countries are remarkably similar. The increases in publications on gastric ulcer began about 1800 and for duodenal ulcer decades later. The number of cases of gastric ulcer diagnosed definitively in the US rose slowly in the first half of the nineteenth century and then increased markedly, with the increases in proven duodenal ulcer 1020 years later. The birth years of patients with gastric ulcer peaked for those born in the 1850s, and about 10-20 years later for patients with duodenal ulcer. Conclusion Such exponential increases are compatible with current models of infection with Helicobacter pylori but do not explain either the difference in timing between gastric and duodenal ulcer or the simultaneity between the four countries.

Keywords: Birth, Britain, Data, Diagnosis, Europe, First, France, Germany, Helicobacter Pylori, Hospital, Infection, Male, Models, Mortality, Nineteenth Century, Patients, Publications, Rates, Sex, Timing, US

? Dhaliwal, S.K. and Hunt, R.H. (2004), Doctor-patient interaction for irritable bowel syndrome in primary care: A systematic perspective. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **16** (11), 1161-1166.

Full Text: [2004\Eur J Gas Hep16, 1161.pdf](2004/Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep16,%201161.pdf)

Abstract: Background and aims Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is defined by specific validated symptom criteria and encompasses several different underlying pathophysiological mechanisms that express a common set of symptoms. However, IBS is poorly understood by patients. We aimed to explore how a diagnosis of IBS affects the interaction between patients and their physicians. Methods A comprehensive literature search for studies in the English language addressing this issue was conducted using MEDLINE, PUBMED, Cochrane Database, Psychinfo, Cinahl, EMBASE, Web of Science and manual recursive search of reference lists. Investigators reviewed and abstracted data from articles fulfilling our inclusion criteria: primary care patients, all ages, gender and ethnic groups diagnosed with IBS by a general practitioner (GP). Results Retrieval of 121 articles generated only four that met inclusion criteria, Research methods of three studies relied solely on qualitative subjective, anecdotal patient narratives, a bias in favor of patients’ negative opinion, absence of objective physician diagnostic criteria, pretesting questions for two studies, follow-up and patient verification of accounts for accuracy. The fourth study included objective physician diagnostic criteria, quantitative measures, a pre-testing questionnaire, and both patient and doctor perspectives. There was a disparity between patient and GP perception regarding the nature, severity and consequences of IBS in primary care, leading patients to perceive this interaction as one of dissatisfaction. The fourth study revealed GP management of IBS mostly meets patient’s expectations areas of concern centered on etiology, diagnostic criteria and dietary advice. Disparity seems to lie with the physician, who needs to provide more trust, knowledge, and sympathy, create rapport and be forthcoming with information, while keeping information simple and understandable. Patient dissatisfaction stems from the actual information provided and how this is communicated. Conclusions There is evidence that some IBS patients in primary care experience dissatisfaction and negative attitudes in GP interactions. Future research should take into account personality attributes and cross-situational stability in addition to methodological implications of studies. GPs may be the first avenue for IBS patients to vent their frustration, and appropriate education programs for optimal management of patients with IBS are needed in primary care. (C) 2004 Lippincott Williams Wilkins.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alternative Medicine, Bias, Cochrane, Diagnosis, Disparity, Doctor-Patient Interaction, Education, Etiology, Follow-Up, Gender, General Practitioner, Information, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Methods, Narratives, Perception, Physicians, Primary, Primary Care, Pubmed, Quantitative, Questionnaire, Research, Science, Symptoms, Systematic, Web of Science

? Suk, F.M., Lien, G.S., Yu, T.C. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Global trends in *Helicobacter pylori* research from 1991 to 2008 analyzed with the Science Citation Index Expanded. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **23** (4), 295-301.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Gas Hep23, 295.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep23,%20295.pdf); [2011\Eur J Gas Hep-Suk.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep-Suk.pdf)

Abstract: Objective In this study, we aim to evaluate the global scientific production of Helicobacter Pylori (H. pylori) research, study the characteristics of H. pylori research activities, and identify patterns, tendencies, and regularities of H. pylori-related articles. Methods Data were based on the online version of Science Citation Index Expanded, from the Web of Science database. Articles referring to H. pylori were assessed by the trend of publication output during 1991-2008, and analysis of the distribution of words in the article title, author keyword, and KeyWords Plus was carried out. Results Globally, 37451 papers were published during the 18-year study period, including 19 080 articles, 10 396 meeting abstracts, 2625 reviews, 1943 proceedings papers, and 1866 letters. There were totally 1727 journals listed in the 122 Science Citation Index subject categories. The mainstream research on H. pylori was in the clinical gastroenterology and hepatology, microbiology, and pharmacology and pharmacy fields. The G7 industrial countries held the majority of total world production. Research on the H. pylori-related topic ‘ulcer’ remained the hotspot of H. pylori research, whereas that on the related topic ‘gastric cancer’ increased during the 18-year study period. Conclusion With synthetic analysis of word in article title, author keyword, and KeyWords Plus, it can be concluded that application of H. pylori in clinical gastroenterology, especially research related to ‘cancer’ is the orientation of all the H. pylori research in the 21st Century. This bibliometric method can help relevant researchers understand the panorama of global H. pylori research, and establish the direction of further research. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 23:295-301 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, Characteristics, Citation, Clinical, Database, Distribution, Eradication, Gastric Cancer, Gastritis, Gastroenterology, Global, Helicobacter Pylori, Journals, Microbiology, Papers, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Publication, Research, Research Trend, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Trend, Trends, Trial, Version, Vertical, Web of Science, World

? Ge, Z.M., Ben, Q.W., Qian, J.B., Wang, Y.M. and Li, Y.M. (2011), Diabetes mellitus and risk of gastric cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **23** (12), 1127-1135.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Gas Hep23, 1127.pdf](2011/Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep23,%201127.pdf)

Abstract: Aim Increasing evidence suggests that a history of diabetes may be involved in the development of various sites of cancer. However, the association of diabetes and risk of gastric cancer (GC) remains unclear. Methods We identified studies by a literature search of MEDLINE (from 1 January 1966), Web of Science (from 1 January 1994), and EMBASE (from 1 January 1974 through 31 May 2011), and by searching the reference lists of pertinent articles. All data were extracted independently by two investigators using a standardized data abstraction tool. Summary relative risks (SRRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated with a random-effects model. Between-study heterogeneity was assessed using the Cochran’s Q and I(2) statistics. Results A total of 21 studies (four case-control studies, 17 cohort studies) were included in this meta-analysis. Analysis of these 21 studies found that compared with nondiabetic individuals, diabetic individuals had a similar risk of GC (SRRs, 1.09; 95% CI: 0.98-1.22). There was strong evidence of heterogeneity among these studies (P < 0.001, I(2) = 81.2%). A subgrouped analysis found that diabetic women had 18% increased risk of GC (SRRs, 1.18; 95% CI: 1.01-1.39), whereas it was not the case with diabetic men. No significant public bias was found in this study. Conclusion These findings of this systematic review indicate that compared with nondiabetic individuals, diabetic women have an 18% increased risk of GC development. However, diabetic men have a similar risk of GC. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 23:1127-1135 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Association, Bias, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort Studies, Confidence Intervals, Development, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Expression, Gastric Cancer, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Glucose, Health, Helicobacter-Pylori Infection, History, Japanese, Korean Men, Literature, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Observational, Observational Studies, Observational Study, Population-Based Cohort, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Women

? Narotsky, D., Green, P.H.R. and Lebwohl, B. (2012), Temporal and geographic trends in celiac disease publications: A bibliometric analysis. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **24** (9), 1071-1077.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Gas Hep24, 1071.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep24,%201071.pdf)

Abstract: Background Despite the increasing prevalence of celiac disease (CD), The rate of diagnosis remains low. This may be related to the lack of research and publications on CD compared with other gastrointestinal conditions. We hypothesized that CD publications are underrepresented as compared with other gastrointestinal illnesses, and are particularly underrepresented in the USA. Goal To explore the rate of CD publication output, comparing it with other gastrointestinal conditions, and to assess for changes over time. Study We used an iterative search process to identify all articles in PubMed from 1980 to 2009, and compared the number of publications featuring CD to Crohn’s disease and Helicobacter pylori. We analyzed CD publication output with respect to its degree of diffusion among journals and authors, and assessed for an association between economic parameters and output. Results The number of publications has increased steadily since 1980, with acceleration in the rate of increase beginning in 1995; this trend was also observed in the number of publications in Crohn’s disease, whereas the number of publications for H. pylori has begun to decline. The 10 journals with the largest number of Crohn’s disease publications were responsible for 29% of all Crohn’s disease research output in 1995-1999 and 30% in 2005-2009. In contrast, the top 10 CD journals were responsible for 34% of CD output in 1995-1999, but only 25% in 2005-2009 (P<0.0001). Publication output per nation was moderately associated with gross domestic product (r=0.59, P<0.0001). Conclusion The number of publications in CD is increasing, out of proportion to the overall growth of the peer-reviewed medical literature. CD publications are spread throughout a larger number of journals, but are more dominated by high-volume authors. Economic factors are associated with national contributions to the world literature in CD. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 24: 1071-1077 (C) 2012 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cd, Celiac Disease, Changes, Crohn’s Disease, Crohns-Disease, Diagnosis, Diffusion, Disease, Economic, Gastroenterology, Gross Domestic Product, Growth, Helicobacter Pylori, Increasing Prevalence, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Literature, Multicenter, Peer-Reviewed, Prevalence, Progress, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Research Output, Trend, Trends, United-States, USA, Vertical, World

? Roldan-Valadez, E. and Rios, C. (2015), Alternative bibliometrics from impact factor improved the esteem of a journal in a 2-year-ahead annual-citation calculation: Multivariate analysis of gastroenterology and hepatology journals. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, **27** (2), 115-122.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Gas Hep27, 115.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Gas%20Hep27,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction A deeper understanding of supplementary bibliometrics beyond the impact factor might provide researchers with a better understanding of the citation process. This study presents a multivariate analysis of gastroenterology and hepatology journals to evaluate the predictive ability of seven bibliometrics in the Web of Science to calculate total cites over a 2-year period. Methods Coincidentally, bibliometrics appearing during 2008, 2009, and 2010, with their corresponding cites in 2010, 2011, and 2012, were recorded from the Journal Citation Reports Science Edition. A linear mixed-effects design using random slopes and intercepts was performed on 51 out of 74 journals in the Gastroenterology and Hepatology category. Result There was a significant global effect size (R-2 = 0.992; P < 0.001), which yielded a total variance of 99.2%. The strongest predictors in the model were the Eigenfactor Score and Cited Half-life (P < 0.001), followed by the Number of Articles (P = 0.011) and the Immediacy Index (P = 0.021). The impact factor was not a significant predictor. Conclusion The Eigenfactor Score and Cited Half-life predictors might be the new standards to assess the influence and importance of scientific journals; this approach may help researchers select journals in which to publish their work. (C) 2015 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Bibliometrics, Calculation, Citation, Design, Effect Size, Eigenfactor, Eigenfactor(Tm) Metrics, From, Gastroenterology, Gastroenterology And Hepatology, Global, Health, Hepatology, Immediacy, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Methods, Model, Models, Multivariate, Multivariate Analysis, P, Predictive, Predictive Value, Predictor, Predictors, Publication, Researchers, Science, Scientific Journals, Self-Evaluation, Size, Standards, Understanding, Vertical, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Gynaecol. Oncol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Gynaecol Oncol

ISSN: 0392-2936

Issues/Year: 5

Journal Country/Territory: Canada

Language: English

Publisher: I R O G Canada, Inc

Publisher Address: 4900 Cote St-Luc, Apt#212, Montreal, Quebec H3W 2H3, Canada

Subject Categories:

Oncology: Impact Factor 0.641, 140/143 (2008); Impact Factor 0.614, 150/166 (2009); Impact Factor 0.633, 168/184 (2010)

Obstetrics & Gynecology: Impact Factor 0.641, 59/61 (2008); Impact Factor 0.614, 60/70 (2009); Impact Factor 0.633, 64/75 (2010)

? Lin, H.W., Yu, T.C. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), A systemic review of human papillomavirus studies: Global publication comparison and research trend analyses from 1993 to 2008. *European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology*, **32** (2), 133-140.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Gyn Onc32, 133.pdf](2010/Eur%20J%20Gyn%20Onc32,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: The term “human papillomavirus” has been used as the keyword during searching titles, abstracts, and keywords based on the online version of Science Citation Index (SCI), Web of Science from 1993 to 2008. Twelve document types were found among the 14,943 papers published in 1,072 journals that were listed in 99 SCI subject categories. All the articles referring to human papillomavirus were assessed by using the following aspects: characteristics of publication output, distribution of output in journals, publication output of source country, source institute, and analysis of word clusters in title, author keywords, and keywords plus. The results have shown that the USA ranked first using five publication indicators including total, single country, international, first author, and corresponding author publications. China has had the sharpest rise of publications since 2004. The top four European countries in 2008 were France. Germany, the UK, and Italy, respectively. Trend studies with word cluster analysis were performed with regards to the areas of immunology, screening methodology, behavioral sciences, economics, and meta-analysis. All those areas have shown a sharp upward rise since 2004. In addition, hypermethylation-induced inactivation of the p16 gene in the early stages of oncogenesis has been getting more interest in recent years.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cervical Cancer, Cervical-Cancer, Characteristics, China, Citation, Cluster, Cluster Analysis, Comparison, Controlled-Trial, Country, Distribution, Dna, Economics, First, France, Gene, Genital Tumors, Germany, Global, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Indicators, International, Italy, Journals, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, P53, Papers, Papillomavirus, Particle Vaccine, Publication, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Trend, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Screening, Sequences, Source, Term, Trend, Type-16, UK, USA, Version, Web of Science, Worldwide

? Guler, T., Yayci, E., Atacag, T. and Cetin, A. (2013), An analysis of Turkey’s scientific contribution in ovarian cancer research. *European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology*, **34** (2), 175-178.

Full Text: 2013\Eur J Gyn Onc34, 175.pdf

Abstract: Aim: Bibliometric studies can be used to evaluate the performance of a country in contributing to the accumulation of medical evidences on a specific topic. The authors aimed to evaluate the contribution of Turkey to the scientific repertory in the field of ovarian cancer. Methods and Materials: The authors retrospectively searched papers published in the field of ovarian cancer between 1980 and 2012 by using the Web of Science software. Results: Turkish authors published 400 papers in Science Citation Index (SCI) Expanded indexed journals ranking Turkey 25th globally. Turkey’s first publications in this field appeared at the beginning of the 1990s and showed a distinctive acceleration after 2000. Overall, publications from Turkey were cited 2,987 times and the trend of citations increased in 2000. Most of the papers from Turkey in this field were published in the European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology. Conclusion: The authors observed a significant improvement in the scientific activity of Turkey in the field of ovarian cancer during last decade.

Keywords: Accumulation, Activity, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Cancer, Citation, Citations, Country, Field, First, Impact Factor, Improvement, Journal, Journals, Materials, Medical, Methods, Output, Ovarian Cancer, Papers, Performance, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Activities, Results, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Topic, Trend, Turkey, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Heart Failure

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Heart Failure](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6257&_auth=y&_acct=C000051951&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1196840&md5=ebfc37b7737c14f21b62296f11b55589)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1388-9842

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Cleland, J.G.F., Swedberg, K., Cohen-Solal, A., Cosin-Aguilar, J., Dietz, R., Follath, F., Gavazzi, A., Hobbs, R., Korewicki, J., Madeira, H.C., Preda, I., van Gilst, W.H., Widimsky, J., Mareev, V., Mason, J., Freemantle, N. and Eastaugh, J. (2000), A survey on the quality of care among patients with heart failure in Europe. *European Journal of Heart Failure*, **2** (2), 123-132.

Full Text: [2000\Eur J Hea Fai2, 123.pdf](2000\Eur%20J%20Hea%20Fai2,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The EUROHEART programme is a rolling programme of cardiovascular surveys among the member nations of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). These surveys will provide information on the nature of cardiovascular disease and its management. This manuscript describes a survey into the nature and management of heart failure. Aims: The EuroHeart Failure survey aims to describe the quality of hospital care, diagnostic and therapeutic, for patients with suspected or confirmed heart failure in ESC member countries. Patients will be interviewed subsequent to hospital discharge to assess their understanding of their condition, side effects from and their compliance with therapy and their satisfaction with the management for heart failure. The quality of management will be judged against the recommendations contained in the ESC guidelines on diagnosis and treatment of heart failure. Outcome will be further assessed by repeat interviews in 6-12 months time. A further survey of heart failure in 2001/2002 is also planned. Methods: A prospective survey of all deaths and discharges from medical (cardiology, internal medicine and geriatric medicine) and cardiac surgical wards to identify patients with heart failure, suspected or confirmed. Approximately 70 hospital clusters, comprising two to six hospitals in each cluster, in 24 member countries of the ESC are conducting the study. At the time of writing, approximately 30000 deaths and discharges have been screened and approximately 4000 patients have been enrolled. Conclusions: The EuroHeart Survey will allow actual practice to be compared to ESC guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of heart failure. The surveys and guidelines should prove mutually informative. The main EuroHeart Failure project will be completed by late 2000. However, new centres volunteering to participate in the study (contact corresponding author) may he accepted providing they have the necessary research personnel and provided funding can hi: agreed fur statistical support anti administration. (C) 2000 European Society of Cardiology. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Heart Failure, Survey, Euroheart, Cardiac-Failure, Population, Diagnosis, Community, Etiology, Patterns, Echocardiography, Hospitalization, Inhibitors, Management

# Title: European Journal of the History of Economic Thought

Full Journal Title: European Journal of the History of Economic Thought

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jovanovic, F. (2012), Bachelier: Not the forgotten forerunner he has been depicted as. An analysis of the dissemination of Louis Bachelier’s work in economics. *European Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, **19** (3), 431-451.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J His Eco Tho19, 431.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20His%20Eco%20Tho19,%20431.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the results of new research on the history of financial economics by analysing the dissemination of Louis Bachelier’s work. Louis Bachelier is doubtless the best known French mathematician in the history of modern finance theory. While recent studies have given us a fairly complete picture of the man himself, his work and the results he arrived at, knowledge of his contribution to the development of ideas remains imprecise. Although the direct influence of his work is analysed on occasion, no study has assessed the dissemination of Bachelier’s work, and hence its impact on all scientific disciplines. This is precisely the purpose of this article: to examine the dissemination of Bachelier’s work in order to better assess his impact on the development of financial economics (Jovanovic (2010) makes a similar analysis of the dissemination of Bachelier’s work in mathematics). Based on a bibliometric analysis of Bachelier’s work, this study aims at shedding light on his influence and explaining how the idea of his ‘rediscovery’ in the 1950s gained credence. This article demonstrates that, contrary to the widely accepted view, Bachelier’s work has never been forgotten; it also shows that the discovery of Bachelier’s work by economists has had no significant influence on the development of financial economics.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, Development, Discovery, Economics, Game-Theory, History, History of Financial Economics, History of Modern Finance, Impact, Knowledge, Louis Bachelier, Prices, Purpose, Recent, Research, Shedding, Theory, Work

# Title: European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy-Science and Practice

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy-Science and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wong, C., Lucas, B. and Wood, D. (2015), Patients’ experiences with home parenteral nutrition: A literature review. *European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy-Science and Practice*, **22** (1), 51-55.

Full Text: 2015\Eur J Hos Pha-Sci Pra22, 51.pdf

Abstract: Aim The aim of this review is to summarise the literature relating to patients’ experiences with home parenteral nutrition (HPN). Method This literature review is based on searches of CINAHL, PubMed, Web of Knowledge and Web of Science for articles published between 1970 and 2013. Additional studies were included from Department of Health publications, NICE clinical guidance, UK patient support group with interests in HPN or intestinal failure (IF). Results Patients with severe IF have been successfully treated with HPN since the 1970s. Early published studies evaluated clinical outcomes such as catheter-related infections, metabolic complications, thrombosis of the catheterised vein and liver impairment. Since the 1980s questionnaire studies were used to evaluate the quality of life (QoL) of patients treated with HPN. These early studies used QoL assessment tools which were not validated for patients treated with HPN. Internationally, there were published qualitative research studies which explored the experiences of patients treated with HPN. Conclusions The long-term outcome of patients treated with HPN continues to attract research interest. The review of the literature did not identify any published qualitative studies on the experiences of patients treated with HPN in the UK, suggesting a gap in the research. The UK National Health Service advocates a patient-centred approach for service design and delivery in primary and secondary care. This literature review has highlighted opportunities for qualitative research into the experiences of patients living with HPN to achieve better understanding and awareness of the rehabilitation of these patients.

Keywords: Adult Patients, Adults, Approach, Articles, Assessment, Awareness, Cancer-Patients, Care, Catheter-Related Infections, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Complications, Delivery, Design, Disease, Enteral Nutrition, Failure, From, Guidance, Health, Home Parenteral Nutrition, Impairment, Infections, Intestinal Failure, Intestinal Failure, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Liver, Living, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcome, Management, National Health Service, Nutrition, Outcome, Outcomes, Parenteral Nutrition, Patient Experiences, Patients, Perspective, Primary, Publications, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Questionnaire, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Review, Science, Service, Short-Bowel Syndrome, Support, Thrombosis, Uk, Understanding, Web, Web Of Knowledge, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Human Genetics

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Human Genetics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Borry, P., Fryns, J.P., Schotsmans, P. and Dierickx, K. (2006), Carrier testing in minors: A systematic review of guidelines and position papers. *European Journal of Human Genetics*, **14** (2), 133-138.

Abstract: The objective of this article is to review all published normative ethical and clinical guidelines concerning the genetic carrier testing of minors. The databases MEDLINE, Philosopher’s Index, Biological Abstracts, Web of Science, and Google Scholar were searched using keywords relating to the carrier testing of children. We also searched the websites of the national bioethics committees indexed on the websites of WHO and the German Reference Center for Ethics in the Life Sciences, the Human Genetics Societies of various nations indexed on the website of the International Federation of Human Genetics Societies and related links, and the national medical associations indexed on the website of the World Medical Association. We retrieved 14 guidelines emanating from 24 different groups. All guidelines advanced the following preferences: (1) carrier testing should not be performed in children, and (2) testing should be deferred until the child can give proper informed consent to be tested. The guidelines varied in three areas: (a) the role of genetic services in ensuring that children are informed about their carrier status and associated risks when they are older; (b) exceptions to the general rule of withholding or deferring carrier testing; and (c) the communication of incidentally discovered carrier status. In the absence of compelling reasons, carrier testing of a child can reasonably be deferred until the child has the intellectual capacity needed to discern if and when to be tested.

Keywords: Bioethics, Carrier Testing, Child, Children, Clinical Guidelines, Communication, Databases, Disease, Ethical-Issues, Ethics, Genetic, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Human, Informed Consent, Medical, Minors, Papers, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Websites, WHO

? Forrest, L.E., Delatycki, M.B., Skene, L. and Aitken, M. (2007), Communicating genetic information in families: A review of guidelines and position papers. *European Journal of Human Genetics*, **15** (6), 612-618.

Abstract: This article aims to review ethical and clinical guidelines and policies addressing the communication of genetic information in families. Websites of national and regional bioethics committees, national human genetics societies, international health organisations, genetic interest groups and legal recommendations committees were searched for guidelines and policies. The databases MEDLINE, Web of Science and Google Scholar were also utilised to search for additional guidelines relating to the communication of genetic information in families. The guidelines and policies included in this review are limited to those available in English. The search resulted in guidelines from 18 international, regional and national organisations from six countries pertaining to family communication of genetic information. The following ideals were common in their guidelines: (1) individuals have a moral obligation to communicate genetic information to their family members; (2) genetic health professionals should encourage individuals to communicate this information to their family members; and (3) genetic health professionals should support individuals throughout the communication process. The difference between the organisations’ guidelines was the inclusion of information about the role of the health professional in supporting clients during the process of communicating genetic information to their family members. Only two recommendations suggested that the health professional should support their clients by identifying at-risk family members, but more guidelines recommended that directive counselling should be undertaken to encourage clients to communicate genetic information to their family members. In conclusion, the guidelines provide an overview of the role that genetic health professionals may undertake; however, there are gaps that need to be addressed.

Keywords: At-Risk Relatives, Bioethics, Brca1, Breast, Cancer-Risk, Clinical Guidelines, Communication, Databases, Disclosure, Disease, Duty, Experience, Families, Genetic, Genetic Information, Genetics, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Human, Information, Interest, Members, Overview, Papers, Policies, Professional, Review, Science, Web of Science

? Charoute, H., Nahili, H., Abidi, O., Gabi, K., Rouba, H., Fakiri, M. and Barakat, A. (2014), The Moroccan Genetic Disease Database (MGDD): A database for DNA variations related to inherited disorders and disease susceptibility. *European Journal of Human Genetics*, **22** (3), 322-326.

Full Text: 2014\Eur J Hum Gen22, 322.pdf

Abstract: National and ethnic mutation databases provide comprehensive information about genetic variations reported in a population or an ethnic group. In this paper, we present the Moroccan Genetic Disease Database (MGDD), a catalogue of genetic data related to diseases identified in the Moroccan population. We used the PubMed, Web of Science and Google Scholar databases to identify available articles published until April 2013. The Database is designed and implemented on a three-tier model using Mysql relational database and the PHP programming language. To date, the database contains 425 mutations and 208 polymorphisms found in 301 genes and 259 diseases. Most Mendelian diseases in the Moroccan population follow autosomal recessive mode of inheritance (74.17%) and affect endocrine, nutritional and metabolic physiology. The MGDD database provides reference information for researchers, clinicians and health professionals through a user-friendly Web interface. Its content should be useful to improve researches in human molecular genetics, disease diagnoses and design of association studies. MGDD can be publicly accessed at http://mgdd.pasteur.ma.

Keywords: Association, Data, Database, Databases, Design, Disease, Diseases, DNA, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Disorders, Genetics, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Professionals, Human, Information, Interface, Language, Mar, Mode, Model, Morocco, Mutation, Mutation Databases, Mutations, Physiology, Polymorphisms, Population, Programming, Pubmed, Reference, Relational Database, Science, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Information Systems

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Information Systems](http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejis/journal/v17/n2/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0960-085X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Iivari, J. (2008), Expert evaluation vs bibliometric evaluation: Experiences from Finland. *European Journal of Information Systems*, **17** (2), 169-173.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Inf Sys17, 169.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Inf%20Sys17,%20169.pdf)

Abstract: Research assessment can be based either on expert evaluation or bibliometric evaluation. This opinion paper evaluates pros and cons of these two approaches, concluding that they are complementary approaches. Therefore, they should be properly combined and synchronized to form an informative and cost-effective research assessment framework.

Keywords: Assessment, Assessment Framework, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Bibliometric Evaluation, Complementary, Cost-Effective, Evaluation, Expert Assessment, Finland, Framework, Research, Research Assessment

? Powell, P. and Woerndl, M. (2008), Time to stop researching the important things? *European Journal of Information Systems*, **17** (2), 174-178.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Inf Sys17, 174.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Inf%20Sys17,%20174.pdf)

Abstract: From 2010 government funding for UK research will be based partly on metrics. One of the key metrics will be citations, with research income and postgraduate student numbers also assessed. While citation metrics seem sensible, there is a serious issue of what topics one researches, the methods used and the way in which a move to the use of citations will induce a change in research behaviour - especially a move to the dull middle ground. This paper investigates the potential impact of such a move on niche areas of IS research - here research on small- and medium-sized enterprises. However, the arguments hold for any new, emerging, or non-mainstream research area. The impacts of citation metrics on publication outlets and research method choice are assessed.

Keywords: Behaviour, Choice, Citation, Citations, Enterprises, Funding, Government Funding, Impact, Impacts, Information-Systems, IS, Methods, Metrics, Niche, Potential, Publication, Research, Research Method, Small, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Student, UK

? Evangelopoulos, N., Zhang, X.N. and Prybutok, V.R. (2012), Latent Semantic Analysis: Five methodological recommendations. *European Journal of Information Systems*, **21** (1), 70-86.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Inf Sys21, 70.pdf](2012\Eur%20J%20Inf%20Sys21,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: The recent influx in generation, storage, and availability of textual data presents researchers with the challenge of developing suitable methods for their analysis. Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA), a member of a family of methodological approaches that offers an opportunity to address this gap by describing the semantic content in textual data as a set of vectors, was pioneered by researchers in psychology, information retrieval, and bibliometrics. LSA involves a matrix operation called singular value decomposition, an extension of principal component analysis. LSA generates latent semantic dimensions that are either interpreted, if the researcher’s primary interest lies with the understanding of the thematic structure in the textual data, or used for purposes of clustering, categorization, and predictive modeling, if the interest lies with the conversion of raw text into numerical data, as a precursor to subsequent analysis. This paper reviews five methodological issues that need to be addressed by the researcher who will embark on LSA. We examine the dilemmas, present the choices, and discuss the considerations under which good methodological decisions are made. We illustrate these issues with the help of four small studies, involving the analysis of abstracts for papers published in the European Journal of Information Systems. European Journal of Information Systems (2012) 21, 70-86. doi:10.1057/ejis.2010.61; published online 21 December 2010.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Analysis of Textual Data, Availability, Bibliometrics, Categorization, Clustering, Dimensionality, Factor Analysis, Family, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Systems, Information-Retrieval, Information-Systems, Interest, Journal, Model, Modeling, Nonnegative Matrix Factorization, Numerical Data, Papers, Primary, Principal Component Analysis, Profile, Recommendations, Researchers, Retrieval, Selection, Singular Value Decomposition, Text Mining, Unstructured Text

# Title: European Journal of Integrative Medicine

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Integrative Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhong, Y.Q., Zhou, W., Jiang, H.L., Fan, T., Diao, X., Yang, H.M., Min, J., Wang, G., Fu, J.J. and Mao, B. (2011), Quality of reporting of two-group parallel randomized controlled clinical trials of multi-herb formulae: A survey of reports indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded. *European Journal of Integrative Medicine*, **3** (4), E303-E310.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Int Med3, E303.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Int%20Med3,%20E303.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: An increasing number of trials of multi-herb formula interventions are being published in relatively high-ranked medical journals indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). The aim of the study was to evaluate the quality of reporting of two-group parallel randomized controlled clinical trials (indexed in SCIE) of multi-herb formulae. Methods: Computerized literature searches were performed in SCIE from 1996 to November 2010. Two reviewers independently assessed the included trials using the modified Consolidated Standard of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) 2010 checklist and additional items reflecting the basic characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). The number and proportion of reports describing each of the 38 modified CONSORT items and 6 additional TCM items were calculated. We also performed stratified analyses according to whether reports had or had not adopted the CONSORT statement, or according to Chinese reports (conducted in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) or non-Chinese reports. Conclusions: The present study shows that the quality of reporting of these trials is suboptimal. We recommend all journals endorse the CONSORT statement, which would help researchers to improve the reporting of future randomized controlled trials. In addition, the reporting of the TCM items was considered inadequate in the included studies. All TCM practitioners should pay attention to the unique characteristics of TCM and improve the reporting of the recommended TCM items. (C) 2011 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attention, China, Citation, Clinical Trials, Complementary, Consort, Consort Statement, Controlled Clinical Trials, Empirical-Evidence, Hong Kong, Interventions, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Methods, Modified, Multi-Herb Formulae, Parallel, Placebo-Controlled Trials, Quality, Randomized Controlled Clinical Trials, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reporting Quality, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Statement, Survey, Taiwan, Traditional, Traditional Chinese Medicine

? Tam, W.W.S., Wong, E.L.Y., Wong, F.C.Y. and Cheung, A.W.L. (2012), Citation classics in the integrative and complementary medicine literature: 50 frequently cited articles. *European Journal of Integrative Medicine*, **4** (1), E77-E83.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Int Med4, E77.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Int%20Med4,%20E77.pdf)

Abstract: Aim of the study: The objective of the current study is to characterise the most frequently cited articles published in integrative and complementary medicine (ICM) journals.

Materials and methods: We utilised the ISI Journal Citation Reports: Science Edition 2009 database in May 2011 to determine the most frequently cited published articles. The top 50 most cited articles were selected and evaluated according to the type of journal, country of publication, topic, study design, and year of publication.

Results: The 50 selected articles were published in 7 out of 16 journals between 1980 and 2009, the majority of which originated from the US. The most common study design was literature and systematic reviews. The efficacy of ICM on pain was the most common topic, followed by the anti-inflammatory effect of ICM, prevalence of ICM utilisation, questionnaire development for pain, adverse effects of ICM, discussion of study design in ICM, chemical component of ICM, animal model testing, and obesity.

Conclusions: The findings provide a historical perspective on the scientific progress in integrative and alternative medicine. We revealed that majority papers (similar to 60%) were published between 1995 and 2004, suggesting that ICM has gained increasing attention since 1995. In terms of study design, review-type and questionnaire-related studies constituted approximately 60% of the articles. The actual number of citations from these articles was lower than the articles from the citation classics in other medical fields. The review of the articles having the greatest public recognition could help to establish and expand the role of ICM. (C) 2011 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Integrative and Complementary Medicine, Systematic Evaluation, Citation Classic, Low-Back-Pain, Randomized Controlled Trial, Neck Disability Index, Alternative Medicine, Spinal Manipulation, Cordyceps Sinensis, Clinical-Trial, Part I, Antiinflammatory Activity, Anoectochilus-Formosanus

# Title: European Journal of Internal Medicine

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Internal Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ray, A., Huisman, M.V., Tamsma, J.T., van Asten, J., Bingen, B.O., Broeders, E.A.B.J., Hoogeveen, E.S., van Hout, F., Kwee, V.A., Laman, B., Malgo, F., Mohammadi, M., Nijenhuis, M., Rijkee, M., van Tellingen, M.M., Tromp, M., Tummers, Q. and de Vries, L. (2009), The role of inflammation on atherosclerosis, intermediate and clinical cardiovascular endpoints in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *European Journal of Internal Medicine*, **20** (3), 253-260.

Full Text: [2009\Eur J Int Med20, 253.pdf](2009/Eur%20J%20Int%20Med20,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is associated with increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Sub-clinical systemic inflammation is often present in T2DM patients. Systemic inflammation has also been implicated in the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis. This review investigates the direct evidence present in literature for the effect of inflammation on atherosclerosis, specifically in the setting of T2DM. Special emphasis is given to the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis as well as intermediate and clinical cardiovascular endpoints. The important role of deteriorated endothelial function in T2DM was excluded from the analysis. Methods: Extensive literature searches were performed using the PUBMED and Web of Science databases. Articles were identified, retrieved and accepted or excluded based on predefined criteria. Results: Substantial evidence was found for an important inflammatory component in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis in T2DM, demonstrated by inflammatory changes in plaque characteristics and macrophage infiltration. Most epidemiologic studies found a correlation between inflammation markers and intermediate cardiovascular endpoints, especially intima-media thickness. Several, but not all clinical trials in T2DM found that reducing sub-clinical inflammation had a beneficial effect on intermediate endpoints. When regarding cardiovascular events however, current literature consistently indicates a strong relationship between inflammation and clinical endpoints in subjects with T2DM. Conclusion: Current literature provides direct evidence for a contribution of inflammatory responses to the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis in T2DM. The most consistent relation was observed between inflammation and clinical endpoints. (C) 2008 European Federation of Internal Medicine. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute-Phase Reactants, Analysis, Articles, Atherosclerosis, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Events, Clinical Trials, Contribution, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Endpoints, Epidemiologic Studies, Factor Intervention Trial, Inflammation, Intermediate Cardiovascular Endpoints, Intima-Media Thickness, Japanese Patients, Literature, Low-Grade Inflammation, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Pathogenesis, Pubmed, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Ubiquitin-Proteasome System, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Eur J Int Med24, 791.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Int%20Med24,%20791.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Hispanics, the largest minority in the U. S., have a higher prevalence of several cardiovascular (CV) risk factors than non-Hispanic whites (NHW). However, some studies have shown a paradoxical lower rate of CV events among Hispanics than NHW. Objective: To perform a systematic review and a meta-analysis of cohort studies comparing CV mortality and all cause mortality between Hispanic and NHW populations in the U.S. Methods: We searched EMBASE, MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Scopus databases from 1950 through May 2013, using terms related to Hispanic ethnicity, CV diseases and cohort studies. We pooled risk estimates using the least and most adjusted models of each publication. Results: We found 341 publications of which 17 fulfilled the inclusion criteria; data represent 22,340,554 Hispanics and 88,824,618 NHW, collected from 1950 to 2009. Twelve of the studies stratified the analysis by gender, and one study stratified people by place of birth (e. g. U. S.-born, Mexican-born, and Central/South American-born). There was a statistically significant association between Hispanic ethnicity and lower CV mortality (OR 0.67; 95% CI, 0.57-0.78; p < 0.001), and lower all-cause mortality (0.72; 95% CI, 0.63-0.82; p < 0.001). A subanalysis including only studies that reported prevalence of CV risk factors found similar results. OR for CV mortality among Hispanics was 0.49; 95% CI 0.30-0.80; p-value < 0.01; and OR for all-cause mortality was 0.66; 95% CI 0.43-1.02; p-value 0.06. Conclusion: These results confirm the existence of a Hispanic paradox regarding CV mortality. Further studies are needed to identify the mechanisms mediating this protective CV effect in Hispanics. (C) 2013 European Federation of Internal Medicine. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 3rd National-Health, All-Cause Mortality, Analysis, Association, Birth, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Mortality, Cohort, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diseases, Embase, Estimates, Ethnicity, Events, Gender, Health Interview Survey, Hispanic, Hispanics, Mechanisms, Medicine, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mexican-Americans, Models, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Nutrition Examination Survey, Populations, Prevalence, Publication, Publications, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, San-Antonio, Science, Scopus, Systematic Review, U, United-States, Web of Science, Whites

? Liu, Y., Shi, H.Y., Sun, X.Z., Zhang, D.X., Zhang, Y.P., Yang, K.Z., Mi, L.H. and Li, M.X. (2014), Benefits of adding fluticasone propionate/salmeterol to tiotropium in COPD: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Internal Medicine*, **25** (5), 491-495.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Int Med25, 491.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Int%20Med25,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysiswas performed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of adding fluticasone propionate/salmeterol (FSC) to tiotropium (Tio) in COPD patients. Methods: A systematic search was made of MEDLINE, Cochrane, ISI Web of Science and SCOPUS databases, and a hand search of leading respiratory journals. Randomized clinical trials on treatment of stable COPD with the addition of FSC, compared with tiotropium alone, were reviewed. Studies were pooled to odds ratio (OR) and weighted mean differences (WMD), with 95% confidence interval (CI). Results: Six trials met the inclusion criteria. Compared with tiotropium, addition of FSC presented significant effects on trough forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) (WMD 54.64 mL; 95% CI 51.76 to 57.52 mL; P < 0.001), COPD exacerbations (OR 0.73; 95% CI 0.55 to 0.96; p = 0.03), and health-related quality of life (WMD 4.63; 95% CI 4.26 to 5.01; P < 0.001). No significant increase was noticed in adverse events in the Tio + FSC group (OR 1.24; 95% CI 0.98 to 1.57; p = 0.07). Conclusions: The addition of FSC to subjects with COPD treated with tiotropium significantly improves lung function, quality of life and COPD exacerbations without increasing the risk of adverse events. (C) 2014 European Federation of Internal Medicine. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Benefits, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Combination, Confidence, Copd, Criteria, Databases, Effects, Efficacy, Events, Exacerbations, Fluticasone Propionate, Salmeterol, Function, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Internal Medicine, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Journals, Life, Lung, Lung Function, Medicine, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Prisma Statement, Propionate, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Results, Rights, Risk, Safety, Salmeterol, Salmeterol, Fluticasone, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Tiotropium, Treatment, Volume, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of International Management

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of International Management](http://inderscience.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:120713,1;&absoluteposition=2#A2)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Collinson, S. and Rugman, A.M. (2010), Case selection biases in management research: the implications for international business studies. *European Journal of International Management*, **4** (5), 441-463.

Full Text: Eur J Int Man4, 441.pdf

Abstract: This paper reports on a bibliometric analysis of peer-reviewed articles in business and management studies, initially conducted in 2004 and repeated in 2009. It reveals that a small number of firms (11 in 2004) account for over 50% of the total ‘hit count’ for all firms in our list of the largest 200 multinationals. The major implication of this finding is that we gain most of our academic insights and our ‘best-practice’ lessons on management from a small, unrepresentative group of ‘exemplar’ companies. Seven case selection biases are identified, showing a disproportionate focus on a sub-set of firms that are: global and bi-regional; US-based; large; manufacturers; in dominant positions in important industries; long-terrn survivors; owners of strong brands. In this paper, we examine the first of these biases most closely. We conclude that business and management studies tend to overestimate the benefits and underestimate the difficulties of internationalisation.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Case Method, Ease Study Selection Bias, Fashion, Inertia, Internationalisation, Knowledge, Multinational Firms, Research, Top 200 Firms

# Title: European Journal of Marketing

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Marketing](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=Journal&containerId=82); [European Journal of Marketing](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=d5c13523-1b5e-45b4-b5cf-dbfb80c52d55%40sessionmgr113&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=bth&jid=EJM)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Gummesson, E. (2002), Practical value of adequate marketing management theory. *European Journal of Marketing*, **36** (3), 325-349.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Mar36, 325.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Mar36,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: This is a critical discourse on marketing management textbooks and their presentations of general marketing theory. These books claim to be general, complete and upto-date, although the base of ‘textbook theory’ is consumer goods mass marketing, a minority of all marketing if compared to services and B-to-B marketing. Seminal developments over the past decades in services marketing, quality management, relationship marketing and CRM are treated as special cases although they intervene in all types of marketing. The article claims that marketing management has become stereotyped on a derelict foundation in commodity-like textbooks. It ends with guidelines on how research in marketing could reinvent itself to the benefit of both academics and practitioners.

? Arnott, D.C. (2007), Research on trust: A bibliography and brief bibliometric analysis of the special issue submissions. *European Journal of Marketing*, **41** (9-10), 1203-1240.

Full Text: [2007\Eur J Mar41, 1203.pdf](2007\Eur%20J%20Mar41,%201203.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The primary purpose of this bibliography is to provide a compilation of trust-related articles from the disparate fields in which trust has been explored (from psychology to sociology and information systems to marketing. Years in its compilation and (still incomplete), it provides a listing that is not easily obtained even with the search capability of the internet and electronic library catalogues. Its secondary purpose is to highlight which articles are used most by marketing-related trust researchers both in general and within the submissions to the special issue. Design/methodology/approach - The bibliography was compiled via search and analysis of databases, reference lists, bibliographies, internet searches, library catalogues, university web pages, researchers’ curticula vitae (inter alia) for conference papers, journal articles, and books that use trust as a key concept within the work. Findings - The paper finds that there is a plethora of material on trust, but spread across several thoUSAnd sources. No single comprehensive collection exists and the need for such a compilation is of value to researchers. Research limitations/implications - The paper is an invaluable source of references on trust from across a wide range of academic disciplines. Originality/value - The main contribution of the paper is the cross-disciplinary nature of the compilation of reference materials.

Keywords: Bibliographies, Bibliometric Analysis, Journal Articles, Trust

? Calof, J.L. and Wright, S. (2008), Competitive intelligence - A practitioner, academic and inter-disciplinary perspective. *European Journal of Marketing*, **42** (7-8), 717-730.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Mar42, 717.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Mar42,%20717.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The article aims to trace the origins of the competitive intelligence fields and to identify both the practitioner, academic and inter-disciplinary views on Cl practice. Findings - The paper presents a bibliometric assessment of the discipline. The findings reveal the representation of cross-disciplinary literature, which emphasises the multi-faceted role which competitive intelligence plays in a modern organisation. The analysis supports the view of competitive intelligence being an activity consisting dominantly of environmental scanning and strategic management literature. New fields of study and activity are rapidly becoming part of the competitive intelligence framework. Research limitations/implications - The analysis only uses ABI Inform as the primary sources for literature alongside Society of Competitive Intelligence Professionals (SCIP) and Competitive Intelligence Foundation (CIF) publications Practical implications - It is clear that today’s competitive intelligence practitioner cannot afford to rely on what they learned 20 years ago in order to ensure the continued competitive advantage of their firm. Originality/value - While there have been bibliographies of competitive intelligence literature, there have been few attempts to relate this to the three distinct areas of practice. This article is of use to scholars in assisting them to disentangle the various aspect of competitive intelligence and also to managers who wish to gain an appreciation of the potential which competitive intelligence can bring to marking and business success.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliographies, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Business, Competitive Analysis, Exploration, Forecasting, Foresight, Intelligence, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Marketing Intelligence, Marketing Intelligence, Performance, Publications, Research, Strategy

? Leonidou, C.N. and Leonidou, L.C. (2011), Research into environmental marketing/management: A bibliographic analysis. *European Journal of Marketing*, **45** (1-2), 68-103.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Mar45, 68.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Mar45,%2068.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This study seeks to identify, synthesize, and evaluate extant research on environmental marketing and management, with the ultimate aim of unveiling trends in this field. Specifically, it aims to focus on: the characteristics of authors and manuscripts written on the subject; the methodological aspects of empirical studies, in terms of design, scope and methodology; and the thematic areas tackled, as well as the specific issues raised within each area. Design/methodology/approach - Relevant articles were identified using both electronic and manual bibliographic search methods. Altogether, 530 articles were identified in 119 academic journals published during the period 1969-2008. Each article was content-analyzed along six major dimensions, namely authorship profile, manuscript characteristics, research design, scope of research, research methodology, and topical area. Findings - Overall, it was revealed that this body of research has undergone a serious transformation, moving from an early stage of identification and exploration to a more advanced phase characterized by greater maturity and rigour. This is demonstrated by: the tendency for more multi-authored, cross-cultural, and inter-disciplinary collaborative efforts; the increasing length in manuscript size and number of references over time; the growing sophistication of research designs, gradually placing emphasis on formalized and caUSAl structures; the expanded scope of research, covering a wide range of countries, industries, and products, as well as firms of different status, size, and geographic focus; the tendency to use probability sampling designs, obtain high response rates, secure large sample sizes, and apply advanced statistical analysis; and the great diversity and in-depth coverage of the topics examined. Research limitations/implications - Although a meta-analytical or bibliometric assessment could yield more quantitative insights, the fragmented nature of this type of research made the adoption of a bibliographic analysis a more appropriate approach. Various conceptual, methodological, and empirical implications are extracted from the study findings, while certain streams of research requiring further attention in the future were identified. Originality/value - Although research on environmental marketing/management has experienced an exponential growth in the last decades, as a result of intensifying government, public, and company concern, it has been criticised for being too fragmented, widely diverse, and non-programmatic to yield an all-round picture of trends in the subject. This study provides one of the few attempts to identify, consolidate, and evaluate extant knowledge on the subject in a systematic and integrative manner. In doing so, it would provide a reference point that could stimulate and guide future research on the subject, helping in this way the discipline’s theoretical advancement and practical development.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Characteristics, Corporate Social-Responsibility, Coverage, Design, Development, Diversity, Ecologically Concerned Consumers, Empirical Studies, Environmental, Environmental Management, Field, Firm Performance, Growth, Identification, Integrative, Interdisciplinary, Journals, Knowledge, Length, Management, Marketing, Marketing-Strategy, Methodology, Methods, Natural-Environment, Organizational Capabilities, Product Development, Public, Rates, Reference, References, Research, Research Design, Resource-Based View, Sampling, Scope, Size, Statistical Analysis, Streams, Supply-Chain Management, Sustainable Development, Topical, Transformation, Trends

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Full Text: [2012\Eur J Mar46, 733.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Mar46,%20733.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - This paper aims to examine how scholarly research on corporate branding has evolved using bibliometric author co-citation analysis of articles published between 1969 and 2008 on corporate branding. Design/methodology/approach - The bibliography was compiled using the ISI Web of Science database. The authors searched articles published between 1969 and 2008 that used terms in their title related to their research scope. Then they used citation mapping to visualize the relationships between and among key works in the field. Findings - The search resulted in 264 papers by 412 authors in 150 journals. The field is notably interdisciplinary, with articles published mainly in business, management, architecture, arts and communications disciplines. The authors found three main approaches to corporate branding research (internal, transactional, external) with seven core research streams: product, service and sponsorship evaluation; corporate and visual identity; employment image and application; corporate crime; financial performance; brand extension; and corporate image. They also identified emerging fields such as corporate branding combined with corporate social responsibility. Research limitations/implications - This research is limited by the database and the terms used for the search. Self-citations were also included. The authors used citation mapping and content analysis to identify core research streams. Originality/value - The article is singular in using bibliometrics by means of author co-citation analyses to identify, analyze and visualize key articles about corporate branding in the last 40 years. The results demonstrate the impact of selected institutions, journals, and key articles and authors on the research field.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Application, Articles, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brands, Business, Business History, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Communications, Company Employment Image, Content Analysis, Corporate Branding, Corporate Identity, Corporate Image, Corporate Reputation, Crime, Database, Employment, Evaluation, Field, Firm Reputation, Impact, Institutions, Interdisciplinary, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mapping, Moderating Role, Papers, Performance, Research, Responsibility, Review, Science, Science Areas, Scope, Service, Social, Social Responsibility, Social-Responsibility, Streams, USA, Visual Identity, Web of Science

? Haddad, K., Singh, G., Sciglimpaglia, D. and Chan, H. (2014), To what extent do articles published in other than “top journals” have impact on marketing? *European Journal of Marketing*, **48** (1-2), 271-287.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Mar48, 271.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Mar48,%20271.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this study is to examine the relevance and limitations of using a top journal approach as a proxy for an article’s value or contribution. Design/methodology/approach - The authors determined the citations for all articles published in 2001 and 2003 in 26 key marketing journals included in the Social Science Citation Index and 50 journals included in Google Scholar to rate the impact of a specific article. They also assessed these articles to examine the source of citations, as a way of measuring impact. Findings - This study indicates that articles published in the journals most often considered the top three or four in marketing are cited by others significantly more often than the ones published in the other journals. However, the authors found substantial misclassification errors from using publications in these “top” journals to infer a top article status across three different criteria for defining a top article. Originality/value - These findings strongly support the need to evaluate each article on its own merits, rather than abdicating this responsibility by using journal ranking as a proxy for an article’s value or contribution.

Keywords: Advancing Knowledge, Approach, Article, Articles, Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Contribution, Criteria, Discipline, Errors, Faculty Performance Evaluation, Finance, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Journal, Journal Ranking, Journals, Knowledge, Management, Marketing, Marketing Journal Ranking, Ombudsman, Perspective, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Ranking, Rankings, Relevance, Responsibility, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Source, Support, Value

# Title: European Journal of Medical Research

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Medical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, S.S., Wu, X.M., Guo, H. and Ma, L. (2015), Thoracic epidural anesthesia improves outcomes in patients undergoing cardiac surgery: Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *European Journal of Medical Research*, **20**, Article Number: 25.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Med Res20, 25.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Med%20Res20,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the efficacy of thoracic epidural anesthesia (TEA) with or without general anesthesia (GA) versus GA in patients who underwent cardiac surgery, PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane online database, and Web of Science were searched with the limit of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) relevant to ‘thoracic epidural anesthesia’ and ‘cardiac surgery’. Studies were identified and data were extracted by two reviewers independently. The quality of included studies was also assessed according to the Cochrane handbook. Outcomes of mortality, cardiac and respiratory functions, and treatment-associated complications were pooled and analyzed. The comprehensive search yielded 2,230 citations, and 25 of them enrolling 3,062 participants were included according to the inclusion criteria. Compared with GA alone, patients received TEA and GA showed reduced risks of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke, though there were no significant differences (P > 0.05). With regard to treatment-related complications, the pooled results for respiratory complications (risk ratio (RR), 0.69; 95% CI: 0.51, 0.91, P < 0.05), supraventricular arrhythmias (RR, 0.61; 95% CI: 0.42, 0.87, P < 0.05), and pain (mean difference (MD), -1.27; 95% CI: -2.20, -0.35, P < 0.05) were 0.69, 0.61, and -1.27, respectively. TEA was also associated with significant reduction of stays in intensive care unit (MD, -2.36; 95% CI: -4.20, -0.52, P < 0.05) and hospital (MD, -1.51; 95% CI: -3.03, 0.02, P > 0.05) and time to tracheal extubation (MD, -2.06; 95% CI:-2.68, -1.45, P < 0.05). TEA could reduce the risk of complications such as supraventricular arrhythmias, stays in hospital or intensive care unit, and time to tracheal extubation in patients who experienced cardiac surgery.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Artery-Bypass-Surgery, Atrial-Fibrillation, Cardiac Function, Cardiac Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Care, Citations, Complications, Coronary Surgery, Criteria, Data, Database, Death, Efficacy, Epidural, Epidural Anesthesia, Functions, General, General Anesthesia, General-Anesthesia, Graft-Surgery, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Infarction, Inflammatory Response, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Online, Outcomes, P, Pain, Pain Management, Patients, Postoperative Myocardial-Infarction, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Reviewers, Risk, Risks, Science, Stroke, Supraventricular, Surgery, Tea, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Neurology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Neurology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pan, P.L., Song, W. and Shang, H.F. (2012), Voxel-wise meta-analysis of gray matter abnormalities in idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. *European Journal of Neurology*, **19** (2), 199-206.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Neu19, 199.pdf](2012\Eur%20J%20Neu19,%20199.pdf)

Abstract: Structural neuroimaging studies on idiopathic Parkinsons disease (IPD) with voxel-based morphometry (VBM) yielded variable and conflicting findings. A systematic review of VBM studies of patients with IPD and healthy control (HC) subjects published in PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Embase, and MEDLINE databases from 1995 to 25 October 2010 was conducted. Coordinates were extracted from clusters of significant gray matter (GM) difference between patients with IPD and HC subjects. Meta-analysis was performed using signed differential mapping. A total of 17 VBM studies involving 498 patients with IPD and 375 HC subjects met the inclusion criteria. A significant regional GM volume decrease was detected in the left inferior frontal gyrus (BA47) extending to the left superior temporal gyrus (BA38) and the left insula (BA13) of patients with IPD compared with HC subjects. The findings of this study remain largely unchanged in quartile and jackknife sensitivity analyses and in subgroup analyses. Robust GM reductions in the inferior frontal/orbitofrontal gyrus (BA47) are implicated in IPD, and the reductions may be related to the mediation of the non-motor IPD symptoms, such as cognitive, emotional, and autonomic functions. Further studies must be conducted to determine whether the findings are specific to all IPD subtypes or different from the atypical Parkinsonism.

Keywords: Basal Ganglia, Cerebral Atrophy, Cognitive Impairment, Control, Databases, Decision-Making, Disease, Gray Matter, Idiopathic Parkinson’s Disease, IPD, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Lewy Bodies, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Mapping, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Morphometry, Nonmotor Symptoms, Orbitofrontal Cortex, Parkinson’s Disease, Patients, Prefrontal Cortex, Pubmed, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Signed Differential Mapping, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vbm, Voxel Based Morphometry, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Whole-Brain

? Cabrera-Gomez, J.A. and Kister, I. (2012), Conventional brain MRI in neuromyelitis optica. *European Journal of Neurology*, **19** (6), 812-819.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Neu19, 812.pdf](2012\Eur%20J%20Neu19,%20812.pdf)

Abstract: Background and purpose: Numerous case series have demonstrated that lesions on brain MRI are common in neuromyelitis optica (NMO), but there has not been an attempt to survey and synthesize the literature on neuro-radiology of brain findings in NMO. Objectives: To review the studies on conventional brain MRI in NMO and to propose to incorporate characteristic brain MRI lesions into the diagnostic criteria of NMO. Methods: We searched for articles with descriptions of brain MRI findings in NMO in EBSCO, EMBASE, PubMed/MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, and SCOPUS. Results: Brain abnormalities are seen in majority of NMO patients as disease duration increases. A minority of NMO patients meet Barkhof criteria for space dissemination in multiple sclerosis (MS), and these criteria should not be used to exclude NMO diagnosis. Distinctive brain lesions of NMO are cataloged and described. Conclusions: Brain lesions in NMO are a consistent feature of the disease. International consensus MRI criteria are needed for NMO analogous to the existing criteria for MS.

Keywords: Aquaporin-4, Aquaporin-4 Autoimmunity, Articles, Brain, Case Series, Citation, Consensus, Conventional, Criteria, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Criteria, Disease, Duration, Feature, French-West-Indies, Lesions, Literature, Magnetic Resonance Imagining, Methods, MRI, Multiple Sclerosis, Multiple-Sclerosis, Neuromyelitis Optica, Nmo-Igg, Patients, Pediatric-Patients, Purpose, Resonance-Imaging Abnormalities, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Space, Spectrum Disorders, Survey

? Wang, X.Q., Pi, Y.L., Chen, B.L., Chen, P.J., Liu, Y., Wang, R., Li, X. and Waddington, G. (2015), Cognitive motor interference for gait and balance in stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Neurology*, **22** (3), 555-U62.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Neu22, 555.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Neu22,%20555.pdf)

Abstract: Background and purposeAn increasing interest in the potential benefits of cognitive motor interference (CMI) for stroke has recently been observed, but the efficacy of CMI for gait and balance is controversial. A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials was performed to estimate the effect of CMI on gait and balance in patients with stroke. MethodsArticles in Medline, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science, CINAHL, PEDro and the China Biology Medicine disc were searched from 1970 to July 2014. Only randomized controlled trials examining the effects of CMI for patients with stroke were included, and no language restrictions were applied. Main outcome measures included gait and balance function. ResultsA total of 15 studies composed of 395 participants met the inclusion criteria, and 13 studies of 363 participants were used as data sources for the meta-analysis. Pooling revealed that CMI was superior to the control group for gait speed [mean difference (MD) 0.19m/s, 95% confidence interval (CI)(0.06, 0.31), P=0.003], stride length [MD 12.53cm, 95% CI (4.07, 20.99), P=0.004], cadence [MD 10.44 steps/min, 95% CI (4.17, 16.71), P=0.001], centre of pressure sway area [MD -1.05, 95% CI(-1.85, -0.26), P=0.01] and Berg balance scale [MD 2.87, 95% CI (0.54, 5.21), P=0.02] in the short term. ConclusionCognitive motor interference is effective for improving gait and balance function for stroke in the short term. However, only little evidence supports assumptions regarding CMI’s long-term benefits.

Keywords: Ambulation, Assumptions, Balance, Benefits, Biology, China, Cognitive, Cognitive Motor Interference, Confidence, Control, Criteria, Data, Dual Task, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Exercise, From, Function, Gait, Individuals, Interval, Language, Length, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Measures, Medicine, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patients, Performance, Potential, Pressure, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Sources, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Task, Term, Virtual-Reality, Walking, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Nuclear Medicine

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Nuclear Medicine](http://www.springerlink.com/(ujztwa55u3ygzu454czmcj45)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100414,1;&absoluteposition=58#A58)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0340-6997

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Mijnhout, G.S., Hooft, L., van Tulder, M.W., Deville, W.L.J.M., Teule, G.J.J. and Hoekstra, O.S. (2000), How to perform a comprehensive search for FDG-PET literature. *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, **27** (1), 91-97.

Full Text: [2000\Eur J Nuc Med27, 91.pdf](2000\Eur%20J%20Nuc%20Med27,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, a comprehensive, unbiassed search strategy for identifying literature on fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-BET) in MEDLINE, Embase and Current Contents was developed, with specific search strategies for each database, using MeSH terms as well as free text words for PET and FDG. To examine which text words apply to FDG, we evaluated the ways of spelling FDG in a random sample of FDG-PET articles (n = 100). These words were used as free text words in the two databases and overlap was determined. PET publications were identified using the text words ‘positron emission tomography’ and ‘Pet$’ Combined with the respective MeSH terms for each database. To compare the yield of the combined FDG-PET strategy in each database, the retrieved citations were downloaded to Pro-Cite 4.0. Final ly, we added search terms for lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, head and neck cancer and lymphoma to our strategy and to a short strategy (consisting of the text words ‘positron emission tomography’ and ‘fdg’). In order to measure the yield and precision (positive predic- tive value, PPV) of our search strategy and compare it with the short one, we screened the title and abstract of the retrieved citations. Reviewing a random sample of the FDG-PET literature yielded 56 different ways of spelling FDG. We confined the list to 11 text words, without missing articles. of the publications retrieved by these text words, only 4% were indexed by the MeSH term ‘Fludeoxyglucose F18’ in MEDLINE and 29% by the MeSH-term ‘Fluorodeoxyglucose F18’ in Embase, Only 51% of PET articles were indexed by the MeSH term ‘Tomography, emission-computed’ in MEDLINE and 40% by the MeSH term ‘Positron emission tomography’ in Embase. The combined search strategy for identifying studies on FDG and PET resulted in 2865 publications in MEDLINE and 2646 in Embase, MEDLINE identified 1662 publications not found by Embase; Embase identified 1422 publications not found by MEDLINE. Compared with the short strategy, our search strategy yielded on average 52% more publications (94%, 41% and 20% more in MEDLINE, Embase and Current Contents, respectively), The PPV of our strategy (percent of publications that were really on PET. FDG and the specified subject) was 70%, compared with 76% using the short strategy. Regardless of the strategy used, Embase yielded more publications and was also slightly more specific than MEDLINE, With the recommended strategy, FDG-PET publications can be identified more efficiently. We have shown the importance of searching more than one database and emphasize the use of both MeSH terms and text words in a search strategy. Standardization of the spelling of FDG and indexing of articles on FDG would substantially simplify searching.

Keywords: Search Strategy, Electronic Database, Positron Emission Tomography, Fluorine-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose, Identifying Relevant, MEDLINE, Trials, Strategies

# Title: European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging](http://www.springerlink.com/(vdfysq55ylehuw45jdo23w45)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100414,1;&absoluteposition=2#A2); [European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging](http://www.springerlink.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/content/100414/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1619-7070 (Paper) 1619-7089 (Online)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: [Springer-Verlag Heidelberg](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/main.asp?wasp=cmw7ypruqk7vneg2dr2p)

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Signore, A. and Annovazzi, A. (2004), Scientific production and impact of nuclear medicine in Europe: how do we publish? *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*, **31** (6), 882-886.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Nuc Med Mol Ima31, 882.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Nuc%20Med%20Mol%20Ima31,%20882.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a bibliometric search covering a 1-year period to evaluate the number and the scientific weight of nuclear medicine papers published from European as compared with other countries. The scientific impact of our discipline was evaluated according to the *impact factor* of each publication, and we also aimed to identify those countries and topics that are making the principal contributions to the development of our discipline. To this end, a search on MEDLINE (PUBMED) was run to find all peer-reviewed articles published between April 2002 and May 2003, using isotope definitions as search terms. A total of 3,292 publications were identified. of these, 650 were of no nuclear medicine interest, 229 were reviews and 82 had no country specified. In absolute numbers, Europe leads research in nuclear medicine (939 papers, 38.9%) followed by the USA (608 papers, 25.2%). Among European countries, Germany is the nation that is currently making the greatest contribution to the scientific production of nuclear medicine in Europe. Articles concerning the use of nuclear medicine in oncology account for more than one-quarter of all published nuclear medicine papers.

Keywords: Nuclear Medicine, Literature Search, MEDLINE, Journals, Oncology

? Lass, P. (2005), The situation of nuclear medicine in Central and Eastern Europe. *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*, **32** (12), BP11-BP14.

Full Text: [2005\Eur J Nuc Med Mol Ima32, BP11.pdf](2005\Eur%20J%20Nuc%20Med%20Mol%20Ima32,%20BP11.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews the situation of nuclear medicine in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), i.e. a group of 15 countries lying east of the Oder river-Trieste line and west of the present, planned EU eastern border. Together these countries have 106.6 million inhabitants, i.e. about a quarter of the population of the ‘European economic space’. Its nuclear medicine, however, represents less than 10% of European nuclear medicine manpower and equipment. In these countries there are at least 245 nuclear medicine departments with 661 nuclear medicine specialists and at least 376 gamma cameras. There are six dedicated PET units and three PET, SPECT centres, as well as one manufacturer of gamma cameras, six radiopharmaceutical manufacturers and two nuclear medicine scientific journals. The biggest nuclear medicine communities are in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. The scientific input of the CEE countries to European science is moderate-about 10% when measured by EANM congress abstracts, and 5% when measured by the number of papers in MEDLINE-indexed journals. Mean European bibliometric parameters are approached only by Hungary and-to some extent-the Czech Republic. This survey indicates the need for international cooperation to improve the level of nuclear medicine in the CEE countries so that it reaches European standards. The potential of these countries could also be better used to the benefit of European nuclear medicine.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Central and Eastern Europe, Cooperation, Czech Republic, Eastern Europe, Economic, Equipment, EU, Europe, Gamma, Hungary, International, International Cooperation, Journals, Medicine, Nuclear Medicine, Papers, PET, Population, Potential, Reviews, Science, Scientific Journals, Standards, Survey

# Title: European Journal of Nutrition

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Nutrition

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xu, X., Cheng, Y.J., Li, S.Q., Zhu, Y., Xu, X.L., Zheng, X.Y., Mao, Q.Q. and Xie, L.P. (2014), Dietary carrot consumption and the risk of prostate cancer. *European Journal of Nutrition*, **53** (8), 1615-1623.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Nut53, 1615.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Nut53,%201615.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies regarding the association between carrot intake and prostate cancer risk have reported inconsistent results. We conducted a meta-analysis to summarize evidence on this association and to quantify the potential dose-response relationship. A systematic literature search of papers published in August 2013 was conducted using PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science, the Cochrane register, and the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases, and the references of the retrieved articles were screened. The summary risk estimates with 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) for the highest versus the lowest intake of carrots were calculated. A dose-response meta-analysis was also conducted for the studies reporting categorical risk estimates for a series of exposure levels. We found a significantly decreased risk of prostate cancer associated with the intake of carrots (odds ratio 0.82, 95 % CI 0.70-0.97). In addition, the dose-response meta-analysis indicated that for each serving per week, or 10 g per day increment of carrot intake, the risk estimate of prostate cancer was 0.95 (0.90-0.99) or 0.96 (0.94-0.99). There was no evidence of significant publication bias based on Begg’s funnel plot (P = 1.000) or Egger’s test (P = 0.804). Carrot intake might be inversely associated with prostate cancer risk. Because of the limited number of cohort studies and substantial heterogeneity observed between studies in this meta-analysis, further well-designed prospective studies are warranted to confirm the findings from our study.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Bias, Body-Mass Index, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carotenoids, Carrot, Chinese, Cohort, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Estimates, Evidence, Exposure, From, Fruit, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Papers, Potential, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Prostate Cancer, Prostatic Neoplasms, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, References, Reporting, Risk, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Urothelial Cancer, Vegetables, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5025&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=ce34a87044ebefccd80f488f53d98d6b)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Obstet. Gynecol. Reprod. Biol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Obstet Gyn R B

ISSN: 0301-2115

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate CO, Clare, Ireland

Subject Categories:

Obstetrics & Gynecology: Impact Factor 0.854, 35/52 (2002)

Reproductive Biology: Impact Factor 0.854, / (2002)

Notes: TTopic

Clark, T.J., Khan, K.S., Foon, R., Pattison, H., Bryan, S. and Gupta, J.K. (2002), Quality of life instruments in studies of menorrhagia: A systematic review. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **104** (2), 96-104.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio104, 96.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio104,%2096.pdf)

Abstract: *Background*: The use of quality of life (QoL) instruments in menorrhagia research is increasing but there is concern that not enough emphasis is placed on patient-focus in these measurements, i.e. on issues which are of importance to patients and reflect their experiences and concerns (clinical face validity). The objective was to assess the quality of QoL instruments in studies of menorrhagia. *Study design*: A systematic review of published research. papers were identified through MEDLINE (1966–April 2000), EMBASE (1980–April 2000), Science Citation Index (1981–April 2000), Social Science Citation Index (1981–April 2000), CINAHL (1982–1999) and PsychLIT (1966–1999), and by manual searching of bibliographies of known primary and review articles. Studies were selected if they assessed women with menorrhagia for life quality, either developing QoL instruments or applying them as an outcome measure. Selected studies were assessed for quality of their QoL instruments, using a 17 items checklist including 10 items for clinical face validity (issues of relevance to patients’ expectations and concerns) and 7 items for measurement properties (such as reliability, responsiveness, etc.). *Results*: A total of 19 articles, 8 on instrument development and 11 on application, were included in the review. The generic Short Form 36 Health Survey Questionnaire (SF36) was used in 12/19 (63%) studies. Only two studies developed new specific QoL instruments for menorrhagia but they complied with 7/17 (41%) and 10/17 (59%) of the quality criteria. Quality assessment showed that only 7/19 (37%) studies complied with more than half the criteria for face validity whereas 17/19 (90%) studies complied with more than half of the criteria for measurement properties (*P* = 0.0001). *Conclusion*: Among existing QoL instruments, there is good compliance with the quality criteria for measurement properties but not with those for clinical face validity. There is a need to develop methodologically sound disease specific QoL instruments in menorrhagia focussing both on face validity and measurement properties.

Keywords: Menorrhagia, Quality of Life, Systematic Review

Notes: TTopic

Honest, H., Bachmann, L.M. and Khan, K. (2003), Electronic searching of the literature for systematic reviews of screening and diagnostic tests for preterm birth. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **107** (1), 19-23.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio107, 19.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio107,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: *Background*: Published systematic reviews on prediction of preterm birth have tended to focus on a limited number of tests and their search strategies have often been relatively simple. Evaluation of all available tests in a systemic review will require a broad search strategy. *Aim*: To describe a case study of electronic searching for a systematic review of accuracy studies evaluating all tests for predicting preterm birth. *Methods*: The search strategy, developed to capture literatures concerning all the tests en-masse consisted of formulation of an appropriate combination of search terms, pilot searches to refine the search term combination, selection of relevant databases, and citation retrieval from the refined searches for selection of potentially relevant papers. Electronic searches were carried out on general bibliographic databases (Biosis, Embase, MEDLINE, Pascal and Scisearch), specialised databases (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness, Medion, National Research Register, Cochrane Controlled Trial Register and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews). *Results*: A total of 30,076 citations were identified. of these 8855 (29%) citations were duplications either within a database or across databases. of the remaining 21,221 citations, 3333 were considered potentially relevant to the review after assessment by two reviewers. These citations covered 19 different tests for predicting preterm birth. *Conclusions*: This case study suggests that with use of a concerted effort to organise and manage the electronic searching it is feasible to undertake broad searches for systematic reviews with multiple questions.

Keywords: Diagnostic Tests, Preterm Birth, Electronic Searching

Notes: MModel, CCountry, TTopic

García-García, P., López-Muñoz, F., Callejo, J., Martín-Águeda B. and Álamo, C. (2005), Evolution of Spanish scientific production in international obstetrics and gynecology journals during the period 1986–2002. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **123** (2), 150-156.

Full Text: [2005\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio123, 150.pdf](2005\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio123,%20150.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The present bibliometric study analyzes Spanish scientific work published in the field of obstetrics and gynecology in the most important journals during the period 1986–2002. Study design: The material studied (779 original documents) was selected in accordance with the science citation index (SCI) of 2001, obstetrics and gynecology section, using the EMBASE: Obstetrics and Gynecology database. We applied the customary rules of bibliometrics: Price’s Law of increase in scientific literature, Bradford’s Law of scattering of scientific literature and Lotka’s Law of author productivity. Furthermore, we analyzed participation index (PaI), The collaboration index and the superior (%SUP). Results: The material studied is closer to an exponential adjustment (r = 0.958) than to a linear adjustment (r = 0.856). The journal with the largest number of originals is Human Reproduction (Bradford’s first area), with 217 articles and that with the highest PaI is Menopause (4.07). The total number of authors is 1829, who are responsible for 3938 authorships (2.79% of the authors have a productivity index (PI) ≥ 1 and 70.09% have a PI = 0). The majority of the studies were carried out in hospitals (47.62%) and universities (23.36%). Conclusion: Spanish productivity in the field of obstetrics and gynecology increased considerably in the period 1986–2002.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Bibliometry, Biomedicine, Care, Citation, Collaboration, Gynecology, Health-Sciences, Literature, Obstetrics, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Spain, Spain

? Lenhard, M.S., Johnson, T.R.C., Himsl, I., Ditsch, N., Rueckert, S., Friese, K. and Untch, M. (2006), Obstetrical and gynecological writing and publishing in Europe. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **129** (2), 119-123.

Full Text: [2006\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio129, 119.pdf](2006\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio129,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the number and quality of scientific articles published by authors from the European Union (EU) and Germany in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. Study design: Scientific articles published during the years 1980-2003 covered by the Journal Citation Report (JCR) were considered, with a focus on the impact factor (IF), authors’ origin, journal country and publishing language. Results: In 2003. There are 53 journals listed by the JCR for the field category ‘obstetrics and gynecology’, with altogether 3201 publications listed in the Science Citation Index (SCI). From the year 1980, the total number of publications increased persistently. Looking at the top 20 journals in the field of obstetrics and gynecology, there are 12 journals from the US, 8 from Europe. None of these journals has an IF > 10 but 30 journals show an IF > 1. Over the last 25 years, a growing importance of the English language as scientific language can be observed. Conclusion: These data indicate an important role of European research in the field of obstetrics and gynecology comparable to that of US-American research. The English language is gaining importance as scientific language, displacing other languages and contributing to a loss of impact of non-English journals. (C) 2006 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Country, Data, Design, EU, Europe, European Union, Field, Germany, Gynecology, Impact, Impact Factor, Ireland, Journal, Journals, Languages, Obstetrics, Origin, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Research, Rights, Role, SCI, Science Citation Index, US

? Smith, V., Devane, D., Begley, C.M., Clarke, M. and Higgins, S. (2009), A systematic review and quality assessment of systematic reviews of randomised trials of interventions for preventing and treating preterm birth. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **142** (1), 3-11.

Full Text: [2009\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio, 142, 3.pdf](2009\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio,%20142,%203.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to identify reviews of interventions for preventing and treating preterm birth so that these could be appraised and the findings from good quality reviews highlighted. Reviews, rather than individual studies, are the basis for this systematic review because of the proliferation of reviews and the benefits of a single. consistent appraisal and assessment of evidence from these reviews rather than further attempts to find and appraise the many individual studies in the literature. Our systematic review consists of a description of five interventions for preventing and treating preterm birth: antibiotics, cervical cerclage, bed rest, progesterone, and tocolytic therapy, for which at least one relevant review was found. The scope and quality of the identified reviews are described, and their conclusions and the strength of these conclusions discussed. Potentially eligible reviews were sought primarily through searches of the electronic databases MEDLINE (1966-2008), EMBASE (1980-2008), CINHAL (1982-2008), Science Citation Index (1970-2008) and The Cochrane Library (issue 1,2008). Thirty-seven reviews were identified of which 22 were included in this systematic review of reviews. This shows that antibiotics may significantly delay, but might not prevent, preterm birth for women with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes; there is insufficient evidence to show the absolute efficacy of cerclage and bed rest in preventing preterm birth; the use of progesterone appears promising; and the possible benefits of certain tocolytics, such as beta-mimetics, need to be reliably measured against the possible adverse effects when used in preventing preterm birth. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antibiotic Therapy, Antibiotics, Assessment, Bacterial Vaginosis, Bed Rest, Bed Rest, Cerclage, Cervical Cerclage, Cervical Incompetence, Citation, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Preterm Birth, Progesterone, Progesterone, Quality, Risk, Science, Systematic Review, Tocolytics, Women

? Yi, Y.X., Zhang, W., Zhou, Q., Guo, W.R. and Su, Y. (2011), Laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy vs abdominal hysterectomy for benign disease: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **159** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio159, 1.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio159,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this meta-analysis was to assess whether laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy achieves better clinical results compared with abdominal hysterectomy. MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE, Web of Science, ProQuest, Cochrane Library and China Biological Medicine Database were searched to identify randomized controlled trials that compared laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy with abdominal hysterectomy. Twenty-three trials were studied and the analysis was performed using Review Manager Version 5 and R Version 2.11.1. The results showed that laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy was associated with a longer operation time, less blood loss, shorter hospital stay, smaller haemoglobin drop, less postoperative pain, quicker return to normal activities and fewer pen-operative complications. Quality of life is likely to be the key outcome to evaluate the approach for hysterectomy, but further research is needed. For suitable patients and surgeons, laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy is a better choice than abdominal hysterectomy. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal Hysterectomy, Activities, Analysis, Approach, Blood, China, Cochrane, Complications, Database, Disease, Embase, Evaluate, Haemoglobin, Hospital, Laparoscopic-Assisted Vaginal Hysterectomy, Lavh, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Multicenter, Normal, Outcome, Pain, Patients, Prisma Statement, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regression, Research, Review, Science, Short-Term, Systematic Reviews, Tissue Trauma, Uterus, Web of Science

? Sesti, F., Pietropolli, A., Sesti, F.F. and Piccione, E. (2013), Gasless laparoscopic surgery during pregnancy: Evaluation of its role and usefulness. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **170** (1), 8-12.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio170, 8.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio170,%208.pdf)

Abstract: The minimally invasive laparoscopic approach in the surgical treatment of diseases during pregnancy has become progressively more accepted and applied. In an attempt to overcome the potential adverse effects of pneumoperitoneum on the fetus, gasless laparoscopic surgery (GLS) has been developed. This article reviews the evidence available for the role and effectiveness of GLS in pregnancy. A computerized literature search was conducted on MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, Current Contents, Embase, and PubMed databases for English language publications from the first report of GLS in pregnancy in 1995 to June 2012. Eleven case reports or retrospective series were identified. A total of 44 pregnant women underwent GLS for various surgical indications. In all cases, the procedures were carried out without complication, and the women were discharged from hospital with a continuing pregnancy. GLS in pregnancy has comparable outcomes to conventional CO2 laparoscopy, but it is associated with some advantages. Hypercarbia and increased intraperitoneal pressure due to CO2 insufflation are avoided. The use of high-pressure continuous suction may prevent the problems that are potentially associated with intra-abdominal smoke generated by electrosurgery, which can increase the risk of fetal exposure to elevated levels of toxic gases. Because this procedure may be performed under regional anesthesia, avoiding general anesthesia, there is a minimal transplacental passage of anesthetic drugs to the fetus. The surgeon must be expert in advanced laparoscopic procedures. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 2nd Trimester, Adverse Effects, Anesthesia, Approach, Biology, Carbon-Dioxide Pneumoperitoneum, Case Reports, Cholecystectomy, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Co2, Co2 Laparoscopy, Complication, Conventional, Databases, Diseases, Drugs, Effectiveness, Effects, Evaluation, Evidence, Experience, Exposure, Fetal, Fetus, First, Gasless, Gasless Laparoscopy, General, General Anesthesia, Hospital, Indications, Insufflation, Invasive, Ireland, Italy, Language, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Surgery, Laparoscopy, Literature, Literature Search, Management, MEDLINE, Myomectomy, Netherlands, Outcomes, Ovarian Cystectomy, Persistent Adnexal Mass, Potential, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Pressure, Prevent, Procedure, Procedures, Publications, Pubmed, R, Regional, Regional Anesthesia, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Role, Salpingo, Oophorectomy, Science, Science Citation Index, Suction, Surgery, Surgical Treatment, Torsion, Toxic, Treatment, Twin Pregnancy, Uterine Myomectomy, Women

? Colmant, C., Morin-Surroca, M., Fuchs, F., Fernandez, H. and Senat, M.V. (2013), Non-invasive prenatal testing for fetal sex determination: Is ultrasound still relevant? *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **171** (2), 197-204.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio171, 197.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio171,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: Early prenatal diagnosis of fetal sex is necessary to optimize pregnancy management in families known to be at risk of some heritable disorders. The demonstration of cell-free fetal DNA (cffDNA) in the mother’s blood has made it possible to identify Y chromosome sequences in maternal blood and to determine fetal sex noninvasively, during the first trimester. This procedure can significantly reduce the number of invasive procedures for women with fetuses at risk of sex-linked diseases and optimize the management of these pregnancies. Fetal sex can be diagnosed by ultrasound with the same sensitivity and specificity, but later in pregnancy. We performed a review of the published literature evaluating the use of cffDNA and ultrasound for prenatal determination of fetal sex during the first trimester of pregnancy. We present the feasibility of the two methods and their impact on clinical practice. We applied a sensitive search of multiple bibliographic databases including Pubmed (MEDLINE), EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Web of science between 1998 and 2013. Sixteen reports of the determination of fetal sex in maternal blood and 13 reports of the determination by ultrasound met our inclusion criteria. We found a sensitivity and specificity of nearly 100% from 8 weeks of gestation for cffDNA and from 13 weeks of gestation for ultrasound respectively. Based on this review, we conclude that fetal sex can be determined with a high level of accuracy by analyzing cffDNA and at an earlier gestation than ultrasound. Ten years after the first feasibility study, the French National Authority for Health (HAS) released a technological assessment report on the determination of fetal sex in maternal blood, which has resulted in validating this test for reimbursement by the national health insurance fund for the following indications: X-linked recessive disease and congenital adrenal hyperplasia. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1st-Trimester Determination, 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency, Accuracy, Assessment, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Blood, Cell-Free Fetal Dna, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical-Applications, Congenital, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital Adrenal-Hyperplasia, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Diseases, DNA, Embase, Families, Feasibility, Fetal, Fetal Dna, Fetal Sex, First, First Trimester, Fragile-X-Syndrome, Gender Determination, Gestation, Gestational-Age, Health, Health Insurance, Impact, Indications, Insurance, Invasive, Ireland, Literature, Management, Maternal, Maternal Blood, Maternal Plasma, Medline, Methods, Practice, Pregnancy, Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, Prenatal, Prenatal Diagnosis, Procedure, Procedures, Real-Time Pcr, Reimbursement, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sex, Specificity, Testing, Ultrasound, Web of Science, Women, X-Linked Recessive Disease

? O’Neill, H.A., Egan, G., Walsh, C.A., Cotter, A.M. and Walsh, S.R. (2014), Omission of the bladder flap at caesarean section reduces delivery time without increased morbidity: A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, **174**, 20-26.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Obs Gyn Rep Bio174, 20.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Obs%20Gyn%20Rep%20Bio174,%2020.pdf)

Abstract: Caesarean section (CS) is the most common major surgical procedure performed worldwide. Traditionally, creation of a bladder flap (BF) has been a routine surgical step at CS although recent randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have begun to question its value. We performed a meta-analysis of RCTs examining the benefits of BF formation at CS. Pubmed, Medline, Embase, CINAHL Plus (R), Web of Science Reference and Cochrane Databases online were searched in March 2012 using combinations of the terms “c(a)esarean”, “bladder”, “flap” and “technique”. Citations identified in the primary search were screened for eligibility. Online clinical registries (www.clinicaltrials.gov, www.controlled-trials.com and www.ukcrc.org.) were also searched. The primary outcome was bladder injury. Secondary outcomes were skin incision-delivery interval, total operating time, blood loss and duration of hospitalisation. Pooled outcome measures (odds ratio [OR] and weighted mean difference [WMD]) were calculated using a random effects model. Three published RCTs and one unpublished trial identified from an online trial registry were included (n = 581 women). All four trials excluded very preterm and emergency CS. Omission of the BF step at CS reduced the skin incision-delivery interval (WMD 1.27 min; p = 0.0001). No differences were found for bladder injury (pooled OR 0.96), total operating time (WMD 3.5 min), blood loss (WMD 42 ml) or duration of hospitalisation (WMD 0.07 days). Omission of the BF at elective CS does not appear to increase the rate of pen-operative complications and improves the skin incision-delivery interval. The role of BF formation in very preterm procedures and emergency intrapartum CS needs further study. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Benefits, Bladder, Bladder Flap, Bladder Injury, Blood, Blood Loss, Caesarean, Caesarean Section, Citations, Clinical, Clinical-Trials, Complications, Databases, Delivery, Delivery Time, Duration, Effects, Elective, Emergency, History, Injury, Interval, Intrapartum, Ireland, Mar, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Morbidity, Needs, Odds Ratio, Online, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Preterm, Primary, Procedure, Procedures, R, Random Effects Model, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Recent, Reference, Registries, Registry, Rights, Role, Science, Skin, Surgical Procedure, Systematic Reviews, Trial, Value, Web of Science, Women

# Title: European Journal of Operational Research

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Operational Research](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5963&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=964b2bbe499777180b8d7fb1a9abf30e)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Oper. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Oper Res

ISSN: 0377-2217

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 Ae Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Operations Research & Management Science: Impact Factor 0.490,/(2000)

Notes: MModel

West, B.J. and Salk, J. (1987), Complexity, organization and uncertainty. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **30** (2), 117-128.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Ope Res30, 117.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res30,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: We discuss a strategy for understanding some of the observed relationships between complexity, organization, and uncertainty. The approach is phenomenological and emphasizes the basically discontinuous, irregular, and uncertain aspects of sociobiological systems. Much of the discussion is motivated by the observed inverse power-laws that arise in a great many data sets, e.g. Lotka’s law in sociology, Pareto’s law in economics, and Zipf’s law in linguistics, and concludes that even the simplest of sociobiological systems elude the deterministic description of the physical sciences. It is conjectured that the clustering property implicit in such power-law behaviour may capture a ‘deep’ property of sociobiological systems, including perhaps the observed intermittency in speciation.

Keywords: Nonlinear, Science, Social, Stochastic Processes, Cybernetics

Notes: TTopic

Liberatore, M.J. (1997), Automation, AI and OR: in search of the synergy and publication priorities. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **99** (2), 248-255.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Ope Res99, 248.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res99,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: Automation is having a profound effect on the way we do work. It is estimated that nearly $40 billion was invested in U.S. industrial automation in 1991, with heavy investment in the European Union and the Asia-Pacific region as well. Some argue that technologies such as microelectronics will lead to widespread structural unemployment and an even greater sector of permanently unemployed. It would seem that OR and AI should be intimately involved in the various decisions that occur over the life cycle of automation technologies. Both of these disciplines share a common heritage and together they could help to improve the benefits reaped from increased USAge of automation. In fact both are involved in the automation of decision making to varying degrees. This paper investigates the synergy between automation, AI, and OR using a bibliometric analysis of ABI INFORM citations. Simulation and expert systems were the two methodologies most often found in synergy articles. The results also show that the synergy between these fields has received limited coverage in professional and academic journals.

Keywords: Professional, Practice of OR, Automation, Artificial Intelligence

Eom, S.B. (1998), Relationships between the decision support system subspecialties and reference disciplines: An empirical investigation. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **104** (1), 31-45.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Ope Res104, 31.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res104,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: This is a comprehensive study, that, by means of an empirical assessment of the DSS literature, systematically identifies the DSS reference disciplines and traces how concepts and findings by researchers in the contributing disciplines have been picked up by DSS researchers to be applied, extended, and refined in the development of DSS research subspecialties. Cluster analysis was employed to an author cocitation frequency matrix derived from a comprehensive database of the DSS literature over the period of 1970 through 1993. Twelve clusters were uncovered consisting of six major areas of DSS research (group DSS, foundations, model management, user interfaces, implementation, and multiple criteria DSS) and six contributing disciplines (multiple criteria decision making, cognitive science, organization science, artificial intelligence, group decision making, and systems science).

Keywords: Decision Support Systems, Intellectual Structure, Reference Disciplines, Bibliometrics, Cluster Analysis, Cocitation Analysis, Decision Support Systems, Operations Research, User Interfaces, Decision Making, Artificial Intelligence, Systems Science, Cluster Analysis, Cocitation Frequency Matrix, Bibliometrics, Multiple Criteria Decision Making, Cognitive Science, Organization Science

Korhonen, P., Tainio, R. and Wallenius, J. (2001), Value efficiency analysis of academic research. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **130** (1), 121-132.

Full Text: [E\Eur J Ope Res130, 121.pdf](E\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res130,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: We propose a systematic approach to analyzing academic research performance at universities and research institutes. The analysis is based on identifying a set of decision-relevant (abstract) criteria. The scales for these criteria are defined by means of concrete indicators, all which are, however, not necessarily quantitative. Qualitative information is quantified using appropriate analytical tools. Once the criteria and indicators have been agreed upon and quantified, data on the research units is collected and a value efficiency analysis is performed. The efficiency of research units is defined in the spirit of data envelopment analysis (DEA), complemented with decision maker’s (DM’s) (rector in the European university system) preference information. This information is obtained by asking the DM to locate a point on the efficient frontier having the most preferred combination of input and output values. Our approach and the accompanying decision support system enables a university to allocate resources more efficiently than previously to its research units. Using data from the Helsinki school of economics, we illustrate how the approach works. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Multicriteria Analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis, Academic Research, Education, Performance Measurement, Data Envelopment Analysis, Weights Restrictions, Decision-Making, DEA

? Franceschini, F. and Maisano, D.A. (2010), Analysis of the Hirsch Index’s operational properties. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **203** (2), 494-504.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Ope Res203, 494.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res203,%20494.pdf)

Abstract: The h-Index is a relatively recent bibliometric indicator for assessing the research output of scientists, based on the publications and the corresponding citations. Due to the original characteristics of easy calculation and immediate intuitive meaning, this indicator has become very popular in the scientific community. Also, it received some criticism essentially because of its “low” accuracy. The contribution of this paper is to provide a detailed analysis of the h-Index, from the point of view of the indicator operational properties. This work can be helpful to better understand the peculiarities and limits of h and avoid its misuse. Finally, we suggest an additional indicator (f) that complements h with the information related to the publication age, not compromising the original simplicity and immediacy of understanding.

Keywords: Hirsch Index, Performance Evaluation, Citations, Ranking, Indicator Properties, Operational Properties, Publication Year

? Mingers, J. and Xu, F. (2010), The drivers of citations in management science journals. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **205** (2), 422-430.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Ope Res205, 422.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res205,%20422.pdf)

Abstract: The number of citations is becoming an increasingly popular index for measuring the impact of a scholar’s research or the quality of an academic department. One obvious question is: what are the factors that influence the number of citations that a paper receives? This study investigates the number of citations received by papers published in six well-known management science journals. It considers factors that relate to the author(s), The article itself, and the journal. The results show that the strongest factor is the journal itself; but other factors are also significant including the length of the paper, the number of references, the status of the first author’s institution, and the type of paper, especially if it is a review. Overall, this study provides some insights into the determinants of a paper’s impact that may be helpful for particular stakeholders to make important decisions.

Keywords: Citations, Impact Factors, Journals, Research Quality

? Lampe, H.W. and Hilgers, D. (2015), Trajectories of efficiency measurement: A bibliometric analysis of DEA and SFA. *European Journal of Operational Research*, **240** (1), 1-21.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Ope Res240, 1.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Ope%20Res240,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This study surveys the increasing research field of performance measurement by making use of a bibliometric literature analysis. We concentrate on two approaches, namely Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) as the most important methods to evaluate the efficiency of individual and organizational performance. It is the first literature survey that analyses DEA and SFA publications jointly, covering contributions published in journals, indexed by the Web of Science database from 1978 to 2012. Our aim is to identify seminal papers, playing a major role in DEA and SFA development and to determine areas of adoption. We recognized a constant growth of publications during the years identifying DEA as a standard technique in Operations Research, whereas SFA is mainly adopted in Economic research fields. Making use of document co-citation analysis we identify Airports and Supplier Selection (DEA) as well as Banking and Agriculture (SFA) as most influential application areas. Furthermore, Sensitivity and Fuzzy Set Theory (DEA) as well as Bayesian Analysis and Heterogeneity (SFA) are found to be most influential research areas and seem to be methodological trends. By developing an adoption rate of knowledge we identify that research, in terms of citations, is more focusing on relatively old and recent research at the expenses of middle-aged contributions, which is a typical phenomenon of a fast developing discipline. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Agriculture, Analyses, Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Concentrate, Data, Data Envelopment Analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis, Database, Dea, Decision-Making Units, Developing, Development, Document Co-Citation Analysis, Efficiency, Field, First, Foreign Bank Entry, From, Growth, Journals, Knowledge, Life-Insurance Industry, Literature, Literature Analysis, Literature Survey, Mathematical-Programming Approach, Measurement, Measuring Environmental Performance, Methods, Neural-Network, Organizational, Papers, Performance, Performance Measurement, Publications, Recent, Research, Research Areas, Rights, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Slacks-Based Measure, Standard, Stochastic Frontier Analysis, Stochastic Frontier Analysis, Survey, Surveys, Technical Efficiency, Theory, Trajectories, Trends, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Oral Implantology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Oral Implantology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kalemaj, Z., Debernardl, C.L. and Buti, J. (2015), Efficacy of surgical and non-surgical interventions on accelerating orthodontic tooth movement: A systematic review. *European Journal of Oral Implantology*, **8** (1), 9-24.

Full Text: 2015\Eur J Ora Imp8, 9.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: To conduct a systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effect of surgical and non-surgical procedures on the acceleration of orthodontic tooth movement (OTM) as an adjunct to orthodontic therapy (OT) in order to estimate the efficacy of these procedures and the benefit of their use in everyday orthodontic practice. Materials and methods: Literature search was performed on PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and Cochrane databases up to July 2014. Inclusion criteria were: (1) RCTs; (2) orthodontic therapy on permanent dentition; (3) application of adjunctive surgical or non-surgical procedures for accelerating OTM; (4) measurement of tooth movement. The primary outcome measure was tooth movement expressed as cumulative tooth movement (CTM), rate of tooth movement (RTM) or time of tooth movement (TTM). Pain and discomfort, periodontal health, anchorage loss, bone and root changes, and undesired tooth movement were evaluated as secondary outcomes. Results: Literature research identified 184 studies. After screening of titles, abstracts and full-text studies, fifteen fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. Six of the included studies investigated the effect of corticotomies, one of interseptal bone reduction, four of low-level laser therapy (LLLT), three of intraoral/extraoral devices releasing extracorporeal shock waves (ESWT), pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) and electrical current, respectively, and one of injected substances (relaxin) as an adjunct to OT. Three studies resulted of high methodological quality, six of medium, and six of low quality. Interseptal bone reduction was reported to increase RTM during the first 2 months (P= 0.002) and CTM at 3 months (P= 0.003). Studies investigating corticotomy reported significantly increased RTM (up to 2.3 times) during the first months after intervention, whereas results on TTM and CTM were quite controversial ranging from non-significant to highly significant (up to three times of TTM increase). The heterogeneity between studies investigating corticotomy could not allow for quantitative synthesis of the findings. Out of four studies investigating LLLT three reported positive effect on OT. Due to inadequate statistical analysis of data from original articles, results could not be summarised in meta-analyses. Effects of both electrical current devices and PEMF devices on CTM were reported to be larger on the experimental sides than on the control sides (P< 0.001). The other interventions were reported to be of no statistical or clinical relevance. Conclusions: In the short term, corticotomy can accelerate OTM whereas long-term effects are questionable, thus no firm conclusions can be made on its efficacy and benefit of clinical use. There is some evidence that LLLT can slightly accelerate OTM but this result is not significant and the effect estimated is not clinically relevant. The very limited research-based evidence suggesting beneficial effects of interseptal bone reduction, electrical current and PEMF on OTM does not allow for solid conclusions. More high quality clinical research is required in order to estimate the efficacy of adjunctive interventions on accelerating OTM and their potential clinical use.

Keywords: Abstracts, Acceleration, Analysis, Apical Root Resorption, Application, Articles, Bone, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Research, Clinical-Trial, Control, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Effects, Efficacy, Eswt, Evidence, Experimental, Field, First, From, Health, Heterogeneity, Human Relaxin, Intervention, Interventions, Laser, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Low-Energy Laser, Low-Level Laser, Low-Power Laser, Materials, Maxillary Canine Retraction, Measure, Measurement, Meta-Analyses, Methodological Quality, Methods, Movement, Orthodontic Tooth Movement, Ot, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcomes, Pain, Permanent, Potential, Practice, Primary, Procedures, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Reduction, Relaxin, Relevance, Research, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Screening, Self-Ligating Brackets, Shock, Statistical Analysis, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Therapy, Treatment Time, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Oral Sciences

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Oral Sciences](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/eos); [European Journal of Oral Sciences](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/journal/118505323/home); [European Journal of Oral Sciences](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=ef551dc7-33d5-4d55-946d-0a3dd7dd5a41%40sessionmgr113&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=8DX)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Oral Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Oral Sci

ISSN: 0909-8836

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Denmark

Language: English

Publisher: Munksgaard Int Publ Ltd

Publisher Address: 35 Norre Sogade, PO Box 2148, DK-1016 Copenhagen, Denmark

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: FField

Gil-Montoya, J.A., Navarrete-Cortes, J., Pulgar, R., Santa, S. and Moya-Anegon, F. (2006), World dental research production: An ISI database approach (1999-2003). *European Journal of Oral Sciences*, **114** (2), 102-108.

Full Text: [2006\Eur J Ora Sci114, 102.pdf](2006\Eur%20J%20Ora%20Sci114,%20102.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to obtain a geographic world map of scientific production in dentistry by analysing published papers. Articles and reviews in the Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine category published from 1999 to 2003 were accessed through the ISI database. The data were analyzed quantitatively (number of documents, number of researchers, productivity, interannual variation rate and relative specialization index), qualitatively (weighted impact factor, relative impact factor, citation rate per document and top 5 publications) and socioeconomically (number of documents per inhabitant and per dentist and in relation to the country’s GDP). The USA, UK, Japan and Scandinavian countries were found to be the most productive countries (number of publications). Publications from Scandinavian countries were also of high quality as measured by Impact Factor and Citation Rate, while the UK had one of the highest productivity rates (number of documents per researcher).

Keywords: Bibliometric, Biomedical Research, Dentistry, GDP, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Index, ISI, Japan, Production, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Research, Reviews, Scientific Production, UK, USA

? Lopez, R., Scheutz, F., Errboe, M. and Baelum, V. (2007), Selection bias in case-control studies on periodontitis: A systematic review. *European Journal of Oral Sciences*, **115** (5), 339-343.

Full Text: [2007\Eur J Ora Sci115, 339.pdf](2007\Eur%20J%20Ora%20Sci115,%20339.pdf)

Abstract: In case-control studies the frequency of the exposure of interest is compared between a group of diseased subjects and a group of controls to determine whether an association exists between disease and exposure. Case-control studies are useful, but can be subject to several sources of bias if poorly conducted. Selection bias, which results in a lack of comparability between the groups being studied, is one of the most harmful types of bias. The aim of this study was to assess the information reported on case-control studies of periodontitis to identify sources of selection bias. We conducted an electronic search in PUBMED, EMBASE, and Web of Science and evaluated the occurrence of sources of selection bias in case-control studies published in English during the year 2004. In relatively few studies did the authors provided information on recruitment periods for cases and controls (31.1% and 20%, respectively), sampling methods (26.7% and 31.1%, respectively), or participation rates (8.9% and 6.7%, respectively). The source of control subjects was appropriate in 15.6% of the studies, and the strategy used to select the controls was adequate in only 8.9% of the studies. It may be concluded that case-control studies on periodontitis are frequently inadequately conducted and reported.

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Case-Control Studies, Control, Disease, Embase, Frequency, Information, Interest, Periodontal Disease, Periodontitis, Pubmed, Recruitment, Review, Science, Selection Bias, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Lucena, C., Lopez, J.M., Abalos, C., Robles, V. and Pulgar, R. (2011), Statistical errors in microleakage studies in operative dentistry. A survey of the literature 2001-2009. *European Journal of Oral Sciences*, **119** (6), 504-510.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Ora Sci119, 504.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Ora%20Sci119,%20504.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the literature on microleakage of direct restorations in operative dentistry indexed in the ISI Web of Science, in order to assess the robustness of the statistical methodology used. Our database included 226 scientific papers (published between 2001 and 2009 in 22 journals) from the journal citation report categories ‘ Dentistry, Oral Surgery and Medicine ‘ and ‘ Materials Science, Biomaterials ‘. We reviewed all articles to find potential mistakes that are commonly made at different stages in the scientific research process. Microleakage was assessed quantitatively in 50 (22.2%) studies and qualitatively in 176 (77.8%) studies. In all studies reviewed the statistical methods used were appropriate for the category attributed to the outcome variable, but in 13% of the total, the chi- square test or parametric methods were inappropriately used afterwards. When the appropriate statistical methods were applied in studies that had originally employed inappropriate methods to analyse their data, and in which the authors provided raw data, an alteration of the conclusions was necessary in 15.4% of these re- analysed studies. This survey also showed that the statistical methodology applied varies considerably for similar experimental designs. This could have an effect on statistical results; hence, a more standardized methodology should be implemented.

Keywords: 3 Medical Journals, Articles, Authors, Citation, Common Pitfalls, Composite Restorations, Confidence Intervals, Dental Leakage, Dental Restorative Materials, Dentistry, Experimental, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journals, Literature, Methodology, Non-Parametric Statistics, Outcome, Papers, Process, Recommendations, Regression, Research, Robustness, Science, Scientific Research, Shrinkage, Statistical, Statistical Bias, Statistical Methods, Surgery, Survey, Thermal-Stress, Variables, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Orthodontics

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Orthodontics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hunt, O., Burden, D., Hepper, P. and Johnston, C. (2005), The psychosocial effects of cleft lip and palate: A systematic review. *European Journal of Orthodontics*, **27** (3), 274-285.

Abstract: This systematic review examined the published scientific research on the psychosocial impact of cleft lip and palate (CLP) among children and adults. The primary objective of the review was to determine whether having CLIP places an individual at greater risk of psychosocial problems. Studies that examined the psychosocial functioning of children and adults with repaired non-syndromal CLP were suitable for inclusion. The following sources were searched: MEDLINE (January 1966-December 2003), CINAHL (January 1982-December 2003), Web of Science (January 1981-December 2003), PsycINFO (January 1887-December 2003), The reference section of relevant articles, and hand searches of relevant journals. There were 652 abstracts initially identified through database and other searches. On closer examination of these, only 117 appeared to meet the inclusion criteria. The full text of these papers was examined, with only 64 articles finally identified as suitable for inclusion in the review. Thirty of the 64 studies included a control group. The studies were longitudinal, cross-sectional, or retrospective in nature. Overall, the majority of children and adults with CLP do not appear to experience major psychosocial problems, although some specific problems may arise. For example, difficulties have been reported in relation to behavioural problems, satisfaction with facial appearance, depression, and anxiety. A few differences between cleft types have been found in relation to self-concept, satisfaction with facial appearance, depression, attachment, learning problems, and interpersonal relationships. With a few exceptions, the age of the individual with CLP does not appear to influence the occurrence or severity of psychosocial problems. However, the studies lack the uniformity and consistency required to adequately summarize the psychosocial problems resulting from CLP.

Keywords: Adults, Anxiety, Children, Cleft Lip, Control, Craniofacial Care, Depression, Impact, Journals, Learning, Norwegian Adults, Oral-Facial Clefts, Orofacial Clefts, Papers, Personality Adjustment, Primary, Psychosocial, Questionnaire Survey, Research, Review, Risk, School-Age-Children, Science, Scientific Research, Self-Concept, Sociological Aspects, Systematic, Systematic Review, Undergone Standardized Treatment, Web of Science

? Walker, S.L., Tieu, L.D. and Flores-Mir, C. (2013), Radiographic comparison of the extent of orthodontically induced external apical root resorption in vital and root-filled teeth: A systematic review. *European Journal of Orthodontics*, **35** (6), 796-802.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Ort35, 796.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Ort35,%20796.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: to critically analyse the available scientific literature radiographically comparing the incidence of orthodontically induced external apical root resorption (OIEARR) in human root-filled and vital teeth. Methods: Several electronic databases (MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and Google Scholar) were searched without limits, with the assistance of a senior librarian specialized in Health Sciences database searches. Human, in vivo studies that radiographically compared root resorption following fixed orthodontic treatment in root-filled and vital teeth were selected for full article review. Additionally, the bibliographies of the finally selected articles were hand searched to identify any relevant publications that were not identified by electronic searches. The lowest levels of evidence accepted for inclusion were case controls or cohort studies. Two authors independently reviewed and extracted data from selected studies. Results: A total of 165 original articles were identified from electronic database searches and 2 from hand searches. Once selection criteria were applied, only four articles met all inclusion criteria, and individual analysis of the selected articles was undertaken. Conclusions: Based on available evidence, root-filled teeth do not appear to be more susceptible to OIEARR than their analogous vital teeth.

Keywords: Adolescents, Analysis, Authors, Beam Computed-Tomography, Bibliographies, Cohort, Comparison, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Embase, Endodontically Treated Teeth, Evidence, Force Magnitude, Google, Google Scholar, Human, Incidence, Incisors, Induced, Literature, Maxillary Anterior Teeth, MEDLINE, Methods, Prevalence, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, Severity, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tooth Movement, Treatment, Web of Science

? Zhou, Y., Long, H., Ye, N.S., Xue, J.J., Yang, X., Liao, L.N. and Lai, W.L. (2014), Systematic Review The effectiveness of non-surgical maxillary expansion: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Orthodontics*, **36** (2), 233-242.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Ort36, 233.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Ort36,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of rapid maxillary expansion (RME) and slow maxillary expansion (SME). Materials and methods: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CENTRAL, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, ClinicalTrial.gov, and SIGLE were searched from January 1980 to October 2012 for randomized or nonrandomized controlled trials. The processes of study search, selection, and quality assessment were conducted independently and in duplicate. Original outcome data underwent statistical pooling through Review Manager 5. Results : Fourteen eligible studies were finally included and two interventions (RME and SME) studied. Four outcomes (maxillary intermolar width, maxillary intercanine width, maxillary interpremolar width, and mandibular intermolar width) during three time periods (expansion, retention, and net change) were statistically pooled. The sensitivity analysis revealed that the results from the meta-analysis were generally robust. Egger’s test and Begg’s test detected no publication bias except for maxillary intercanine width in expansion period for SME versus control. Conclusions: SME is effective in expanding maxillary arch, while we cannot determine its effectiveness in mandibular arch expansion. RME is effective in expanding both maxillary and mandibular arches. Furthermore, SME is superior to RME in expanding molar region of maxillary arch, while similar with RME in mandibular arch expansion. However, we cannot compare their effectiveness in maxillary anterior region.

Keywords: Analysis, Arch, Assessment, Bias, Concurrent, Control, Data, Dental Changes, Dissertations, Early Mixed Dentition, Effectiveness, Fixed Appliances, Interventions, Long-Term Evaluation, Mandibular, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Posterior Crossbite, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quad-Helix, Quality, Randomized, Region, Results, Retention, Review, Science, Selection, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Skeletal, Systematic Review, Theses, Trial, Web Of Science

? Ehsani, S., Nebbe, B., Normando, D., Lagravere, M.O. and Flores-Mir, C. (2015), Short-term treatment effects produced by the Twin-block appliance: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Orthodontics*, **37** (2), 170-176.

Full Text: [2015\Eur J Ort37, 170.pdf](2015/Eur%20J%20Ort37,%20170.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate dental, skeletal, and soft tissue effects during Twin-block treatment. Methods: A systematic search of several electronic databases (Medline, PubMed, Embase, all EBM reviews, and Web of Science) was conducted until July 2013, as well as a limited grey-literature search (Google Scholar). Human cephalometric studies that used a Twin-block appliance in a non-extraction and non-surgical approach were selected. A comparable control group of untreated subjects was required. Two authors independently reviewed and extracted data from the selected studies. Risk of bias was assessed. The type of meta-analysis was selected based on heterogeneity. Results: Ultimately 10 articles were included. Proclination of lower incisors, retroclination of upper incisors, distal movement of upper molars and/or mesial movement of lower molars, increase in mandibular length, and/or forward movement of the mandible were consistently reported. Clinically significant restraint of maxillary growth was not found. Although the mandibular body length is increased, the facial impact of it is reduced by the simultaneous increment of the face height. Changes of lower face height and occlusal plane inclination varied, suggesting that vertical dimension can be manipulated in patients who would benefit from lower molar extrusion. As for lip position, there is not enough evidence to suggest clear lip position changes. Conclusions: Changes associated with a Class II correction were identified. Most of the changes individually were of limited clinical significance, but when combined reached clinical importance. No long-term changes were available.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Authors, Bass, Bias, Bionator, Changes, Clinical, Control, Data, Databases, Ebm, Effects, Evidence, Extrusion, From, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Heterogeneity, Human, Impact, Length, Long Term, Long-Term, Malocclusion, Mandibular, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Movement, Patients, Position, Pubmed, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Short-Term, Significance, Simultaneous, Skeletal, Soft Tissue, Soft-Tissue Profile, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Vertical, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology](http://www.springerlink.com/content/101157/?p=59974eed77ef4b94a5c9cde383964d19&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopics

? Vitzthum, K., Spallek, M., Mache, S., Quarcoo, D., Scutaru, C., Groneberg, D.A. and Schoffel, N. (2010), Cruciate ligament: Density-equalizing mapping and scientometrics as a measure of the current scientific evaluation. *European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology*, **20** (3), 217-224.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Ort Sur Tra20, 217.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Ort%20Sur%20Tra20,%20217.pdf)

Abstract: The topic “cruciate ligament” is of increasing interest due to improved diagnostic methods and the necessity to cure “modern” leisure time sports injuries. Publications have increased strongly since the 1990s. In this respect, it is difficult for a scientist to obtain an overview of a topic he, she is interested in. Scientometrics is a relatively new method to evaluate research efforts, to detect single areas of interest and to quantify the scientific impact of publications according to a particular topic. By comparing quantitative (i.e. number of published items) and qualitative factors (i.e. h-Index, Impact-Factor or Citation rate), it is possible to evaluate this analysis methodically. In the period 1903-2007, a number of 9,806 published items were included in the ISI-Web referring to “cruciate ligament”. The publications were published by 59 countries demonstrating the USA, Germany and the UK as the most productive ones. The “American Journal of Sports Medicine” was determined to be the most prolific journal and “WOO, SLY” as the most prolific author dealing with “cruciate ligament”. The USA, Sweden, Finland and Norway take a leading position in citation per item rankings. In this respect, further analysis of the citations revealed the tendency of a disproportional high self-citation rate for some countries (e. g. Sweden, Finland). Self-citations lead to high average citations rates and distort further qualitative parameters (i.e. Impact-Factor, h-Index). In this respect, the value of these parameters should be considered from a critical point of view. Furthermore, it might be useful to establish parameters which limit co-authorship and exclude self-citations to obtain more sustainable results.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Rate, Citations, Co-Authorship, Cruciate Ligament, Evaluation, Germany, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Injury, ISI Web, Journal, Lead, Mapping, Methods, Publications, Quantitative, Rankings, Research, Scientific Impact, Scientometrics, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Sweden, Topic, UK, USA

? Heneberg, P. (2011), Supposed steep increase in publications on cruciate ligament and other topics. *European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology*, **21** (6), 401-405.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Ort Sur Tra21, 401.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Ort%20Sur%20Tra21,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: An increasing number of national and international funding and statistical agencies utilize Web of Science (WOS) as a source of data influencing their decisions and analyses of research outcome. However, currently existing data sources for scientometric research, including WOS, are far from being perfect. Most of the imperfections are caused by uneven coverage, errors or changes in indexing policies, or mistaken or ineffective retrieval strategies employed by the users. Thus, it is important to be aware of the critical elements of scientometric evaluation, as inappropriately designed search procedures may lead to confusing or false-positive results. This paper presents the analysis of a series of previously published papers, which were affected by errors of omission and commission due to changes in WOS abstracting policies. When comparing WOS Topic search with WOS Title search, substantial differences arose. Number of papers published every year on cruciate ligament was shown to remain unchanged since early 1980s, when employing WOS Title search. Similarly, trends in number of citations on this topics remain unchanged through the long period of time, reflecting only increasing amount of citable papers available. The findings differ from those reported previously based on WOS Topic search, as improvement in the search protocol fully explained and rejected the previously reported steep increase in publications on cruciate ligament, air pollution, and oral lesions since 1991. The different outcomes compared to the other search protocols were caused by variations in WOS abstracting policies, such as exclusion of the address field, keywords, and exclusion or changes of the country codes or names. Despite the percentage of WOS records lacking these fields is decreasing in time, inclusion of such records hinders the ability to use the respective fields in any long-term searches using the WOS database. The results suggest that WOS Topic search is not the appropriate tool to search for time-dependent changes in publication productivity.

Keywords: Abstracting, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citations, Evaluation, Indexing, Informetrics, Outcomes, Papers, Policies, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Scientometrics, Statistical, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Pain

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Pain](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10903801)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2010\Eur J Pai14, 3.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Pai14,%203.pdf)

? Ferreira, M.L., Machado, G., Latimer, J., Maher, C., Ferreira, P.H. and Smeets, R.J. (2010), Factors defining care-seeking in low back pain: A meta-analysis of population based surveys. *European Journal of Pain*, **14** (7), 747.e1-747.e7.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Pai14, 747.e1.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Pai14,%20747.e1.pdf)

Abstract: Little is known about factors determining health care-seeking behavior in low back pain. While a number of studies have described general characteristics of health care utilization, only a few have aimed at appropriately assessing determinants of care-seeking in back pain, by comparing seekers and non-seekers. The objective of this systematic review was to identify determinants of health care-seeking in studies with well-defined groups of care-seekers and non-seekers with non-specific low back pain. A search was conducted in MEDLINE, AMED, Cinahl, Web of Science, PsycINFO, National Research Register, Cochrane Library and LILACS looking for population-based surveys of non-specific low back pain patients older than 18 years, published since 1966. To be included in the review, studies needed to report on characteristics of well-defined groups of care-seekers and non-seekers. Methodological quality was assessed using a criteria list based on sampling, response rate, data reproducibility, power calculation and external validity. Risk estimates were expressed as odd ratios (95% confidence intervals). When possible, meta-analyses were performed, using a random effects model. Eleven studies were included in the review. Pooled results show that women are slightly more likely to seek care for their back pain as are patients with a previous history of back pain. Pain intensity was only slightly associated with care-seeking, whereas patients with high levels of disability were nearly eight times more likely to seek care than patients with lower levels of disability. (C) 2009 European Federation of International Association for the Study of Pain Chapters. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Determinants, Exercise, General-Population, Health Care, Health Care-Seeking Behavior, Health Resources, History, Low Back Pain, Meta-Analysis, Model, Pain, People, Prevalence, Research, Review, Science, Spinal Manipulative Therapy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Utilization, Validity, Web of Science, Women

? van Bussel, C.M., Stronks, D.L. and Huygen, F.J.P.M. (2014), Complex regional pain syndrome type I of the knee: A systematic literature review. *European Journal of Pain*, **18** (6), 766-773.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Pai18, 766.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Pai18,%20766.pdf)

Abstract: In our Center for Pain Medicine, a group of patients reported to have symptoms possibly attributable to complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) of only the knee(s). Therefore, this study aimed to investigate whether the literature reports on patients with CRPS type I in the knee(s) alone and, if so, to summarize the reported diagnostics, aetiology and treatment strategies of CRPS of the knee(s). Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, PubMed and Web of Science were searched for articles focusing on a painful disorder of the knee, most likely CRPS type I. Screening on title and abstract was followed by full-text reading and searching of reference lists to determine the final set of relevant articles. Of the 513 articles identified, 31 met the inclusion criteria. These articles reported on a total of 368 patients diagnosed with CRPS of the knee(s) based on the diagnostic criteria used at the time of publication. Knee surgery, especially arthroscopic surgery, was the most common inciting event in developing CRPS of the knee(s). Various treatment strategies were applied with variable outcomes. In conclusion, the scientific literature does report cases of CRPS type I of only the knee(s). This applies when using the diagnostic criteria prevailing at the time of publication and, obviously for a smaller number of cases, also when using the current Budapest criteria set. Arthroscopic knee surgery is described multiple times as the inciting event. We recommend to include CRPS of the knee in future research on the aetiological mechanisms of and optimal treatment for CRPS.

Keywords: Aetiology, Algodystrophy, Articles, Complex Regional Pain Syndrome, Criteria, Crp, Developing, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Criteria, Diagnostics, Literature, Literature Review, Local-Anesthetics, Management, Mechanisms, Medicine, Medline, Outcomes, Pain, Patient, Patients, Publication, Pubmed, Reading, Reference, Reference Lists, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy, Regional, Research, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Screening, Surgery, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic, Therapy, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Falch, C., Vicente, D., Haberle, H., Kirschniak, A., Muller, S., Nissan, A. and Brucher, B.L.D.M. (2014), Treatment of acute abdominal pain in the emergency room: A systematic review of the literature. *European Journal of Pain*, **18** (7), 902-913.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Pai18, 902.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Pai18,%20902.pdf)

Abstract: Appropriate pain therapy prior to diagnosis in patients with acute abdominal pain remains controversial. Several recent studies have demonstrated that pain therapy does not negatively influence either the diagnosis or subsequent treatment of these patients; however, current practice patterns continue to favour withholding pain medication prior to diagnosis and surgical treatment decision. A systematic review of PubMed, Web-of-Science and The-Cochrane-Library from 1929 to 2011 was carried out using the key words of ‘acute’, ‘abdomen’, ‘pain’, ‘emergency’ as well as different pain drugs in use, revealed 84 papers. The results of the literature review were incorporated into six sections to describe management of acute abdominal pain: (1) Physiology of Pain; (2) Common Aetiologies of Abdominal Pain; (3) Pre-diagnostic Analgesia; (4) Pain Therapy for Acute Abdominal Pain; (5) Analgesia for Acute Abdominal Pain in Special Patient Populations; and (6) Ethical and Medico-legal Considerations in Current Analgesia Practices. A comprehensive algorithm for analgesia for acute abdominal pain in the general adult population was developed. A review of the literature of common aetiologies and management of acute abdominal pain in the general adult population and special patient populations seen in the emergency room revealed that intravenous administration of paracetamol, dipyrone or piritramide are currently the analgesics of choice in this clinical setting. Combinations of non-opioids and opioids should be administered in patients with moderate, severe or extreme pain, adjusting the treatment on the basis of repeated pain assessment, which improves overall pain management.

Keywords: Abdominal, Acute Abdomen, Acute Appendicitis, Administration, Adult, Algorithm, Analgesia, Analgesics, Assessment, Choice, Clinical, Clinical-Trial, Decision, Diagnosis, Drugs, Emergency, General, Influence, Intravenous, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Morphine Analgesia, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Opioids, Pain, Pain Management, Papers, Paracetamol, Patient, Patients, Population, Populations, Postoperative Pain, Practice, Practice Patterns, Prevention, Pubmed, Randomized-Trials, Recent, Review, Surgical Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Visual Analog Scale, Web Of Science, Withholding

? Lluch, E., Torres, R., Nijs, J. and Van Oosterwijck, J. (2014), Evidence for central sensitization in patients with osteoarthritis pain: A systematic literature review. *European Journal of Pain*, **18** (10), 1367-1375.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Pai18, 1367.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Pai18,%201367.pdf)

Abstract: Hyperexcitability of the central nervous system (CNS) has been suggested to play an important role in the chronic pain experienced by osteoarthritis (OA) patients. A systematic review following PRISMA guidelines was performed to evaluate the existing evidence from the literature related to the presence of central sensitization (CS) in patients with OA.Electronic databases PubMed and Web of Science were searched to identify relevant articles using pre-defined keywords regarding CS and OA. Full-text clinical reports addressing studies of CS in human adults with chronic complaints due to osteoarthritis were included and screened for methodological quality by two independent reviewers. From the 40 articles that were initially eligible for methodological quality assessment, 36 articles achieved sufficient scores and therefore were discussed. The majority of these studies were case-control studies and addressed OA of the knee joint. Different subjective and objective parameters considered manifestations of CS, which have been previously reported in other chronic pain conditions such as whiplash or rheumatoid arthritis, were established in subjects with OA pain. Overall results suggest that, although peripheral mechanisms are involved in OA pain, hypersensitivity of the CNS plays a significant role in a subgroup of subjects within this population. Although the majority of the literature provides evidence for the presence of CS in chronic OA pain, clinical identification and treatment of CS in OA is still in its infancy, and future studies with good methodological quality are necessary.

Keywords: Arthritis, Articles, Assessment, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Central Nervous System, Central Sensitization, Chronic, Chronic Pain, Chronic-Fatigue-Syndrome, Clinical, Cns, Community, Complaints, Databases, Evidence, From, Guidelines, Human, Hyperalgesia, Hypersensitivity, Identification, Infancy, Knee, Knee Osteoarthritis, Literature, Literature Review, Mechanisms, Nov, Older-Adults, Pain, Patients, Peripheral, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Population, Pubmed, Quality, Radiographic Severity, Review, Reviewers, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Role, Science, Sensitization, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Threshold, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Pediatric Surgery

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Pediatric Surgery](http://www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/toc/ejps/33750); [European Journal of Pediatric Surgery](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=0024ca4a-a6c5-4e14-8db1-404683209786%40sessionmgr113&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=G95)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Celayir, S., Sander, S., Ellicevik, M., Vural, A. and Celayir, A.C. (2008), The most commonly cited articles in Pediatric Surgical Journals. *European Journal of Pediatric Surgery*, **18** (3), 160-163.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Ped Sur18, 160.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Ped%20Sur18,%20160.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to investigate the characteristics of the most frequently cited articles published in 3 main journals dedicated to the field of pediatric surgery (journal of Pediatric Surgery, Pediatric Surgery International and European journal of Pediatric Surgery). Material and Methods: A search was initiated using the database (1985 - 2006) of the Science Citation Index of the Institute for Scientific Information. The total number of publications and their citation numbers were found and the most cited articles were investigated in detail. A total of 600 (200 from each journal) most cited articles were identified and chosen for further analysis. Results: The total number of citations in these 3 journals was 20271. The citations of the most cited articles ranged from 10 to 224. The articles were published between 1985 and 2003 and the mean number of citations/article was 33.78. Articles originated from 39 counties and 256 institutions. The leading countries were the United States (203 articles from 75 institutions), Germany (50 articles from 21 institutions), Japan (34 articles from 17 institutions), Switzerland (34 articles from 8 institutions), United Kingdom (32 articles from 19 institutions), and Canada (28 articles from 7 institutions). of the institutions with the highest number of cited articles, four institutions were from the USA followed by Switzerland with two institutions. The leading topics were the gastrointestinal system (n=239), respiratory system (n=94), urology (n=61) and oncology (n=56), and diaphragmatic hernia (n=41) was the most common special topic. There were 42 case reports (7%) and 75 experimental research articles (12.5%). Thirty-four authors from 14 countries and 30 institutions had articles in more than one journal. The most cited author was N. S. Adzick from the USA with 224 citations. Conclusion: In this study, we found that the journal of Pediatric Surgery predominated with the greatest number of cited articles. The most cited articles, authors and institutions originated from the USA and English-speaking countries. The gastrointestinal system, respiratory system, urology and oncology were the leading topics and diaphragmatic hernia was the most common special topic.

Keywords: 100 Citation-Classics, Analysis, Association, Bias, Citation, Citations, Impact Factor, Journal, Pediatric Surgery

? Liang, Z., Guo, J., Zhang, H., Yang, C., Pu, J., Mei, H., Zheng, L. and Tong, Q. (2011), Lymphatic sparing versus lymphatic non-sparing laparoscopic varicocelectomy in children and adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Pediatric Surgery*, **21** (3), 147-153.

Full Text: 2011\Eur J Ped Sur21, 147.pdf

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to explore the true efficacy and potential advantages of lymphatic sparing laparoscopic varicocelectomy (LSV) over lymphatic non-sparing laparoscopic varicocelectomy (LNSV) in children and adolescents. Methods: A search was made for studies published up until 31 August 2010 using the terms “lymphatic sparing varicocelectomy”, “laparoscopy”, “adolescent” and “children” in the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Ovid, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational clinical studies (OCSs) comparing LSV and LNSV were included. A systematic review and meta-analysis was performed using odds ratios (ORs) for dichotomous variables. Results: Out of 127 studies, 2 RCTs and 4 OCSs were eligible for inclusion, comprising 489 cases of LSV and 307 cases of LNSV. The hydrocele rates after LSV were significantly lower than after LNSV (OR = 0.19; 95 % confidence interval [CI] = 0.10 to 0.36; p < 0.00001). However, no signifi cant difference was observed between LSV and LNSV with regard to recurrence (OR = 0.65; 95 % CI = 0.32 - 1.33; p = 0.24) or catch-up growth (OR = 2.14; 95 % CI = 0.97-4.72; p = 0.06). Conclusion: LSV is valuable in reducing the incidence of postoperative hydrocele, with similar recurrence and catch-up growth rates as LNSV. A series of RCTs are warranted to explore the efficacy of LSV in the management of varicocele in children and adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Children, Cochrane, Databases, Dye, Efficacy, Hydrocele, Isosulphan Blue, Laparoscopy, Ligation, Lymphatic Sparing Varicocelectomy, Management, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microsurgical Repair, Outcomes, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recurrence, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Vessels, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Pediatrics

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Pediatrics](http://www.springerlink.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/content/100415/), [European Journal of Pediatrics](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=0fa8eaae-e81c-4628-98a1-cefe03e53c18%40sessionmgr114&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=CR1)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Pediatr.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Pediatr

ISSN: 0340-6199

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Pediatrics: Impact Factor 1.220, 25/69 (2001)

? Tan, B., Zhang, F., Zhang, X., Huang, Y.L., Gao, Y.S., Liu, X., Li, Y.L. and Qiu, J.F. (2014), Risk factors for ventilator-associated pneumonia in the neonatal intensive care unit: A meta-analysis of observational studies. *European Journal of Pediatrics*, **173** (4), 427-434.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Ped173, 427.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Ped173,%20427.pdf)

Abstract: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a common and serious problem among mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care units (ICU), especially for the newborn. However, limited literatures have been reviewed to synthesize the finding of previous papers to investigate the risk factors for VAP although it has been a serious complication of mechanical ventilation (MV) with a high morbidity and mortality in the newborn. We performed this meta-analysis to extend previous knowledge for developing VAP prevention strategies by identifying the potential risk factors related to VAP in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). The relevant literatures published up to July 2013 were searched in the databases of PubMed, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Embase, and Web of Science. Three reviewers screened those literatures and extracted data according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria independently. A total of eight studies including 370 cases and 1,071 controls were identified. Ten risk factors were found to be related to neonatal VAP which were listed as follows in order by odds ratios (ORs): length of stay in NICU (OR 23.45), reintubation (OR 9.18), enteral feeding (OR 5.59), mechanical ventilation (OR 4.04), transfusion (OR 3.32), low birth weight (OR 3.16), premature infants (OR 2.66), parenteral nutrition (OR 2.30), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (OR 2.21), and tracheal intubation (OR 1.12). Conclusion: We identified ten variables as independent risk factors for the development of VAP: length of stay in NICU, reintubation, enteral feeding, mechanical ventilation, transfusion, low birth weight, premature infants, parenteral nutrition, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, and tracheal intubation. Due to several limitations in the present study, further large and well-designed studies are needed to confirm the conclusion.

Keywords: Birth, Birth Weight, Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia, Care, Complication, Criteria, Data, Databases, Developing, Development, Dysplasia, Enteral, Feeding, Icu, Independent Risk Factors, Infants, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intensive Care Units, Intubation, Knowledge, Length, Length of Stay, Low Birth Weight, Mechanical Ventilation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Neonatal, Neonatal Intensive Care, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Newborn, Nicu, Nosocomial Infections, Nutrition, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Papers, Parenteral Nutrition, Patients, Pneumonia, Potential, Premature, Premature Infants, Prevention, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Surveillance, Transfusion, Ventilation, Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Personality

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Personality

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Allik, J. (2013), Personality psychology in the first decade of the new millennium: A bibliometric portrait. *European Journal of Personality*, **27** (1), 5-14.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Per27, 5.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Per27,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Nine principal personality psychology journalsJournal of Personality and Social Psychology (JPSP), Journal of Personality (JP), Journal of Research in Personality (JRP), European Journal of Personality (EJP), Personality and Individual Differences (PAID), Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin (PSPB), Personality and Social Psychology Review (PSPR), Journal of Personality Assessment (JPA), and Journal of Personality Disorders (JPD)have published 8510 research papers from 2001 to 2010. These papers have been cited 149?108 times (September 2011) by papers published in journals indexed in the Web of Science. Although personality psychologists from the US published the largest number of papers (4924, 57.9%) and had the largest number of citations (101?875, 68.3%), their relative contribution to personality literature has slightly diminished during the first decade of the new millennium. Unlike other countries, personality psychologists residing in the US demonstrated a strong country self-citation bias: They were about 14% more likely to cite papers which were written by their compatriots rather than non-US authors in three leading journals JPSP, PSPB, and PSPR. The intensity and pattern of citations indicate that personality psychology indeed occupies one of the core positions at the heart of psychological knowledge. Copyright (C) 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Big-5 Personality, Citation Rates, Citations, Country, Country Performance, Country Self-Citation Bias, Cultures, First, Heart, Highly Cited Papers, Impact, Impulsive Behavior, Individual-Differences, Journal, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Metaanalysis, Papers, Pattern, Personality, Personality Psychology, Psychology, Research, Review, Science, Self-Citation, Sex-Differences, Trait Emotional Intelligence, US, Validation, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Franchignoni, F., Lasa, S.M., Ozcakar, L. and Ottonello, M. (2011), Bibliometric indicators: A snapshot of the scientific productivity of leading European PRM researchers. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **47** (3), 455-462.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Phy Reh Med47, 455.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Phy%20Reh%20Med47,%20455.pdf)

Abstract: Aim. The aim of this paper was to explore the validity and practical usefulness of a set of bibliometric indicators with a focus on the scientific production of influential European researchers in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (PRM). Methods. We randomly selected 24 European PRM specialists from the list of invited lecturers or chairpersons at the 17(th) ESPRM Congress in 2010. Using the time window 1996-2010, we recorded the number of papers published, total number of citations, and h-Index from Web of Science (WoS) and Publish or Perish (PoP) databases. We also noted the journals in which the papers were published. Ranking the 24 authors into two groups according to higher vs. lower research productivity, we compared the frequency of Editorial Board membership of at least one of the 5 most influential journals in PRM. Results. Median values (WoS, PoP) for papers, citations, and h-Index were respectively: (31, 46); (171, 317); and (6.5, 8.5). High correlations were found among different indicators, and also between the same indicators calculated in the two different databases. However, the Bland-Altman plot indicated that the two databases could not be considered interchangeable. Twelve PRM specialists were Editorial Board members: 11 of them were in the first 10 ranking positions for at least one of the 6 indicators analysed. Conclusion. There is need to better understand the characteristics of bibliometric indicators and we retain that the information they provide is insufficiently valid to justify their use as the sole objective criterion for career assessment.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citations, Databases, Frequency, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Information, Journals, Methods, Output, Papers, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, Productivity, Publications, Publish or Perish, Ranking, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation-Medicine, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Researchers, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Scopus, Validity, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, WOS

? Negrini, S. (2012), Steady growth seen for research in physical and rehabilitation medicine: Where our specialty is now and where we are going. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **48** (4), 543-548.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Phy Reh Med48, 543.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Phy%20Reh%20Med48,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: Background. The aim of this article is to focus some numbers of research in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (PRM): from a better understanding of these data new insights can be gained about where we are and where we are going. Methods. We performed a bibliometric search in May 2012 using the MEDLINE MeSH term “Rehabilitation”, whose definition is: “Restoration of human functions to the maximum degree possible in a person, or persons suffering from disease or injury”. We used the instruments of the research engine GoPubMed (R) as an independent search device. Results. The number of papers published in PRM every year has risen steadily in PubMed. This is even more true for rehabilitation, where the rise has been more rapid (114% more than PubMed growth). This increase in research interest in the last ten years is more marked in some countries, mainly in the Mediterranean area (e.g. Italy +207%), than in others. In the top ten countries in Pubmed, the Australasian area is publishing relatively less in PRM than in general. Specifically, Europe takes a leading role mainly owing to the high rank of the northern countries. Discussion. These results clearly show a steady increase of research in PRM. Some reasons include the relatively recent development of specific measurement tools and research methodologies, as well as that of the general reference framework for our specialty (ICF). One consequence is the increasing number of journals and their Impact Factor (from a maximum below 2 in 2000, to around 4 now). Conclusion. The PRM growth parallels the evolution of the Western countries (aging and burden of chronic diseases). Somehow, our specialty is relatively gaining power and resources when compared to others. Consequently, The PRM is attracting also physicians from other specialities. Only by properly accommodating this growth, we will we be able to harness,the surging forces we have already encountered and will presumably continue to face in the years ahead.

Keywords: Aging, Bibliometric, Burden, Chronic, Data, Development, Disease, Diseases, Engine, Europe, Evolution, Framework, Functions, General, Growth, Human, ICF, Impact, Impact Factor, Italy, Journals, Measurement, Medicine, Mediterranean, MEDLINE, Methodologies, Papers, Person, Physicians, Power, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, R, Rank, Recent, Reference, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Methodologies, Resources, Role, Specialities, Specialty, Suffering, Term, Understanding, White-Book

? Özçakar, L., Franchignoni, F., Kara, M. and Lasa, S.M. (2012), Choosing a scholarly journal during manuscript submission: The way how it rings true for physiatrists. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **48** (4), 643-647.

Full Text: [2012\Eur J Phy Reh Med48, 643.pdf](2012/Eur%20J%20Phy%20Reh%20Med48,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Research and publications are increasing in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (PRM). Hence, there appears to be a multifaceted and challenging turnover in our scientific niche involving authors, editors, publishers and readers in a complex interplay. Aim. To explore the manuscript submission process from the side of the authors, and to better understand their perceptions and preferences. Design. A survey study. Setting. E-mail and personal contact. Population. European researchers working in the field of PRM. Methods. A questionnaire was specifically prepared for this study. The first part included questions regarding personal and scientific background; in the second part the attendants rated 20 items (with respect to several journal characteristics) on a 4-point semantic differential scale; and the third part contained two open ended questions regarding additional factors that the authors considered during submission. Results. Area of interest (mission and contents) of the journal within the “Rehabilitation” category, absolute impact factor of the journal, match between perceived “quality” of their study and journal impact factor were considered to be the three most important factors by the authors. Conclusion. In a scientific environment where the numbers of research and publication outlets alike are growing, it is important to understand how authors choose where to publish their papers. Clinical rehabilitation impact. We believe that editors, and publishers as well, would take into account our findings to best meet the needs of all actors in the competitive marketplace of scholarly publishing in PRM.

Keywords: Authors, Authors Want, Bibliometric Indicators, Characteristics, Communication, Competitive, Environment, Field, First, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Medicine, Needs, Niche, Open, Papers, Perceptions, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Questionnaire, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation-Medicine, Research, Researchers, Scale, Survey

? Valentin-Gudiol, M., Bagur-Calafat, C., Girabent-Farrés, M., Hadders-Algra, M., Mattern-Baxter, K. and Angulo-Barroso, R. (2013), Treadmill interventions with partial body weight support in children under six years of age at risk of neuromotor delay: A report of a Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **49** (1), 67-91.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Phy Reh Med49, 67.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Phy%20Reh%20Med49,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Delayed motor development may occur in children with Down syndrome, cerebral palsy or children born preterm, which in turn may limit the child’s opportunities to explore the environment. Neurophysiologic and early intervention literature suggests that task-specific training facilitates motor development. Treadmill intervention is a good example of locomotor task-specific training. Aim. The aim of this paper was to assess the effectiveness of treadmill intervention on locomotor motor development in pre-ambulatory infants and children under six years of age who are at risk for neuromotor delay. Design. A Cochrane systematic review with meta-analysis. Methods. We employed a comprehensive search strategy. We included randomised, quasi-randomised and controlled clinical trials that evaluated the effect of treadmill intervention in children up to six years of age with delays in gait development or the attainment of independent walking or who were at risk of neuromotor delay. We searched CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Science Citation Index, PEDro, CPCI-S and LILACS; and also ICTRP, ClinicalTrials.gov, mRCT and Center Watch. Four authors independently extracted the data using standardized forms. Results. We included five studies, which reported on treadmill intervention in 139 children. of the 139 children, 73 were allocated to treadmill intervention groups. The studies varied in the type of population studied, the type of comparison, the time of evaluation and the parameters assessed. Due to the diversity of the studies, we were only able to use data from three studies in meta-analyses and these were limited to two outcomes: age of onset of independent walking and gross motor function. Evidence suggested that treadmill intervention could lead to earlier onset of independent walking when compared to no treadmill intervention (effect estimate -1.47; 95% CI: -2.97, 0.03), though these trials studied two different populations: Down syndrome and children at risk of neuromotor disabilities. Children with Down syndrome seemed to benefit while it was not clear if this was the case for children at high risk of neuromotor disabilities. Two other studies, both in children with Down syndrome, compared different types of treadmill intervention (high versus low intensity training). Both were inconclusive regarding the impact of these different protocols on the age at which children started to walk. There is insufficient evidence to determine whether treadmill intervention improves gross motor function (effect estimate 0.88; 95% CI: -4.54, 6.30). Conclusion. The current review provided only limited evidence of the efficacy of treadmill intervention in children up to six years of age. Few studies have assessed treadmill interventions in young children using an appropriate control group. The available evidence indicates that treadmill intervention may accelerate the development of independent walking in children with Down syndrome. Further research is needed to confirm this and should also address whether intensive treadmill intervention can accelerate walking onset in young children with cerebral palsy and high risk infants, and whether treadmill intervention has a general effect on gross motor development in the various subgroups of young children at risk for developmental delay.

Keywords: Age, Authors, Body Weight, Brain-Injury, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Cerebral-Palsy, Child, Children, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cognitive-Development, Comparison, Control, Data, Development, Developmental Delay, Developmental Outcomes, Diversity, Down-Syndrome, Early Intervention, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Environment, Evaluation, Evidence, Exercise Therapy, Forms, Function, Gait, General, Groups, Impact, Infant, Infants, Intervention, Interventions, Lead, Literature, Locomotor, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Motor Function, Neural Plasticity, Onset, Outcomes, Physical Therapy Modalities, Population, Populations, Postural Control, Preterm, Protocols, Psychomotor Disorders, Psycinfo, Randomised, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategy, Strategy, Support, Syndrome, Systematic Review, Training, Walking

? Franchignoni, F., Ozcakar, L., Michail, X., Vanderstraeten, G., Christodoulou, N. and Frischknecht, R. (2013), Publishing in physical and rehabilitation medicine. An update on the European point of view. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **49** (5), 711-714

Full Text: 2013\Eur J Phy Reh Med49, 711.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Medicine, National Journals, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, Publishing, Rehabilitation

? Negrini, S., Boccardi, S., Di Benedetto, P., Giustini, A. and Saraceni, V.M. (2014), 1965-2014: Fifty years of science in PRM in the European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (formerly Europa Medicophysica). *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **50** (1), 1-7

Full Text: 2014\Eur J Phy Reh Med50, 1.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Cultural Bridge, Impact Factor, Journal, Medicine, National Journals, Pain Management., Paper, Physical And Rehabilitation Medicine, Physicians., Professional Practice Committee, Rehabilitation, Science, Specialty, Systematic Reviews

? Negrini, S. (2014), From our 50 years of history to the present, and projects for the future of the journal. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **50** (5), 471-477

Full Text: 2014\Eur J Phy Reh Med50, 471.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, History, Impact Factor, Journal, Pain Management, Paper, PRM, Professional Practice Committee, Rehabilitation-Medicine Physicians, Section, Specialty, Spinal-Cord-Injury

? Jawahar, R., Oh, U., Yang, S. and Lapane, K.L. (2014), Alternative approach: A systematic review of non-pharmacological non-spastic and non-trigeminal pain management in multiple sclerosis. *European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, **50** (5), 567-577.

Full Text: 2014\Eur J Phy Reh Med50, 567.pdf

Abstract: The aim of this paper was to evaluate non-pharmacological strategies for the reduction of non-spastic and non-trigeminal pain in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) by conducting a systematic review. Experimental studies published after 1965 were chosen for review by searching electronic databases (e.g. Pub Med, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Science Citation Index Expanded, Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science, and clinicaltrials.gov) and bibliographies/citations of previously published reviews. Studies were included if all participants were adults clinically diagnosed with MS, study sample was not restricted to participants with spasticity or trigeminal neuralgia, and participant-reported pain was a primary or secondary outcome measured with a previously validated tool. Records were screened and methodological qualities of included studies were assessed independently by two reviewers under the supervision of another reviewer. Pain scores were recorded as mean differences between or within groups weighted by the inverse of the pooled standard deviation (Cohen’s d). A total of 13 studies which met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were identified for review; interventions included education, electrical stimulation, and physical therapies. Meta-analyses were not performed due to few trials identified per treatment within these classes. Pain relief was reported compared to placebo for two trials in transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) with effect sizes of -3.37 and -3.32, respectively. Inconclusive pain relief was reported for other education and physical therapies. TENS may be effective in reducing central neuropathic pain in MS. More trials with rigorous design and reporting are needed to determine effective treatments for specific pain types presenting in people living with MS.

Keywords: Approach, Citation, Conference, Criteria, Databases, Design, Diagnostic-Criteria, Education, Effect Size, Electrical Nerve-Stimulation, Electrical Stimulation, Energy-Conservation Course, Groups, Health, Interventions, Literature, Living, Low-Back-Pain, Management, Meta-Analyses, Ms, Multiple Sclerosis, Neuropathic, Neuropathic Pain, Nursing, Outcome, Pain, Pain Management, Pain Relief, Patients, Physical, Placebo, Primary, Proceedings, Pub Med, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Rehabilitation, Reporting, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Spasticity, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutics, Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation, Treatment

# Title: European Journal of Preventive Cardiology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Preventive Cardiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sofi, F., Cesari, F., Casini, A., Macchi, C., Abbate, R. and Gensini, G.F. (2014), Insomnia and risk of cardiovascular disease: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*, **21** (1), 57-64.

Full Text: 2014\Eur J Pre Car21, 57.pdf

Abstract: Objective:Increasing evidence suggests an association between insomnia and cardiovascular disease. We performed a systematic review with meta-analysis of all the available prospective studies that investigated the association between insomnia and risk of developing and/or dying from cardiovascular disease. Design:Systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. Methods:We conducted an electronic literature search through MedLine, Embase, Google Scholar, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library and bibliographies of retrieved articles up to December 2011. Studies were included if they were prospective, had assessment of insomnia or sleep complaints at baseline, evaluated subjects free of cardiovascular disease at baseline and measured the association between insomnia and risk of developing and/or dying from cardiovascular disease. Results:After the review process 13 prospective studies were included in the final analysis. These studies included 122,501 subjects followed for a time ranging from three to 20 years. A total of 6332 cardiovascular events occurred during the follow-up. Insomnia was assessed through questionnaire and defined as either difficulty of initiating or maintaining sleep or presence of restless, disturbed nights. The cumulative analysis for all the studies under a random-effects model showed that insomnia determined an increased risk (+45%) of developing or dying from cardiovascular disease during the follow-up (relative risk 1.45, 95% confidence interval 1.29-1.62; p<0.00001), with no evidence of heterogeneity across the studies (I-2: 19%; p=0.14). Conclusion:Insomnia is associated with an increased risk of developing and/or dying from cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Assessment, Association, Bibliographies, Cardiology, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cities, City, Cohort, Complaints, Confidence, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Cumulative, Developing, Disease, Dying, England, Events, Evidence, Follow-Up, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Insomnia, Interval, Italy, Literature, Literature Search, London, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Population, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publications, Quality, Questionnaire, Random Effects Model, Relative Risk, Review, Review Process, Risk, Road, Science, Sleep, Sleep Complaints, Sleep Duration, Systematic Review, Web of Science

# Title: European Journal of Psychotraumatology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Psychotraumatology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fodor, K.E., Unterhitzenberger, J., Chou, C.Y., Kartal, D., Leistner, S., Milosavljevic, M., Nocon, A., Soler, L., White, J., Yoo, S. and Alisic, E. (2014), Is traumatic stress research global? A bibliometric analysis. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, **5**, Article Number: 23269.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Psy5, 23269.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Psy5,%2023269.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The representation of low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) in traumatic stress research is important to establish a global evidence base, build research capacity, and reduce the burden of unmet mental health needs around the world. Reviews of the traumatic stress literature up to 2002 showed trends toward globalization although LMIC were only marginally represented compared to high-income countries (HIC). Objective: To examine the global nature of current traumatic stress research. In particular, we were interested in the extent to which traumatic stress research is: (1) conducted in LMIC, (2) conducted by LMIC researchers, and (3) accessible to them. Method: Using the databases PubMed, PsychInfo, and PILOTS, we systematically searched for peer-reviewed articles on traumatic stress published in any language in the year 2012. Out of the 3,123 unique papers identified, we coded a random sample (N = 1,000) for study, author, article, and journal characteristics. Results: Although our sample involved research in 56 different countries, most papers (87%) involved research in HIC, with 51% of all papers describing studies in the United States. In 88% of the papers, the author team was affiliated with HIC only. Less than 5% of all author teams involved collaborations between HIC and LMIC researchers. Moreover, 45% of the articles on LMIC studies published by a HIC corresponding author did not involve any LMIC co-authors. LMIC researchers appeared to publish empirical studies in lower impact journals. of the 1,000 articles in our sample, 32% were open access and 10% were made available via different means; over half of the papers were not accessible without subscription. Conclusions: Traumatic stress research is increasingly global but still strongly dominated by HIC. Important opportunities to build capacity in LMIC appear to be missed. Implications toward more international traumatic stress research are discussed.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Burden, Capacity, Capacity Building, Characteristics, Co-Authors, Collaborations, Countries, Databases, Empirical Studies, Events, Evidence, Global, Global Mental Health, Globalization, Health, Impact, International, Journal, Journals, Language, Literature, Low- And Middle-Income Countries, Mental Health, Mental-Disorders, N, Needs, Open, Open Access, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Prevalence, Pubmed, Random Sample, Representation, Research, Results, Stress, Systematic Review, Traumatic, Traumatic Stress, Traumatic Stress Research, Trends, United States, World

# Title: European Journal of Public Health

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Public Health](http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. J. Public Health

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur J Public Health

ISSN: 1101-1262

Issues/Year: 4

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 1.481, 59/98 (2006)

? Delnoij, D.M.J. and Groenewegen, P.P. (2007), Health services and systems research in Europe: Overview of the literature 1995-2005. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (1), 10-13.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 10.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%2010.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Our objective, within the collaborative study SPHERE (Strengthening Public Health Research in Europe) is to give an overview of health services and health systems research in Europe, based on a search of the literature in PUBMED and Embase. Method: The method used in this study consisted of: W A bibliometric analysis, and (ii) Classification of health services and systems research according to pre-defined criteria for a sample of 500 publications in the PUBMED search. Results: Health services research is particularly strong in the Nordic countries. The number of publications on health services research has increased steadily between 1996 and 2004, 60% of the references found had a keyword related to ‘patient’. More than one-third of the references had a keyword related to ‘hospital’. The keyword ‘general practitioner’ occurred in 16% of the cases. The emphasis on this keyword was higher in those countries where the GP traditionally holds a strong position, but also in the new member states, Estonia and Slovenia. of a smaller sample classified in depth; 57% addressed problems of efficiency and quality improvement; 27% focused on the organization of health care, cohesion and arrangement of supply according to needs and demands; only 10% addressed problems of inequalities and distribution of services. Conclusions: Health services research is a growing domain of research. As an applied discipline, health services research can be expected to closely follow political agendas. The majority of studies focus on improving the efficiency and quality of the system. Only 10% of the studies address inequalities in health utilization.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Europe, Health Services Research, Hospital, Literature, Literature Review, Public Health Research, Publications, PUBMED, Quality

? Tarkowski, S.M. (2007), Environmental health research in Europe: Bibliometric analysis. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (1), 14-18.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 14.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: Background: This article describes a bibliometric review of the environmental health research literature in Europe for a period of 10 years. The work, within the study SPHERE (Strengthening Public Health Research in Europe) aimed to provide an overview of the extent of published environmental health research in Europe and to assess recent output in this research field and future research direction. Methods: MEDLINE was used via the PUBMED online service of the US National Library of Medicine. Only original, peer-reviewed research journal articles were retrieved, which were published from mid-1995 to mid-2005 and by authors from the 28 (then) countries in Europe of the European Economic Area plus Switzerland. Results: In the PUBMED database, 6329 references were located and were allocated to 11 pre-defined topic areas and 31 subtopic areas. The largest number of articles was in the topic area of work environment and health (2339) followed by environmental exposures (1314) and environmental illnesses (952) and these were the primary foci of 73% of the published articles. There were marked differences between countries in the number of published articles. Ten countries contributed 81% of all publications. It is apparent that economic factors have a major role for research outputs of countries in environmental health. Conclusions: Major advances have been made during recent years in the understanding of associations between health and environment, and of biological, environmental and social mechanisms involved in this association. More emphasis should be placed on investigations of complex environmental health problems such as complex exposures to different pollutants at different levels and their combined health impact in different populations.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Environment, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Research, Europe, European Economic Area, Journal Articles, Literature, Publications, PUBMED, US

? Durando, P., Sticchi, L., Sasso, L. and Gasparini, R. (2007), Public health research literature on infectious diseases: Coverage and gaps in Europe. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (1), 19-23.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 19.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In this study, bibliometric methods were used to investigate prevention and control of infectious diseases (IDs). The aim was to gain an overall view of published research on IDs in Europe as part of the collaborative study SPHERE (Strengthening Public Health Research in Europe). Methods: A framework for research on lDs and public health was developed with definitions, keywords, inclusion and exclusion criteria. A detailed web search strategy based on the framework was designed, piloted and refined. The PUBMED electronic database was searched for ‘infectious diseases’ as a whole, and for several subtopic areas, across July 1995 and June 2005. Numbers of publications by year, country, population and Gross Domestic Product were calculated. Results: Nearly 21000 publications on the main topic and sub-topics were found, with a progressive increase particularly since 2000. There was a marked heterogeneity between countries. France, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, UK and Belgium were the most prolific, and Eastern European countries less so. ‘Vaccine-preventable diseases’, ‘sexually transmitted diseases’, ‘Drug-resistant infections’, ‘Insect-arthropod-related diseases’ and ‘Childhood diseases’ were the main fields of scientific production. Research on ‘Epidemiology and Surveillance’ appeared, in general, to be better represented than research on ‘Prevention and Control’. Discussion: This is the first time such a broad approach has been used to describe public health research on IDs across Europe. A priority should be cooperation between European states where there is little or no, scientific production. Bibliometrics has limitations, but is of value to indicate a general pattern.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Children, Europe, Inequalities, Infectious Diseases, Italy, Literature, Public Health, Public Health Research, Publications, PUBMED, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Spain, Vaccine

? Clarke, A., Gatineau, M., Thorogood, M. and Wyn-Roberts, N. (2007), Health promotion research literature in Europe 1995-2005. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (1), 24-28.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 24.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%2024.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To undertake an overview of health promotion research in the EEA to inform the collaborative study-SPHERE (Strengthening Public Health Research in Europe). Methods: A ‘filter’ (search strategy) was used to search MEDLINE and Embase for a 10-year period from 1995 to 2005. A 32% (6000) sample of the filter output was assessed for proportion constituting health promotion. Output was analysed by country, population, gross domestic product (GDP) and health need (disability-adjusted life years, DALYs). Disease prevention (screening and immunization) and health improvement papers were separately identified. The latter were classified by methodology, level of intervention and topic area. Results: 18862 papers were identified. One-third was identified as health promotion (2206/6000, 36.7%) equivalent to 6935 (CI 6651-7230). Production varied: Nordic countries were highest producers per million population; the UK the largest net producer. There was a weak relationship between health promotion publication and population size (r(2)=0.38); a weak inverse relationship with relative health (DALYs per million population) (r(2)=0.07) and a slightly stronger relationship with GDP (r(2)=0.45). Twenty-eight percent (626/2206) of the papers identified were disease prevention (screening and immunization). The largest topic areas of the remainder (1580) were diet and exercise, smoking and tobacco, and cardiovascular disease reduction. Accidents and violence, alcohol and mental health each accounted for <5% of total output. Intervention studies were a minority; with less aimed at the regional/national or policy or legal and fiscal levels. Conclusion: Health promotion research production varies across Europe. Research commissioning should stress interventional and policy level research.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Europe, Health Promotion, Literature, Literature Review, Mental Health, Public Health Research, Smoking

Notes: TTopic

? Clarke, A., Gatineau, M., Grimaud, O., Royer-Devaux, S., Wyn-Roberts, N., Le Bis, I. and Lewison, G. (2007), A bibliometric overview of public health research in Europe. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (1), 43-49.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 43.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Our aim, within the collaborative study SPHERE (Strengthening Public Health Research in Europe), was to produce a bibliometric overview of public health research literature for Europe. Methods: A search strategy (‘filter’) was designed to interrogate the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) databases for research articles published between 01/01/1995 and 31/12/2004 in any language. We analysed output for country by population, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), burden of disease using DALYs, and language. Results: Overlap between the two databases SCI and SSCI was 35%. 210433 publications were identified after duplicates were removed, a world total of about 20 000 per year. Approximately 7000 papers per year were produced in Europe and 9400 by the USA. Thirteen of 28 individual European countries produced more than 100 public health papers per year. Publications per capita were highest in northern European countries. In multiple regression analyses, GDP was a modest predictor (r(2)=0.53, P<0.02) of publications for European countries, while population size and disability adjusted life years were not significantly related. Smaller countries and lower producers of public health research were more likely to collaborate with other countries. of the publications, 3.5% were published in a non-English language, with German the most common. Conclusion: There is marked variation in public health publication by country in Europe. Eastern,and southern European countries appear to under-invest in public health research compared with northern European countries and compared to relative health need.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Europe, Literature, Literature Review, Public Health, Public Health Research, Publications, Science Citation Index

? Damiani, G., Sommella, L., Pinnarelli, L., Scopelliti, L. and Ricciardi, W. (2007), The ongoing tendencies in the field of patient safety and risk management techniques: A world-wide bibliometric research from 1990 up to the present. *European Journal of Public Health*, **17** (S2), 197-198

Full Text: [2007\Eur Pub Hea17, 197.pdf](2007\Eur%20Pub%20Hea17,%20197.pdf)

Keywords: Research

# Title: European Journal of Radiology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Radiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0720048X)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Miguel-Dasit, A., Marti-Bonmati, L. and Sanfeliu, P. (2008), Bibliometric analysis of the Spanish MR radiological production (2001-2007). *European Journal of Radiology*, **67** (3), 384-391.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Rad67, 384.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Rad67,%20384.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the number and characteristics of papers on MR imaging written by radiologists in Spain and published in 2001-2007 MEDLINE-indexed journals, including a comparison with the MR research output from German radiological departments. Materials and methods: Specific search profiles were devised to retrieve items from the MEDLINE database. Relationship with the topic and major thematic areas of the articles, publication year, journal, language of publication, and mean impact factors were analyzed. Spanish and the German institutions with the highest MR productivity were identified. Also, the number of articles from Spain and Germany published in their respective official journals (Radiologia and ROFO) was recorded. Results: There were 332 Spanish articles published in 101 different journals. The higher number of papers was published in Spanish radiology and non-radiology journals (n = 105, 32%, mean IF: 0.191). The journal with the higher number of articles was Radiologia (n = 51, 15%). “Neuroradiology” was the most frequent topic (n = 139, 42%). The Spanish productivity on MR imaging was yearly stable (p = 0.67), with the higher percentage of papers (17%) published in 2006. The topic with the higher IF was “neuroradiology” (IF: 2.317). There were no yearly variations for the three major thematic areas (“Neuro imaging”: p = 0.64; “Body imaging”: p = 0.91; and “Non-clinical miscellanea”: p = 0.46). The highest number of MR publications was found in two Spanish institutions (Dr. Peset University Hospital and Vall d’Hebron Hospital) (both, n = 28, 8%). In comparison, there were 1681 articles on MR imaging from Germany, having the two most productive institutions more than 150 papers in this period (University Hospital Essen and Eberhard-Karls University of Tubingen). The adjusted number of articles per million populations was 20.4 for Germany and 8.1 for Spain. A total of 395 (23%) articles originating from Germany were published in the official German radiological journal ROFO. The percentage of articles originating from Spain and Germany published in their respective official journals was statistically different. Discussion: Spanish radiologists published approximately two-third of their MR articles in several non-Spanish journals, while the official Spanish radiological journal Radiologia leads the ranking of Spanish journals. Spanish radiologists are mainly active in the “neuroradiology” topic. The Spanish healthcare sector is the most active. German institutions published more in their official journal ROFO. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Database, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Journals, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MEDLINE, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Radiology and Radiologists, Research, Research Output, Scientific Journals, Spain, University Hospital

# Title: European Journal of Social Psychology

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Social Psychology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/1823/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Meertens, R.W., Nederhof, A.J. and Wilke, H.A.M. (1992), Social Psychological-Research in the Netherlands, 1980-1988. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, **22** (1), 93-100.

Full Text: [1992\Eur J Soc Psy22, 93.pdf](1992\Eur%20J%20Soc%20Psy22,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: This paper contains an investigation about research of Dutch social psychologists. Based on reported publications two types of analyses were performed. The reported publications were categorized by means of a topic-inventory proposed by Fisch and Daniel (1982), which enabled us to compare Dutch trends with developments in Europe and the U.S.A. Moreover, by means of bibliometric analyses publications of Dutch social psychologists were related to data obtained by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Several trends were observed and discussed.

Keywords: Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Data, Dutch, Europe, Institute for Scientific Information, Investigation, ISI, Publications, Research, Social, The Netherlands, Trends

? Vanleeuwen, T. (2013), Publication trends in social psychology journals: A long-term bibliometric analysis. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, **43** (1), 9-11.

Full Text: [2013\Eur J Soc Psy43, 9.pdf](2013/Eur%20J%20Soc%20Psy43,%209.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Journals, Long Term, Long-Term, Psychology, Psychology Journals, Publication, Social, Trends

# Title: European Journal of Social Sciences

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Social Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1450-2267

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sheeba Jebaseeli Jasmine, D. and Nithyanandam, K. (2011), Growth of earthquake research during 1998 – 2007: A bibliometric study. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, **26** (4), 582-589.

Full Text: [2011\Eur J Soi Sci26, 582.pdf](2011\Eur%20J%20Soi%20Sci26,%20582.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the quantum of earthquake research carried out during the decade 1998 to 2007. The resources that were included in the Web of Science pertaining to earthquake have been considered for this study. The aim of the study was to find out the most productive country; author; institution apart from analyzing the geographical and linguistic distribution and preferred type of publication. The findings show that English is the most preferred language of publication and USA has published the highest number of documents in earthquake research. US Geological Survey tops the institution wise earthquake research productivity. Article seems to be preferred type of document to disseminate the research results during this period. Bulletin of Seismology Society of America is the most productive source that has published the research activities and reports.

Keywords: Earthquake, Seismicity, Research Output, Bibliometrics, Research Productivity

# Title: European Journal of Sport Science

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Sport Science](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t714592354)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tsigilis, N., Grouios, G., Tsorbatzoudis, H. and Koidou, I. (2010), Impact factors of the sport sciences journals: Current trends, relative positions, and temporal stability. *European Journal of Sport Science*, **10** (2), 81-90.

Full Text: [2010\Eur J Spo Sci10, 81.pdf](2010\Eur%20J%20Spo%20Sci10,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: The impact factor is a bibliometric index that reflects the frequency with which the oaverage articleo of a scientific journal has been cited in subsequent publications. The purpose of the present study was to examine the current trends of the impact factor of the sport sciences journals, its relative position in relation to journals belonging to other scientific fields, and its temporal stability. Scientific journals’ impact factors classified under the “Sport Sciences” subject category of the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) database from 2000 to 2006 were included in the present study. Results showed that during that period of time, 78 journals appeared in the oSport Scienceso subject category. The mean impact factor rose from 0.851 (median=0.747) in 2000 to 1.178 (median=1.155) in 2006, following a linear trend or even a quadratic trend. The overall mean impact factor of the “Sport Sciences” category was 0.954 (median=0.876). In relation to the other 172 subject categories of the Science Edition of the JCR, oSport Scienceso was placed slightly below the middle for the year 2006. Finally, intra-class correlation coefficients (0.850) suggested that oSport Scienceso journals’ impact factors remained relative stable during the seven years examined.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Index, Citation, Citation Analysis, Database, Evaluating Research, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Medical Journals, Psychology, Publications, Research Output, Research Performance, Science, Scientific Journal, Scientific Journals, Times, Tool, Trends

# Title: European Journal of Surgical Oncology

Full Journal Title: European Journal of Surgical Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0748-7983

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gojon, H., Fawunmi, D. and Valachis, A. (2014), Sentinel lymph node biopsy in patients with microinvasive breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Surgical Oncology*, **40** (1), 5-11.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Sur Onc40, 5.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Sur%20Onc40,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The aim of this meta-analysis is to evaluate the role of sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) in patients with microinvasive breast cancer. Methods: We searched MEDLINE and ISI Web of Science to identify studies including patients with microinvasive breast cancer who underwent SLNB and reported the rate of sentinel-node positivity. We performed proportion meta-analysis using either fixed or random-effects model based on the between-study heterogeneity. Findings: A total of 24 studies including 968 patients met the eligibility criteria. The summary estimate for the sentinel-node (SN) positivity rate was 3.2% (95% Confidence Interval (CI): 2.1%-4.6%), 4.0% (95% CI 2.7%-5.5%), and 2.9% (95% CI: 1.6%-4.6%) for macrometastasis, micrometastasis and isolated tumor cells (ITC) respectively. Significant between-study heterogeneity was observed only in the meta-analysis of ITC positivity rate. Interpretation: The amount of positive sentinel node in patients with proven microinvasive breast cancer is relatively low. As a result, the indications for SLNB in these patients should be probably individualized. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Biopsy, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Carcinoma-In-Situ, Criteria, Dissection, Ductal Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, High-Risk, Indications, Interpretation, Invasive-Carcinoma, ISI, ISI Web of Science, ITC, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Microinvasive, Micrometastases, Model, Morbidity, Outcomes, Patients, Random Effects Model, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Rights, Role, Science, Sentinel Lymph Node, Sentinel Node Biopsy, Systematic Review, Tumor, Web of Science

? Liang, J.W., Zheng, Z.C., Yu, T., Wang, X. and Zhang, J.J. (2014), Is postoperative adjuvant chemoradiotherapy efficacious and safe for gastric cancer patients with D2 lymphadenectomy? A meta-analysis of the literature. *Ejso*, **40** (12), 1614-1621.

Full Text: [2014\Eur J Sur Onc40, 1614.pdf](2014/Eur%20J%20Sur%20Onc40,%201614.pdf)

Abstract: Backgroud: Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy (CRT) for patients with gastric cancer after D2 lymphadenectomy remains controversial. The objective of the present meta-analysis was to analyze efficacy and safety of postoperative CRT and establish a consensus on whether it is suitable for the patients. Methods: We searched PubMed, Ovid, Cochrane, and Web of Science. Statistical analysis was carried out by STATA version 12.0 software. The quality of evidence was assessed by Jadad and the Newcastle Ottawa quality assessment scale. Results: Six studies involving 2135 patients were included for the meta-analysis. The results showed that, compared with non-CRT, postoperative adjuvant CRT was associated with a significant improvement in 5-year overall survival (OS) (HR = 0.79, 95% CI 0.68-0.92, P = 0.002) and 5-year relapse-free survival (RFS) (HR = 0.81, 95% CI 0.70-0.93, P = 0.004). However, there were no differences in distant metastasis (RR = 0.93, 95% CI 0.82-1.06, P = 0.304) and treatment-related toxicity between the two groups. Conclusions: From the results of our study, postoperative adjuvant CRT may be associated with longer 5-year OS and 5-year RFS in patients with D2 lymphadenectomy, but might not improve 5-year disease-free survival compared to non-CRT. Methodologically high-quality comparative studies are needed for further evaluation. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 5-Year Overall Survival, Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Assessment, Cancer, Chemoradiation, Chemoradiotherapy, Chemotherapy, Comparative Studies, Consensus, D2 Lymphadenectomy, Efficacy, Evaluation, Evidence, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Groups, Improvement, Literature, Lymph-Node Dissection, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Neoadjuvant, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Phase-III Trial, Postoperative, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Radiotherapy, Randomized-Trials, Resection, Results, Rights, Safety, Scale, Science, Software, Statistical Analysis, Survival, Therapy, Toxicity, Version, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery

Full Journal Title: [European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10785884)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal, CCountry

? Lazarides, M.K., Nikolopoulos, E.S., Antoniou, G.A., Georgiadis, G.S. and Simopoulos, C.E. (2007), Publications in vascular journals: Contribution by country. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **34** (2), 243-245.

Full Text: [2007\Eur J Vas End Sur34, 243.pdf](2007\Eur%20J%20Vas%20End%20Sur34,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: The geographical origin of all published papers in four major vascular journals as well as the ‘vascular papers’ in two high impact ‘general’ surgical journals during a four year period (2003-2006) were examined by search of their electronic editions. As an index of high quality papers, the randomized controlled trials (RCT’s) by country were also examined. A total of 3422 papers were searched in the four vascular journals (115 RCT’s) while 144 ‘vascular’ papers (19 RCT’s) were located in the two ‘general’ surgical journals. It was not surprising that USA and western European countries were having the largest contribution to the vascular literature.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Literature, Publications by Country, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Vascular Surgery

? Hinnen, J.W., Koning, O.H.J., van Bockel, J.H. and Hamming, J.F. (2007), Aneurysm sac pressure after EVAR: The role of endoleak. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **34** (4), 432-441.

Full Text: 2007\Eur J Vas End Sur34, 432.pdf

Abstract: Objective. The relation between endoleak and aneurysm sac pressure is not completely clear. This review evaluates the effect of endoleaks on aneurysm sac pressure and summarizes the present knowledge regarding aneurysm sac pressure after EVAR. Methods. A systematic search of literature was carried out using MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science. Studies were included if aneurysm sac pressure measurements as well as systemic pressure measurements were performed during or after EVAR. Mean pressure indices (MPI), ratio mean aneurysm sac pressure to mean systemic pressure), in the absence of endoleaks and in the presence of different type of endoleaks were compared. Results. Stent-graft deployment does not seem to result in immediate reduction of aneurysm sac in the absence of an endoleak. Aneurysm sac pressure is elevated in the presence of an endoleak. However, the MPIs differ widely between studies both in the absence and presence of an endoleak. Conclusion. MPI is not specific to the type of endoleak. This implies that the same type of endoleak does not necessarily pose the same MPI and by this the same hazard of aneurysm rupture, because the aneurysm sac pressure is directly related to the aneurysm wall stress. (c) 2007 European Society for Vascular Surgery. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: AAA, Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal Aortic-Aneurysms, Canine Model, Embase, Endoleak, Endoluminal Repair, Endotension, Endotension, Endovascular Repair, Evar, Exclusion, Follow-Up, Graft, ii Endoleaks, In-Vitro, Intraaneurysmal Pressure, Knowledge, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Pressure, Ratio, Review, Science, Stress, Systematic, Web of Science

? Bergqvist, D. (2008), The annual meeting of the European Society for Vascular Surgery - The scientific contents over the years. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **36** (1), 114-117.

Full Text: [2008\Eur J Vas End Sur36, 114.pdf](2008\Eur%20J%20Vas%20End%20Sur36,%20114.pdf)

Abstract: Aim and method: to analyze the presentations given at the annual meeting of European Society for Vascular Surgery: topic, geographical distribution, later publication. Three six-year periods from 1989 have been evaluated. Results: case series dominates but randomized trials have increased somewhat. Papers on animal experiments and basic science have decreased. The most frequently reported diseases have been aortic aneurysm, carotid artery problems, tower extremity ischaemia and with an increasing number of papers on venous disease. Around two thirds of the presentations have been later published as full papers in European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, but as many as one quarter has not been published. Geographical origin has varied over time with a decrease in the UK dominance. Conclusion: The presentations at the Annual meeting of European Society for Vascular Surgery contribute substantially to the contents of the Society Journal but a large proportion of the presentations never appear in print. Northern Europe dominates when papers per population unit is counted. (C) 2008 European Society for Vascular Surgery. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aneurysm, Animal Experiments, Artery, Diseases, Distribution, Europe, Experiments, Ischaemia, Origin, Papers, Population, Publication, Randomized, Rights, Science, UK

? Flu, H.C., Tamsma, J.T., Lindeman, J.H.N., Hamming, J.F. and Lardenoye, J.H.P. (2010), A systematic review of implementation of established recommended secondary prevention measures in patients with PAOD. *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery*, **39** (1), 70-86.

Full Text: 2010\Eur J Vas End Sur39, 70.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Since patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD) are at high-risk for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, preventive measures aimed to reduce cardiovascular adverse events are advocated in the current guidelines. We conducted a systematic review to assess the implementation of secondary prevention (SP) measures in PAOD patients. Methods: PUBMED, Cochrane Library, EMBASE and Web of Science databases were searched to perform a systematic review of the literature from 1999 tilt June 2008 on SP for PAOD patients. Assessment of study quality was done following the Cochrane Library review system. The record outcomes were antiplatelet agents, heart rate towering agents, blood pressure lowering agents, lipid lowering agents, glucose Lowering agents, smoking cessation and walking exercise. Results: From a total of 2137 identified studies, 83 observational studies met the inclusion criteria, of which 24 were included in the systematic review comprising 34 157 patients. These patients suffered from coronary artery disease (n = 3516, 41%), myocardial infraction (n = 2647, 38%), angina pectoris (n = 1790, 31%), congestive heart failure (n = 2052, 14%), diabetes mellitus (n = 10 690, 31%),hypertension (n = 20 823, 73%) and hyperlipidaemia (n = 15 067, 64%). Contrary to what the guidelines prescribe, antiplatelet agents, heart rate towering agents, blood pressure towering agents and lipid towering agents were prescribed in 63%, 34%, 46% and 45% of the patients, respectively. Glucose lowering agents were prescribed in 81% and smoking cessation in 39% of the patients. Conclusion: The majority of patients suffering from PAOD do not receive the entire approach of SP measures as suggested by the current guidelines. To our knowledge, the cause of this undertreatment is multifactorial: patient, physician or heatlh-care-related. (C) 2009 European Society for Vascular Surgery. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Atherosclerotic Vascular-Disease, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cochrane, Critical Limb Ischemia, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Embase, Exercise, Exercise Rehabilitation, Guidelines, Heart Rate, High-Risk Patients, Hyperlipidaemia, Implementation, Infrainguinal Bypass, Intermittent Claudication, Knowledge, Lipid, Literature, Lower-Extremity, Methods, Morbidity, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Observational Studies, Occlusive Disease, Outcomes, PAOD, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, Pressure, Prevention, Pubmed, Recommendation, Review, Risk Factor Management, Science, Secondary Prevention, Smoking, Systematic, Systematic Review, Walking, Web of Science

# Title: European Neurology

Full Journal Title: European Neurology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Etemadifar, M., Sajjadi, S., Nasr, Z., Firoozeei, T.S., Abtahi, S.H., Akbari, M. and Fereidan-Esfahani, M. (2013), Epidemiology of multiple sclerosis in Iran: A systematic review. *European Neurology*, **70** (5-6), 356-363.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Neu70, 356.pdf](2013/Eur%20Neu70,%20356.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There is a wide variation in the prevalence of multiple sclerosis (MS) in different geographical regions and the epidemiology of MS in Iran has been a major topic of concern during the last decade. Several population-based studies have shown a sharp increase in the prevalence and incidence of MS in this region. In this study, for the first time, the aim was to provide a comprehensive review regarding the incidence and prevalence of MS across Iran. Methods: A comprehensive literature search was performed using PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science. We also did a manual search of reference lists from primary articles and relevant reviews. Databases of ongoing research and unpublished literature were also searched. Results: A total of 22 relevant studies were reviewed and 11 studies met the inclusion criteria. Incidence data were found in 5 studies and ranged from 0.68 to 9.1/100,000 per year in the Iranian population. Prevalence was reported in all studies and ranged from 5.3 to 74.28/100,000 with the higher prevalence among females (female/male ratio ranged from 1.8 to 3.6). The most prevalent subtype of MS was the relapsing-remitting form (65.8-87.8%). The sensory disturbance was the most initial presentation. Conclusion: The incidence and prevalence of MS in Iran has been increasing rapidly, especially in females. Future research should focus on determining the epidemiological features of MS in the neglected provinces with different ethnicities. Such an effort along with further research towards improvement of data on previously studied areas can enable a field to be opened up to identify the patterns of MS in varied genetic backgrounds and environments of Iran. (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Criteria, Data, Databases, Disturbance, Epidemiology, Field, First, Genetic, Improvement, Incidence, Iran, Literature, Literature Search, Methods, Ms, Multiple Sclerosis, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Presentation, Prevalence, Primary, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Region, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Topic, Web of Science

? Chen, F.J., Yan, S.Q., Jin, X.C., Lin, C. and Cao, J. (2015), Post-thrombolysis hemorrhage risk of unruptured intracranial aneurysms. *European Neurology*, **73** (1-2), 37-43.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Neu73, 37.pdf

Abstract: Background/Aims: It has been questioned whether patients with unruptured intracranial aneurysms (IAs) are at a greater risk for the development of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) following thrombolytic therapy. We thus performed a meta-analysis to better quantify the risk of post-thrombolysis ICH in patients with acute ischemic stroke and incidental IAs. Methods: We searched PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE for studies assessing ICH risk in patients with acute ischemic stroke treated with thrombolysis, in relation to the presence of pretreatment lAs. A fixed-effects model meta-analysis was performed. Results: We identified four studies totaling 707 participants receiving intravenous thrombolysis. The prevalence of unruptured lAs was 6.8%. Pooled analysis demonstrates relative risk (RR) for the presence of unruptured lAs and the development of any ICH to be 1.204 (95% CI 0.709-2.043; p = 0.492; I-2 = 0.0%). The RR for sICH is 1.645 (95% CI 0.453-5.970; p = 0.449; I-2 = 28.1%). Conclusion: Intravenous thrombolysis was safe among patients with acute ischemic stroke and incidental unruptured lAs. Future prospective studies with much larger sample sizes are required to clarify the significance of the association between pre-existing unruptured IAs and the development of post-thrombolysis ICH. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Acute Ischemic-Stroke, Ag, Alteplase, Analysis, Aneurysm, Assessing, Association, Cerebral Aneurysms, Development, Embase, Fixed Effects Model, Hemorrhage, Infarction, Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Intravenous, Intravenous Thrombolysis, Ischemic Stroke, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Patients, Pretreatment, Prevalence, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Relative Risk, Results, Risk, Rupture, S, Safety, Science, Significance, Stroke, Therapy, Thrombolysis, Tissue-Plasminogen Activator, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Neuropsychopharmacology

Full Journal Title: [European Neuropsychopharmacology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=4910&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=d7b94dbafce901a1cac4f4d6148e247a)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Neuropsychopharmacol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Neuropsychopharm

ISSN: 0924-977X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 Ae Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Clinical Neurology: Impact Factor 2.437,/(2001)

Neurosciences: Impact Factor 2.437,/(2001)

Pharmacology & Pharmacy: Impact Factor 2.437,/(2001)

Psychiatry: Impact Factor 2.437,/(2001)

Notes: TTopic

Vita, A., Dieci, M. and Tenconi, F. (1996), A meta-analysis of magnetic resonance imaging studies in schizophrenia. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, **6** (4), S4.

Full Text: [E\Eur Neu6, S4.pdf](E\Eur%20Neu6,%20S4.pdf)

Abstract: Since 1984, a large number of studies performed with Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) have been published on the issue of cerebral morphology of schizophrenic patients (Chua and McKenna, 1995).

The background of this research derives from Computed Tomographic (CT) studies, that demonstrated an enlargement of the cerebral ventricular system and a mild degree of cortical atrophy in schizophrenia. MRI, besides being more safe in terms of biological risk, allows the evaluation of specific cerebral structures and a better differentiation of white and gray matter. However, the extreme variability of cerebral morphology, both in healthy subjects and in schizophrenic patients, and the low number of subjects evaluated in each study, explain the large discordance of results obtained in different studies.

In order to overcome this fragmentation of results and to reach more insight into the significance of reported findings, we performed a meta-analysis of MRI studies performed on neuromorphological differences between schizophrenic patients and comparison subjects.

With this aim, we collected all studies published between 1984 and June 1995 fulfilling the following criteria: -having been published in one of the first 18 psychiatric journals defined according to their ranking by Impact Factor (SCI) Journal Citation Reports, 1993); -reporting quantitative data comparing cerebral structures dimensions between schizophrenic patients and non-psychiatric controls; -not reporting analyses of subsamples derived from larger samples already considered in the review.

In this way, we selected a number of studies from which it was possible to obtain enough data to perform a meta-analysis of differences of volumes of the following structures: total brain, lateral ventricles, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, superior temporal gyrus, hippocampus-amygdala complex and basal ganglia.

For each structure we calculated the global effect size (corrected or not for the dimension of each study sample). Then, we evaluated the influence of several variables, especially clinical, potentially confounding the effect size estimation.

Finally, in order to control for the most considerable problem afflicting meta-analyses, i.e. The publication bias (less likelihood of publication for studies reporting negative results), we used a particular method aimed at evaluating the possible influence of this bias on results emerging from the meta-analysis.

The results of this analysis confirm the existence of a complex, multisite brain pathomorphology in schizophrenia.

? Goodwin, R.D., Faravelli, C., Rosi, S., Cosci, F., Truglia, E., de Graaf, R. and Wittchen, H.U. (2005), The epidemiology of panic disorder and agoraphobia in Europe. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, **15** (4), 435-443.

Full Text: 2005\Eur Neu15, 435.pdf

Abstract: A literature search, in addition to expert survey, was performed to estimate the size and burden of panic disorder in the European Union (EU). Epidemiologic data from EU countries were critically reviewed to determine the consistency of prevalence estimates across studies and to identify the most pressing questions for future research. A comprehensive literature search focusing on epidemiological studies in community and clinical settings in European countries since 1980 was conducted (MEDLINE, Web of Science, Psychinfo). Only studies using established diagnostic instruments on the basis of DSM-III-R or DSM-IV, or ICD-10 were considered. Thirteen studies from a total of 14 countries were identified. Epidemiological findings are relatively consistent across the EU. The 12-month prevalence of panic disorder and agoraphobia without history of panic were estimated to be 1.8% (0.7-2.2) and 1.3% (0.7-2.0) respectively across studies. Rates are twice as high in females and age of first onset for both disorders is in adolescence or early adulthood. In addition to comorbidity with agoraphobia, panic disorder is strongly associated with other anxiety disorders, and a wide range of somatoform, affective and substance use disorders. Even subclinical forms of panic disorder (i.e., panic attacks) are associated with substantial distress, psychiatric comorbidity and functional impairment. In general health primary care settings, there appears to be substantial underdiagnosis and undertreatment of panic disorder. Moreover, panic disorder and agoraphobia are poorly recognized and rarely treated in mental health settings, despite high health care utilization rates and substantial long-term disability. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. and ECNP. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Agoraphobia, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Burden, Community Sample, Comorbidity, Disorder, Distress, Dsm-Iii-R, Dsm-Iv, Epidemiology, Europe, Functional, General-Population, Health Care, History, Literature, Major Depression, Mental Health, Mental-Health Survey, Panic Attacks, Panic Disorder, Prevalence, Primary, Primary Care, Psychiatric-Disorders, Research, Science, Suicide Attempts, Survey, United-States, Utilization, Web of Science, Young-Adults

? Lariviére, V., Diepeveen, S., Chonaill, S.N., Macaluso, B., Pollitt, A. and Grant, J. (2013), International comparative performance of mental health research, 1980-2011. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, **23** (11), 1340-1347.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Neu23, 1340.pdf](2013/Eur%20Neu23,%201340.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific understanding of mental illness, mental health and their neurobiological and psychosocial underpinnings has greatly increased in the last three decades. Yet, little is known about the landscape of this knowledge and how and where it is evolving. This paper provides a bibliometric assessment of mental health research (MHR) outputs from 1980 to 2011. MHR papers were retrieved using three strategies: from key mental health journals; using US National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) keywords; and from additional journals in which mental health topics accounted for over 75% of papers. The number of papers per year increased over time in absolute terms and as a proportion of total medical output. The US’s proportion of world publication output dropped from 60% in 1980 to 42% in 2011, while the EU increased its share from 27% to 40%. Countries with greater research intensity in mental health generally had higher citation impact, such as the US, UK, Canada and the Netherlands. MHR also became more collaborative: 3% of all MHR papers published in 1980 were the result of international collaboration compared to 22% in 2011. We conclude by noting that the rise in MHR appears to be due to funding and that bibliometrics can help highlight the potential drivers of variation in performance of MHR systems. The paper provides an analytical basis for benchmarking MHR trends in the future. Crown Copyright (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Benchmarking, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Assessment, Bibliometrics, Canada, Citation, Citation Impact, Collaboration, Countries, EU, Funding, Health, Health Research, Impact, Intensity, International, International Collaboration, Journals, Knowledge, Landscape, Medical, Medicine, Mental Health, Mental Illness, Nov, Papers, Performance, Potential, Psychosocial, Publication, Research, Rights, Systems, The Netherlands, Trends, UK, Understanding, US, World

# Title: European Physical Journal B

Full Journal Title: [European Physical Journal B](http://www.springerlink.com/(1wxsgsukflypij55bqwxmk55)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:101159,1;&absoluteposition=28#A28)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1434-6028

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Redner, S. (1998), How popular is your paper? An empirical study of the citation distribution. *European Physical Journal B*, **4** (2), 131-134.

Full Text: [1998\Eur Phy J B4, 131.pdf](1998\Eur%20Phy%20J%20B4,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: Numerical data for the distribution of citations are examined for: (i) papers published in 1981 in journals which are catalogued by the Institute for Scientific Information (783,339 papers) and (ii) 20 years of publications in Physical Review D: vols. 11-50 (24,296 papers). A Zipf plot of the number of citations to a given paper versus its citation rank appears to be consistent with a power-law dependence for leading rank papers, with exponent close to -1/2. This, in turn, suggests that the number of papers with x citations, N(x), has a large-x power law decay N(x) similar to x(-alpha); with alpha approximate to 3.

Keywords: Publications

Goldstein, M.L., Morris, S.A. and Yen, G.G. (2004), Problems with fitting to the power-law distribution. *European Physical Journal B*, **41** (2), 255-258.

Full Text: [2004\Eur Phy J B41, 255.pdf](2004\Eur%20Phy%20J%20B41,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: This short communication uses a simple experiment to show that fitting to a power law distribution by using graphical methods based on linear fit on the log-log scale is biased and inaccurate. It shows that using maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) is far more robust. Finally, it presents a new table for performing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for goodness-of-fit tailored to power-law distributions in which the power-law exponent is estimated using MLE. The techniques presented here will advance, the application of complex network theory by allowing reliable estimation of power-law models from data and further allowing quantitative assessment of goodness-of-fit of proposed power-law models to empirical data.

Keywords: Complex Networks, Internet, Lotka’s Law, Web

? Ionescu, G. and Chopard, B. (2013), An agent-based model for the bibliometric h-Index. *European Physical Journal B*, **86** (10), Article Number: 426.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Phy J B86, 426.pdf](2013/Eur%20Phy%20J%20B86,%20426.pdf)

Abstract: We model a virtual scientific community in which authors publish and cite articles. Citations are attributed according to a preferential attachment mechanism. From the numerical simulations, the h-Index can be computed. This bottom-up approach reproduces well real bibliometric data. We consider two versions of our model. (1) The single-scientist is controlled by two parameters which can be tuned to reproduce the value of the h-Index of many real scientists. Moreover, this model shows how the h-Index grows with the number of citations, for a fixed number of articles. We also define an average h-Index that can be used to compare the scientific productivity of institutions of different sizes. (2) The multi-scientist model considers a population of scientists and allows us to study the impact of removing citations from the low h-Index researchers on the community. Simulations on real bibilometric data, as well as the predictions of the model, show that the h-Index eco-system can be strongly affected by such a filtering.

Keywords: Agent-Based Model, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Citations, Community, Data, Ecosystem, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Institutions, Mechanism, Model, Population, Predictions, Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Scientists, Value

# Title: European Physical Journal Plus

Full Journal Title: European Physical Journal Plus

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Barth, A., Marx, W., Bornmann, L. and Mutz, R. (2014), On the origins and the historical roots of the Higgs boson research from a bibliometric perspective. *European Physical Journal Plus*, **129** (6), Article Number: 111.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Phy J Plu129, 111.pdf](2014/Eur%20Phy%20J%20Plu129,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: The subject of our present paper is the analysis of the origins or historical roots of the Higgs boson research from a bibliometric perspective, using a segmented regression analysis in combination with a method named reference publication year spectroscopy (RPYS). Our analysis is based on the references cited in the Higgs boson publications published since 1974. The objective of our analysis consists of identifying specific individual publications in the Higgs boson research context to which the scientific community frequently had referred to. We are interested in seminal works which contributed to a high extent to the discovery of the Higgs boson. Our results show that researchers in the Higgs boson field preferably refer to more recently published papers - particularly papers published since the beginning of the sixties. For example, our analysis reveals seven major contributions which appeared within the sixties: Englert and Brout (1964), Higgs (1964, 2 papers), and Guralnik et al. (1964) on the Higgs mechanism as well as Glashow (1961), Weinberg (1967), and Salam (1968) on the unification of weak and electromagnetic interaction. Even if the Nobel Prize award highlights the outstanding importance of the work of Peter Higgs and Francois Englert, bibliometrics offer the additional possibility of getting hints to other publications in this research field (especially to historical publications), which are of vital importance from the expert point of view.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Broken Symmetries, Community, Context, Discovery, Field, Gauge Fields, Interaction, Massless Particles, Mechanism, Model, Nobel Prize, Papers, Physics, Publication, Publications, Radiation, Reference, References, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Scientific Community, Spectroscopy, Supersymmetry, Weak Interactions, Work

# Title: European Physical Journal-Special Topics

Full Journal Title: European Physical Journal-Special Topics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Soos, S., Kampis, G. and Gulyas, L. (2013), Large-scale temporal analysis of computer and information science. *European Physical Journal-Special Topics*, **222** (6), 1441-1465.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Phy J-Spe Top222, 1441.pdf](2013/Eur%20Phy%20J-Spe%20Top222,%201441.pdf)

Abstract: The main aim of the project reported in this paper was twofold. One of the primary goals was to produce an extensive source of network data for bibliometric analyses of field dynamics in the case of Computer and Information Science. To this end, we rendered the raw material of the DBLP computer and infoscience bibliography into a comprehensive collection of dynamic network data, promptly available for further statistical analysis. The other goal was to demonstrate the value of our data source via its use in mapping Computer and Information Science (CIS). An analysis of the evolution of CIS was performed in terms of collaboration (co-authorship) network dynamics. Dynamic network analysis covered three quarters of the XX. century (76 years, from 1936 to date). Network evolution was described both at the macro- and the mezo level (in terms of community characteristics). Results show that the development of CIS followed what appears to be a universal pattern of growing into a “mature” discipline.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Categories, Characteristics, CIS, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Collection, Community, Data, Development, Dynamic, Dynamics, Evolution, Field, Information, Information Science, Library, Mapping, Maps, Network, Network Analysis, Pattern, Primary, Results, Science, Source, Statistical Analysis, Temporal, Temporal Analysis, Value

? Apolloni, A., Rouquier, J.B. and Jensen, P. (2013), Collaboration range: Effects of geographical proximity on article impact. *European Physical Journal-Special Topics*, **222** (6), 1467-1478.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Phy J-Spe Top222, 1467.pdf](2013/Eur%20Phy%20J-Spe%20Top222,%201467.pdf)

Abstract: Spatial scientometrics studies how geography influences knowledge creation. In the recent years there has been a surge in this kind of studies, due to the increase of international collaborations. Most of the work in this field has been focused on the geographical distribution of researchers, whilst few have considered how proximity between coauthors influences research quality. In this work we leverage a dataset of geolocalized articles to assess the effect of geographical distance on article impact. More precisely, the dataset, provided by the Observatory of Science and Technology (O.S.T.), consists of roughly 10(6) scientific articles, gathering all European articles written in 2000 and 2007, spanning 9 disciplines. We evaluate under which geographical extent coauthorships have higher probability of resulting in high impact articles (“high impact” is here approximated by “being in the top 10% most cited articles of its discipline”). We also describe spatial distribution of coauthorship, delineating geographical areas where the production is proportionally higher. The distribution is evaluated both in term of km (as the crow flies), and in terms of administrative partitions (authors’ cities, regions, countries).

Keywords: Authors, Cities, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Disciplines, Distribution, Field, Geography, Impact, International, Knowledge, Networks, Patterns, Quality, Recent, Research, Research Quality, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientometrics, Spatial Distribution, Spatial Scientometrics, Technology, Term, Work

# Title: European Planning Studies

Full Journal Title: [European Planning Studies](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/(5snb0tboi5whyl555dicdvur)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:104491,1;&absoluteposition=2#A2)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0965-4313

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Héraud, J.A. (2003), Regional innovation systems and European research policy: Convergence or misunderstanding? *European Planning Studies*, **11** (1), 41-56.

Full Text: [2003\Eur Pla Stu11, 41.pdf](2003\Eur%20Pla%20Stu11,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: In this article the question of interfacing, innovation policy and regional policy at the European level is addressed. Under which conditions will the new European research policy, relying on networks of centres of excellence, be compatible with ‘cohesion’ objectives? Since there will be no unique regional development scheme based on science and technology, how can policy-makers take into consideration the variety of local contexts? The analysis focuses on the fact that the concept of regional innovation system can be misleading for describing the territorial context. However, a cognitive approach seems possible, based on the notion of regional competence to innovate. The analyses are illustrated with empirical results concerning the French regions, and especially Alsace.

Casper, S. and Karamanos, A. (2003), Commercializing science in Europe: The Cambridge biotechnology cluster. *European Planning Studies*, **11** (7), 805-822.

Full Text: [2003\Eur Pla Stu11, 805.pdf](2003\Eur%20Pla%20Stu11,%20805.pdf)

Abstract: The article examines the variety of linkages firms have established with university science. These include using universities as a source of ideas for start-ups, scientific collaboration between firms and laboratories, the role of scientists on the scientific advisory boards of firms, and the role of universities in supplying firms with a labour market for talented scientists. These linkages are plentiful across Cambridge area biotechnology firms. However, and perhaps surprisingly, our evidence shows that a key actor, the University of Cambridge does not dominate the scientific linkages of the area’s firms. A large percentage of Cambridge’s firms do not derive from its university. The majority of scientific collaborations are not with University of Cambridge laboratories, nor do Cambridge scientists dominate the scientific advisory boards of firms. Moreover, the majority of scientists within area biotechnology firms appear not to have left University of Cambridge laboratories to move to industry.

Coronado, D., Acosta, M. and Leon, D. (2004), Regional planning of R&D and science-technology interactions in Andalucia: A bibliometric analysis of patent documents. *European Planning Studies*, **12** (8), 1075-1095.

Full Text: [2004\Eur Pla Stu12, 1075.pdf](2004\Eur%20Pla%20Stu12,%201075.pdf)

Abstract: Andalucia is a southern European LFR (less-favoured region) with a high degree of self-government that has allowed it to design its own R&D policies that complement those implemented throughout Spain and the European Union (EU). Recent the Regional Government passed the Third Andalucian Research Plan 2000-2003, an R&D planning instrument that, as has become customary in previous Plans, attributes considerable budgetag weight to the scientific aspects of the science-technology-industry system (Andalucia allocates more of its own resources to promoting research than any other region in Spain). This paper provides deeper insight into the role played by science in driving the technological development of Andalucia, one of the LFRs of the EU. The aim was to answer five fundamental questions: How is basic science utilized by industry in Andalucia? Which sectors are the most dynamic in the employment of scientific know-how? Which scientific fields are most in demand by industty? Which types of institution utilize scientific knowledge most profusely? What delay is there in incorporating science into technology The methodologv that has been applied for investigating the links between science and technology is based on scientific citations in patent documents (NPC). The results in this article provide relevant information about the interconnection of scientific and technological systems and thus constitute a good point of reference for the development of future RD plans.

Keywords: Academic Research, Basic Research Literature, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Development, Districts, EU, European Union, Industrial Innovations, Knowledge Flows, Linkage, Patent, Public Science, R&D, Research, Science and Technology, Spain, Triple-Helix, University

? Cooke, P. (2006), Global bioregional networks: A new economic geography of bioscientific knowledge. *European Planning Studies*, **14** (9), 1265-1285.

Full Text: [2006\Eur Pla Stu14, 1265.pdf](2006\Eur%20Pla%20Stu14,%201265.pdf)

Abstract: Regional capabilities and knowledge domain theses are proposed. Global biotechnology dynamics are analysed. Detailed research on Europe’s leading bioeconomy, the UK, is presented Global network analysis is performed based on research into collaborations between “star” scientists and their institutes in bioregions at a global scale, with regard to joint publication of bioscientific articles in US and European Union (EU) Science Citation Index representative and leading cited journals. The originality here lies in identifying the hierarchical structure and main network axes in the global bioscientific research system. The results show the expected in that the strongest bioregions are in North America, particularly around Boston, San Diego and San Francisco. For collaboration, using this measure, Sweden is revealed as a strong European research base, as is the UK. New bioregions are found rising in Asia, and Japan for long quiescent has at last begun to move.

Keywords: Biotechnology Industry, Business, Citation, Cluster, Collaboration, Innovation, Journals, Research, Spillovers, US

# Title: European Political Science

Full Journal Title: [European Political Science](http://www.palgrave-journals.com/eps/archive/index.html); [European Political Science](http://www.palgrave-journals.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/eps/archive/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? David, M.E. (2008), Research quality assessment and the metrication of the social sciences. *European Political Science*, **7** (1), 52-63.

Full Text: [2008\Eur Pol Sci7, 52.pdf](2008\Eur%20Pol%20Sci7,%2052.pdf)

Abstract: The British system of quality assessment of research in universities, known as the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), has recently been the subject of major public policy review and debate. The system of research quality or performance assessment has been running for over twenty years, although many of its facets have changed as has the increasingly marketised political economy. Nevertheless, the UK RAE has been the prototype for the growth and development of such systems internationally, although how different countries have conceived of such forms of review has varied greatly. The question of the relationship between research quality in higher education and the public funding of research lies at the heart of what has become a contentious and acrimonious debate in the UK. While these issues can be seen as fundamentally about social and economic matters, in fact the social sciences as an organised group of subjects or interests have not played a key role in the public arena. This article outlines the contours of the recent debates in the UK, by comparison and contrast with the ways in which such systems of performance and quality assessment have been debated inter alia in Australia, New Zealand, France and the Netherlands. In essence, the issues have centred upon questions of measurement of performance known as metrication, and bibliometrics versus social judgments about research quality.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometrics, Countries, Development, Education, France, Growth, Impact of Research, Measurement, Peer Review, Performance Indicators, Privatisation, Quality, Quality Assurance, Research, Sciences, System

? Harguindéguy, J.B. and Canton, J. (2009), Is French policy analysis in crisis? A first critical appraisal. *European Political Science*, **8** (1), 90-103.

Full Text: [2009\Eur Pol Sci8, 90.pdf](2009\Eur%20Pol%20Sci8,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: This article questions the so-called ‘crisis’ in French policy analysis, a sub-field that supposedly suffers from its closedness with respect to the international mainstream. Through a bibliometric analysis, we confirm that policy analysis has established itself as an important research area in French political science. Then, we demonstrate that the level of internationalisation of French policy analysis has grown considerably despite domestic authors’ and approaches’ continued monopolisation of this sub-field.

Keywords: American-Political-Science, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Crisis, Departments, First, France, French, Institutionalism, International, Internationalisation, Life, Mar, New Institutionalism, Organizational-Factors, Policy, Policy Analysis, Ranking, Research, Respect, Science, Sub-Field

Notes: CCountry

? Schneider, J.W. (2009), An outline of the bibliometric indicator used for performance-based funding of research institutions in Norway. *European Political Science*, **8** (3), 364-378.

Full Text: [2009\Eur Pol Sci8, 364.pdf](2009\Eur%20Pol%20Sci8,%20364.pdf)

Abstract: This article outlines and discusses the bibliometric indicator used for performance-based funding of research institutions in Norway. It is argued that the indicator is novel and innovative as compared to the indicators used in other funding models. It compares institutions based on all their publication-based research activities across all disciplines. Specific incentives are given to researchers to focus their publication behaviour on the most ‘prestigious’ publication channels within the different fields. Such aims necessitate a documentation system based on high-quality data, and require differentiated publication counts as the basic measure. Experience until now suggests that the indicator works as intended.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Co-Authorship, Consequences, Impact, Indicators, Performance-Based Funding, Publication Counts, Research, Research Institutions, Science

? Altman, D. (2012), Where is knowledge generated? on the productivity and impact of political science departments in Latin America. *European Political Science*, **11** (1), 71-87.

Full Text: [2012\Eur Pol Sci11, 71.pdf](2012\Eur%20Pol%20Sci11,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: Clear rules that encourage meritocracy, and that include the evaluation of scholarly productivity, are slowly and unevenly taking hold in academic life in Latin America. While some countries have official rankings of political science departments, others rely only on informal assessments. In a third set of countries, we cannot even consider the competition because the market is dominated by a state monopoly. This article provides a first, systematic study of scientific productivity and concomitant impact in more than twenty departments of Political Science and International Relations in the region. I show that scholars’ productivity is intimately related to where they pursued graduate studies, what subfield of research they work on, and the explicit adoption of rules that encourage meritocracy and academic careerism.

Keywords: Adoption, Assessments, Bibliometric Performance Indicators, Competition, Evaluation, First, Graduate, Impact, Knowledge, Latin America, Latin American Political Science Departments, Life, Mar, Market, Productivity, Programs, Rankings, Region, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Rules Towards Meritocracy, Science, Scientific Productivity, State, Work

Notes: CCountry

? Pehl, M. (2012), The study of politics in Germany: A bibliometric analysis of subfields and methods. *European Political Science*, **11** (1), 54-70.

Full Text: [2012\Eur Pol Sci11, 54.pdf](2012\Eur%20Pol%20Sci11,%2054.pdf)

Abstract: In this article, we present an inventory of the published articles in two German political science journals: the Politische Vierteljahresschrift (PVS) and the Zeitschrift fur Politikwissenschaft (ZPol, formerly Jahrbuch fur Politik) from 1960 to 2003 and from 1994 to 2003, respectively. Our focus is on the methodological orientations of the articles and the coverage of thematic subfields of political science. The resulting analysis shows that until the 1990s, German political science (as presented in these journals) was mainly non-comparative, non-quantitative, theoretical and inward-oriented. For one of the two journals, this long-term trend has significantly changed since the 1990s.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Coverage, Fur, Germany, Inventory, Journals, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Methods, Political Science, Politics, Politische Vierteljahresschrift, Science, Science Journals, Trend, Zeitschrift fur Politikwissenschaft

? Varela, D. (2013), The contribution of ISI indexing to a paper’s citations: Results of a natural experiment. *European Political Science*, **12** (2), 245-253.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Pol Sci12, 245.pdf](2013/Eur%20Pol%20Sci12,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: In this article, I investigate the extent to which ISI Web of Science indexing contributes to the impact of an academic paper. I do this by analysing the results of a natural experiment consisting in the accidental exclusion from the index of an entire issue of a Political Science journal. The statistical tests indicate a significant effect of ISI indexing on the number of citations received by individual papers. The conclusion is that ISI indexing does not simply provide an objective measure of academic impact, but it also affects academic impact itself. This fact provides evidence that, in spite of the increasing competition from other providers such as Scopus or Google Scholar, ISI indexing still has a considerable amount of market power.

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometrics, Citations, Competition, Evidence, Experiment, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Market, Measure, Natural, Open-Access, Papers, Political Science, Power, Providers, Science, Scopus, Web of Science

# Title: European Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: [European Psychiatry](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_cdi=6137&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=7b41ef74e268037875c8d00585a29e78); [European Psychiatry](http://web.ebscohost.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/ehost/detail?vid=1&hid=111&sid=dd3b7df9-cd8a-4ce3-9436-e7ca50156050%40sessionmgr104&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=a9h&jid=JEJ); [European Psychiatry](http://www.sciencedirect.com.ludwig.lub.lu.se/science/journal/09249338)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0924-9338

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lopez-Munoz, F., Quintero-Gutierrez, F.J., Garcia-Garcia, P. and Alamo, C. (2007), ADHD bibliometric study over the last 25 years (i): Analysis of the production and dispersion of the scientific literature. *European Psychiatry*, **22** (S1), S254.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Psy22, S254.pdf](2007\Eur%20Psy22,%20S254.pdf)

Abstract: In the last years, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is considered an emergent pathological entity. For this reason, a bibliometric analysis regarding scientific publications related to ADHD and its pharmacological treatment has been considered out, as well as its evolution during 1980-2005 period.

Using the EMBASE and MEDLINE database, we selected those documents whose title included the descriptors attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, attention deficit disorder, ADHD y ADD.

A total of 5269 original documents were obtained, and 2325 of these documents are corresponding to some aspects about drugs therapy. As bibliometric indicators of the production and dispersion, Price’s and Bradord’s Laws, were applied, respectively. Our data confirm the Price’ Law since scientific production about ADHD have an exponential growth (correlation coefficient r = 0.9859, vs. r = 0.9011 after a linear adjustment), without to estimate a saturation point. The more studied drugs are methylphenidate (1251 documents), mixed amphetamine salts (250), atomoxetine (204) and dexamphetamine (143). The division into Bradford’s areas shows a central nucleus occupied by Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (500 articles) exclusively. Other papers are distributed into 10 areas with a mean of 505.4 documents. A total of 886 different journals were used. The highest participation index (PaI) corresponds to Journal of Attention Disorders (PaI=64.96). The more frequently used support journals have a high impact factors (IF) (12 of the 20 first have a IF>2)

Keywords: ADHD, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Dispersion, Production

? Lopez-Munoz, F., Quintero-Gutierrez, F.J., Garcia-Garcia, P. and Alamo, C. (2007), ADHD bibliometric study over the last 25 years (ii): Correlation with social-health parameters. *European Psychiatry*, **22** (S1), S254-S255.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Psy22, S255.pdf](2007\Eur%20Psy22,%20S255.pdf)

Abstract: In the last years, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is considered an emergent pathological entity. For this reason, a bibliometric analysis regarding scientific publications related to ADHD and its pharmacological treatment has been considered out, as well as its evolution during 1980-2005 period.

Using the EMBASE and MEDLINE database, we selected those documents whose title included the descriptors attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, attention deficit disorder, ADHD y ADD, and that included the country of origin of the work. Altogether, 4423 original documents were obtained. In this social-health analysis, the national participation index (PaI) into global scientific production about ADHD was calculated. We have correlated it with global PaI in Biomedicine and Health Sciences, with the PaI in the Psychiatry discipline and with Social-Health Index of the main productive countries in this field, like per capita health expenditure, number of physicians or per capita gross domestic product.

United States is the most productive country (participation index, PaI = 44.2), followed, at a long distance, by Canada (PaI = 6.14), United Kingdom (PaI = 5.07) and Germany (PaI = 4.33). of the most productive in Health Sciences, only 4 countries exceed their own PaI in the Psychiatry field (Brazil, China, Spain, and USA). Correlation between PaI and per capita health expenditure offers a similar distribution to productivity ranking, except to China, Brazil and Turkey. On the contrary, correlation between PaI and total number of physicians in each country finds in better position Canada, Australia, USA and Israel.

Keywords: ADHD, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Correlation, Parameters

? Garcia-Garcia, P., Lopez-Munoz, F., Rubio, G. and Alamo, C. (2007), Bibliometric analysis about the diagnostic criteria used in psychiatry (1980-2005). *European Psychiatry*, **22** (S1), S320.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Psy22, S320.pdf](2007\Eur%20Psy22,%20S320.pdf)

Abstract: The present versions of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is being revised and their update will be published in a close future. In this sense, our purpose was to know the use of diagnostic criteria, in the Psychiatry area, since a bibliometric perspective.

The material studied was selected using databases (EMBASE & MEDLINE) during 1980-2005 period. Those documents that include the descriptors DSM\*, ICD\*, diagnostic criteria, Psychiat\*, drug\* were selected. We applied some bibliometric rules as Price’s Law of increasing in scientific literature.

A total of 11916 (DSM), 2019 (ICD), 30 (Chinese Classification of Mental Disorder), 5 (Cuban Glossary of Psychiatry and Latin American Guide for Psychiatry) documents were obtained in MEDLINE database. Our results show nonfulfilment of Price’s Law because production on DSM or ICD does not grow exponential (yDSM = 54.576e0.1255x; rDSM = 0.95; yICD = 4.2643e0.1616x; rICD = 0.93), after linear adjustment (yDSM = 35.381x-50.295; rDSM = 0.98; y = 7.7221x-34.931; rICD = 0.98). Journals of American and European associations with the highest IF were selected from EMBASE database: American Journal of Psychiatry (IF = 8.286; PaIDSM = 12.39; PaIICD = 0.58) and British Journal of Psychiatry (IF = 4.956; PaIDSM = 5.62; PaIICD = 1.88).

During last years, the uses of diagnostic criteria (DSM or ICD) have increased in scientific literature. Nevertheless, documents that use other classifications are rather little.

Keywords: Analysis, Diagnostic Criteria, Psychiatry

? Garcia-Garcia, P., Lopez-Munoz, F., Rubio, G. and Alamo, C. (2008), Phytotherapy and psychiatry: A bibliometric study during the period 1986-2006. *European Psychiatry*, **23** (S2), S393.

Full Text: [2008\Eur Psy23, S393.pdf](2008\Eur%20Psy23,%20S393.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: In different areas of Therapy, included Psychiatry, herbal medicine has had an increasing interest during the last years. Plants are traditional uses, but only a few have been approved therapeutically. However, we do not know any bibliometric analysis about herbs that are used in Psychiatry.

Methods: We have conducted a bibliometric study regarding scientific publications related to phytotherapy in the Psychiatry area during 1986-2006 period. Using the platform Embase.com (Elservier, Amsterdam), including EMBASE and MEDLINE database, we selected those documents whose included the descriptors plant, herb, phytotherap, and psychiatr (with all diagnostic criteria). Plants’ indications had been selected according to PDR for Herbal Medicines. As bibliometric indicator of the production, Price’s Law was applied.

Results: A total of 21.409 original documents were obtained. Our data confirm a fulfilment of the Price’ Law related to scientific production about medicinal plants in Psychiatry. We had observed it after carring out a lineal adjustment (y=135,08x-466,38 r=0.92) an another adjustment exponential curve (y=132,26e0.1497x; r=0.99). The plants more mentioned in the psychiatric literature have been St. John’s Wort (Hypericum perforatum; n=937) and Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba; n=694). The countries with more percentage of documents were the Unites States (29,44%), Germany (9,41%) and Japan (8,75%), and the country with highest Index of Participation (number of documents per country / number of documents in our repertory) was India (IPa= 0,935) and China (IPa=0,721).

Conclusion: Productivity medicinal plants in the Psychiatry area increased during the period 1986-2006. Nevertheless, documents about therapeutic herbs in this field are rather little.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Psychiatry

? Thorberg, F.A., Young, R.M., Sullivan, K.A. and Lyvers, M. (2011), Parental bonding and alexithymia: A meta-analysis. *European Psychiatry*, **26** (3), 187-193.

Full Text: 2011\Eur Psy26, 187.pdf

Abstract: Aim: The primary purpose of this meta-analysis was to explore, clarify and report the strength of the relationship between alexithymia, as measured by the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), and parenting style as measured by the Parental Bonding Instrument (FBI). Methods: Web of Science, PsycInfo, PUBMED and ProQuest: Dissertations and Theses searches were undertaken, yielding nine samples with sufficient data to be included in the meta-analysis. Results: Evidence indicated moderate to strong relationships between maternal care and alexithymia, and between maternal care and two of the three TAS-20 alexithymia facets (Difficulties Describing Feelings and Difficulties Identifying Feelings, but not Externally Oriented Thinking). Moderate relationships were observed for both maternal- and paternal-overprotection and alexithymia respectively, and for overprotection (both maternal and paternal) and Difficulties Describing Feelings. Conclusion: This study is the first meta-analysis of the relationship between parenting styles and alexithymia, and findings confirm an especially strong association between maternal care and key elements of alexithymia. This review highlights the issues that still remain to be addressed in exploring the link between parenting style and alexithymia. (C) 2010 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Affect Dysregulation, Alexithymia, Bonding, College-Students, Dissertations, Eating-Disorders, Factorial Validity, Heterogeneity, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mothers Low Care, Parental Bonding, Parenting, Parenting Style, Primary, Publication, Pubmed, Questionnaire, Reliability, Review, Scale, Science, Systematic Reviews, Web of Science

# Title: European Psychologist

Full Journal Title: [European Psychologist](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7214&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=099fe5686e6529e2a807adb063e23d03); [European Psychologist](http://psycnet.apa.org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/journals/epp/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Beck, D. and Diehl, M. (1997), Advances in small group research: Contributions from the German-speaking countries between 1984 and 1995. *European Psychologist*, **2** (4), 368-376.

Full Text: [1997\Eur Psy2, 368.pdf](1997\Eur%20Psy2,%20368.pdf)

Carpintero, H. and Herrero, F. (2002), Early applied psychology: The early days of the IAAP. *European Psychologist*, **7** (1), 39-52.

Full Text: [2002\Eur Psy7, 39.pdf](2002\Eur%20Psy7,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents an approach to the origins of applied psychology, with consideration of the social and cultural context surrounding the development of science in Europe from the end of the 19th century. The second part provides quantitative information on the contents of applied psychology in its early history by looking at the evolution of participation, countries, authors, and subjects at the International Congresses of Applied Psychology from 1921 to 1958. This is done by applying bibliometric analysis objective methodology on the indexes and proceedings volumes.

David, D., Moore, M. and Domuta, A. (2002), Romanian psychology on the international psychological scene: A preliminary critical and empirical appraisal. *European Psychologist*, **7** (2), 153-160.

Full Text: [2002\Eur Psy7, 153.pdf](2002\Eur%20Psy7,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: This study directly evaluates the visibility and the impact of Romanian academic psychology on the international scene using bibliometric indicators from the PsychoINFO, the MEDLINE, and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). It is also intended to use this evaluation of its international impact as an indirect estimate of the quality of Romanian academic psychology and to allow a consideration of future possible directions in its development. Such information would be useful for Romanian psychology programs in making future developmental policy and would further also be informative for our international colleagues in choosing Romanian partners for various projects and for the international institutions for a better allocation of the international psychological resources.

The preliminary conclusion is that although Romanian psychology is visible––an important point, considering the obstacles during the communist period––its products (i.e., publications) are still less competitive and play a minor role in international psychology. A supplementary analysis identifies the major players in Romanian academic psychology and in clinical psychology.

Keywords: Romanian Psychology, International Visibility, International Impact

? Krampen, G. and Wahl, H.W. (2003), Geropsychology and psychology in the last quarter of the 20th century - Bibliometrical results for the German-speaking versus Anglo-American research community. *European Psychologist*, **8** (2), 87-91.

Full Text: [2003\Eur Psy8, 87.pdf](2003\Eur%20Psy8,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents bibliometrical results on the development of gerontopsychology in the last quarter of the 20th century. Analyses are based on the psychology literature documented in PsycINFO, covering mainly publications from the Anglo-American region, and PSYNDEX, covering publications from the German-speaking countries, for the years 1977 to 2000. Results show that both literature bodies on gerontopsychology have steadily grown, in absolute terms, since the beginning of the last quarter of the 20th century. The geropsychology literature in the German-speaking countries has grown faster than the Anglo-American literature. In terms of a relative frequency view, the findings support the notion that geropsychology has found a clear and stable position within psychology as a whole in both research communities, contributing 1-3% to the overall psychology literature and 8-15% (PsycINFO) respectively 30-50% (PSYNDEX) to the overall developmental psychology literature since 1978.

Keywords: Bibliometrical Analysis, Brief-History, Countries, Development, Developmental Psychology, German-Anglo-American Comparison, Gerontopsychology, History of Psychology, Literature, Psycinfo, Publications, Research

? Krampen, G., Huckert, T. and Schui, G. (2012), The impact of anglicizing former German-language psychology journals on authorship and citation frequencies. *European Psychologist*, **17** (3), 190-198.

Full Text: [2012\Eur Psy17, 190.pdf](2012/Eur%20Psy17,%20190.pdf)

Abstract: Exemplary for other than English-language psychology journals, the impact of recent Anglicization of five former German-language psychology journals on (1) authorship (nationality, i.e., native language, and number of authors, i.e., single or multiple authorships), (2) formal characteristics of the journal (number of articles per volume and length of articles), and (3) number of citations of the articles in other journal articles, the language of the citing publications, and the impact factors (IF) is analyzed. Scientometric data on these variables are gathered for all articles published in the four years before anglicizing and in the four years after anglicizing the same journal. Results reveal rather quick changes: Citations per year since original articles’ publication increase significantly, and the IF of the journals go up markedly. Frequencies of citing in German-language journals decrease, citing in English-language journals increase significantly after the Anglicization of former German-language psychology journals, and there is a general trend of increasing citations in other languages as well. Side effects of anglicizing former German-language psychology journals include the publication of shorter papers, their availability to a more international authorship, and a slight, but significant increase in multiple authorships.

Keywords: American, Austria, Authors, Authorship, Availability, Bibliometry, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Effects, English, General, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, International, Internationality, Internationality, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Language, Languages, Length, Neglected 95-Percent, Papers, Professional Communication, Provincialism, Psychology, Psychology Journals, Publication, Publications, Publish, Recent, Research, Scientometric, Scientometry, Switzerland, Trend, Volume

# Title: European Radiology

Full Journal Title: [European Radiology](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=6ngnunquxpdcc2nhxnby&referrer=parent&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:111050,1)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Radiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Radiol

ISSN: 0938-7994

Issues/Year: 9

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Springer Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging: Impact Factor

? Miguel, A. and Marti-Bonmati, L. (2002), Self-citation: comparison between Radiologia, *European Radiology* and *Radiology* for 1997-1998. *European Radiology*, **12** (1), 248-252.

Full Tex: [2002\Eur Rad12, 248.pdf](2002\Eur%20Rad12,%20248.pdf)

Keywords: Database MEDLINE, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Journals, Journals, Self-Citation

Notes: TTopic

Mela, G.S., Martinoli, C., Poggi, E. and Derchi, L.E. (2003), Radiological research in Europe: A bibliometric study. *European Radiology*, **13** (4), 657-662.

Full Tex: [E\Eur Rad13, 657.pdf](E\Eur%20Rad13,%20657.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a bibliometric search to evaluate number and scientific ‘weight’ of papers written by European radiologists, as compared with colleagues from other countries, to measure the contribution of European researchers to radiology journals, and to correlate bibliometric parameters with some socio-economic factors of the different European nations. We considered all peer-reviewed articles published by radiologists in biomedical journals quoted by ISI over the 1995-2000 period. To identify authors as radiologists, the string ‘radiol’ had to appear in the address of the corresponding author, and his country was considered as the country of origin of the paper. The definition of Europe included the 15 countries of the European Union, plus Norway and Switzerland. The scientific ‘weight’ of the paper was assumed to be the impact factor of the journal of the publication in that given year. Then, we considered the annual indexes number of papers/population and number of papers/Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in each country. Data were retrieved from the Eurostat annual statistic reviews. From these bases, we obtained a comparison of the scientific production among European radiologists, those from the U.S. and those from the rest of the world. European radiological research is responsible of almost 40% of the world scientific production in our field, and Germany, UK and France are the leading publishers in Europe. An increase of the number of papers written by European radiologists was noted in the 1995-2000 period, whereas the production from the U.S. had a slight decrease. The mean concentration indexes papers/inhabitants and papers/GDP were significantly lower in Europe than in the U.S., even if some small European countries had higher values than the U.S. As a mean, European research received a lower impact factor than that from the U.S. The assessment of research output has progressively developed as an important issue for the scientific research community. Although not flawless, and often criticized for a variety of reasons, citation analysis is a commonly used technique in this field, is a frequent means to ‘weight’ the scientific production of researchers and is one of the criteria used to assign research grants. Our study shows that European radiology is growing and its production is increasing over time, thus indicating strong commitment to research from European radiologists; however, European radiological research has not yet reached leadership in the literature, and mean indexes addressing the level of resources allocated to research are lower in Europe than in the U.S. This latter point has notable exceptions, but indicates inadequacy of funding, at least in some nations, and in Europe as a whole. The development of research programs within the framework of the European Union specifically aimed to radiology could lead to further advancement of our discipline.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Citation, Citation Analysis, Commitment, Community, Comparison, Concentration, Country, Country of Origin, Criteria, Development, Europe, European Union, Field, Framework, France, Funding, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, ISI, Journal, Journals, Lead, Leadership, Literature, Nations, Norway, Origin, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publication, Radiology, Research, Reviews, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Small, Socio-Economic Factors, Socioeconomic Factors, Switzerland, UK, World

? Dong, J.N., Wang, H.G., Zhao, J., Zhu, W.M., Zhang, L., Gong, J.F., Li, Y., Gu, L.L. and Li, J.S. (2014), Ultrasound as a diagnostic tool in detecting active Crohn’s disease: A meta-analysis of prospective studies. *European Radiology*, **24** (1), 26-33.

Full Tex: [2014\Eur Rad24, 26.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rad24,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound in assessing active Crohn’s disease (CD) in adults. Methods We systematically searched PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library for prospective studies in which ultrasound was performed to evaluate active CD in adults from January 1993 to April 2013. Pooled sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios (LR+ and LR-) and diagnostic odds ratios (DORs) in a perpatient- based analysis were estimated. Additionally, the area under the receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve was calculated to measure the diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound in patients with known or suspected CD. Results Fifteen studies involving 1,558 patients were included in this meta-analysis. Overall, the pooled sensitivity (0.88) and LR-(0.14) were not heterogeneous, whereas the pooled specificity (0.97, I-2=72.9 %) and LR+(15.10, I-2=71.8 %) were. The DOR of ultrasound for assessing active CD was 121.70, with significant heterogeneity (I-2=63.3 %). A symmetrical summary ROC curve was plotted showing that the area under the curve was 0.94, indicating good diagnostic accuracy. Meta-regression and subgroup analysis showed that the disease location may be a major cause of heterogeneity. Conclusions This meta-analysis suggests that ultrasound has high diagnostic accuracy in detecting active CD in adults, especially for small bowel CD. Key Points Ultrasound can detect active Crohn’s disease (CD). A meta-analysis of ultrasound for detecting active CD was carried out. This revealed that ultrasound has high diagnostic accuracy for detecting CD.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Assessing, Bowel, Cd, Crohn’S Disease, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, Embase, Heterogeneity, Location, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Patients, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Results, Roc, Science, Sensitivity, Small, Small Bowel, Specificity, Ultrasound, Web of Science

? Michallek, F. and Dewey, M. (2014), Fractal analysis in radiological and nuclear medicine perfusion imaging: A systematic review. *European Radiology*, **24** (1), 60-69.

Full Tex: [2014\Eur Rad24, 60.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rad24,%2060.pdf)

Abstract: To provide an overview of recent research in fractal analysis of tissue perfusion imaging, using standard radiological and nuclear medicine imaging techniques including computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound, positron emission tomography (PET) and single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and to discuss implications for different fields of application. A systematic review of fractal analysis for tissue perfusion imaging was performed by searching the databases MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE (via Ovid) and ISI Web of Science. Thirty-seven eligible studies were identified. Fractal analysis was performed on perfusion imaging of tumours, lung, myocardium, kidney, skeletal muscle and cerebral diseases. Clinically, different aspects of tumour perfusion and cerebral diseases were successfully evaluated including detection and classification. In physiological settings, it was shown that perfusion under different conditions and in various organs can be properly described using fractal analysis. Fractal analysis is a suitable method for quantifying heterogeneity from radiological and nuclear medicine perfusion images under a variety of conditions and in different organs. Further research is required to exploit physiologically proven fractal behaviour in the clinical setting. aEuro cent Fractal analysis of perfusion images can be successfully performed. aEuro cent Tumour, pulmonary, myocardial, renal, skeletal muscle and cerebral perfusion have already been examined. aEuro cent Clinical applications of fractal analysis include tumour and brain perfusion assessment. aEuro cent Fractal analysis is a suitable method for quantifying perfusion heterogeneity. aEuro cent Fractal analysis requires further research concerning the development of clinical applications.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Assessment, Behaviour, Brain, Cerebral, Classification, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Computed Tomography, CT, Databases, Development, Diseases, Embase, Emission, Fractal, Fractal Analysis, Heterogeneity, Imaging, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Kidney, Lung, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Medicine, Medline, Mri, Muscle, Nuclear Medicine, Pet, Positron Emission Tomography, Pubmed, Recent, Renal, Research, Review, Science, Spect, Standard, Systematic Review, Techniques, Ultrasound, Web of Science

? Lei, J.Q., Yang, P., Zhang, L., Wang, Y.Z. and Yang, K.H. (2014), Diagnostic accuracy of digital breast tomosynthesis versus digital mammography for benign and malignant lesions in breasts: A meta-analysis. *European Radiology*, **24** (3), 595-602.

Full Tex: [2014\Eur Rad24, 595.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rad24,%20595.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the diagnostic performance of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) and digital mammography (DM) for benign and malignant lesions in breasts. Methods Document retrieval was conducted on PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database, etc., from 1950 to June 2013. Metadisc1.4 software was used to analyse the pooled sensitivity, specificity, diagnostic odds ratio (DOR), and positive and negative likelihood ratio. The heterogeneity was assessed using forest plots and the inconsistency index (I-2). Before statistical comparison, the area under (AUC) the summary receiver-operating characteristic curve (SROC) of two different diagnostic methods was calculated respectively. Results A total of seven studies involving 2,014 patients and 2,666 breast lesions were included. Compared with the gold standard (histological results), the pooled sensitivity and specificity of DBT were 90.0% and 79.0 %, and for DM they were 89.0 % and 72.0 %, respectively. The pooled positive likelihood ratio of DBT and DM was 3.50 and 2.83; the pooled negative likelihood ratio of DBT and DM was 15% and 18 %; the pooled DOR for DBT and DM was 26.04 and 16.24, respectively. Conclusions Digital breast tomosynthesis has a higher sensitivity and specificity in breast diagnosis than digital mammography. Key Points Digital breast tomosynthesis has high sensitivity and specificity in breast diagnosis. DBT appears to have superior diagnostic accuracy relative to digital mammography. DBT images were captured at a lower dose than 2D images. DBT displays abnormal features of lesions more clearly than DM. Digital breast tomosynthesis could become the first choice for assessing breast lesions.

Keywords: Accuracy, Assessing, Auc, Biomedical, Breast Neoplasms, Cancer, Chinese, Choice, Classification, Comparison, Database, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Methods, Digital, Digital Breast Tomosynthesis, Embase, First, Forest, Gold, Heterogeneity, Index, Initial-Experience, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Mammography, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Observer, Odds Ratio, Patients, Performance, Pubmed, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Specificity, Standard, Web of Science

? Lin, P.L., Chen, M.Q., Liu, B.X., Wang, S.W. and Li, X.X. (2014), Diagnostic performance of shear wave elastography in the identification of malignant thyroid nodules: A meta-analysis. *European Radiology*, **24** (11), 2729-2738.

Full Tex: [2014\Eur Rad24, 2729.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rad24,%202729.pdf)

Abstract: This meta-analysis aimed to assess the performance of shear wave elastography (SWE) in the identification of malignant thyroid nodules. Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, and the references of narrative reviews were searched for relevant studies with a publication date through October 2013. The methodological quality was assessed using QUADAS tools. Data synthesis was calculated using the bivariate mixed-effects regression model. Of the 131 studies identified, 15 (11.5 %) were included, in which SWE, point-SWE or 2D SWE, was used to evaluate 1,867 thyroid nodules in 1,525 patients. Methodological assessment revealed study quality was moderate to high. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, and area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curve of SWE for detecting malignant thyroid nodules were 84.3 % (95 % confidence interval [CI], 76.9-89.7 %), 88.4 % (95 % CI, 84.0-91.7 %), and 93 % (95 % CI, 90-95 %), respectively. As a screening tool, positive and negative predictive values were 27.7-44.7 % and 98.1-99.1 %, respectively, calculated with a malignance prevalence of 5-10 % in thyroid nodules. A publication bias regression test revealed no significant small-study bias. SWE is a highly accurate diagnostic modality for the identification of malignant thyroid nodules, with promise for integration into routine imaging protocols for thyroid nodules. aEuro cent Shear wave elastography (SWE) is a group of novel ultrasound-based technologies. aEuro cent Meta-analysis was employed to assess relevant studies of SWE of thyroid nodules. aEuro cent SWE had high sensitivity and specificity in identifying malignant thyroid nodules. aEuro cent The high negative predictive value of SWE can reduce unnecessary biopsies.

Keywords: Assessment, Benign, Bias, Cancer, Confidence, Data, Diagnostic, Differential-Diagnosis, Disease, Elasticity Imaging Techniques, Guidelines, Identification, Imaging, Integration, Interval, Lesions, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nov, Patient, Patients, Performance, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prevalence, Protocols, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Radiation Force, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, References, Regression, Regression Model, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Specificity, Synthesis, Technologies, Technology, Thyroid Neoplasms, Thyroid Nodule, Ultrasound, Utility, Value, Web Of Science

# Title: European Respiratory Journal

Full Journal Title: [European Respiratory Journal](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ers/erj;jsessionid=5r5dr0q7o0q9g.victoria)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Resp. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Respir J

ISSN: 0903-1936

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Denmark

Language: English

Publisher: Munksgaard Int Publ Ltd

Publisher Address: 35 Norre Sogade, PO Box 2148, DK-1016 Copenhagen, Denmark

Subject Categories:

Respiratory System: Impact Factor 2.989,/(2001)

Notes: TTopic

García-Río, F., Serrano, S., Dorgham, A., Alvarez-Sala, R., Ruiz Peña, A., Pino, J.M., Alvarez-Sala, J.L. and Villamor, J. (2001), A bibliometric evaluation of European Union research of the respiratory system from 1987-1998. *European Respiratory Journal*, **17** (6), 1175-1180.

Full Text: [E\Eur Res J17, 1175.pdf](E\Eur%20Res%20J17,%201175.pdf)

Abstract: This study analyses the evolution of the bibliometric indicators of productivity and repercussion of European Union (EU) research into the respiratory system during the period from 1987-1998, describing the geographical distribution.

Using MEDLINE, a selection was made of those articles by EU authors published between 1987-1998 in 38 respiratory system journals (classification from the Institute for Scientific Information), The journals, country of origin, number of articles and the relation to socioeconomic data, productivity index;, visibility index, expected impact factor (EIF) and relative impact factor (RIF) were all analysed.

The number of EU publications in respiratory system journals experienced an exponential increase, going from 606 articles (14.3% of world production) in 1987, to 2,325 (33.2%) in 1998, During this same period, the EIF increased from 1,258 to 2,111, The greatest gross productivities were those of the UK, France, Italy and Germany, although when corrected for number of inhabitants, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark headed the list. The countries with the greatest mean EIF were the Netherlands, the UK, Spain and Belgium.

In conclusion, productivity and repercussions of European Union research of the respiratory system experienced an important increase during this period.

? Sterk, P.J. and Rabe, K.F. (2005), Serving researchers, the impact factor and other conflicts of interest. *European Respiratory Journal*, **25** (1), 3-5.

Full Text: [2005\Eur Res J25, 3.pdf](2005\Eur%20Res%20J25,%203.pdf)

Keywords: Conflicts of Interest, Impact, Impact Factor

? Engelkes, M., Janssens, H.M., de Jongste, J.C., Sturkenboom, M.C.J.M. and Verhamme, K.M.C. (2015), Medication adherence and the risk of severe asthma exacerbations: A systematic review. *European Respiratory Journal*, **45** (2), 396-407.

Full Text: [2015\Eur Res J45, 396.pdf](2015/Eur%20Res%20J45,%20396.pdf)

Abstract: The benefits of drug therapy for asthma have been well established, but adherence to treatment is poor, and this might be associated with an increased risk of asthma exacerbations. The aim of this study was to review the literature on the association between adherence to asthma controller treatment and risk of severe asthma exacerbations in children and adults. A systematic literature search was performed in Pub Med, Embase and Web of Science, from inception until January 2014. Studies were included if data on the association between medication adherence and severe asthma exacerbations were presented. Quality was assessed using a modified version of the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. The search yielded 2319 unique publications, of which 23 met the inclusion criteria and underwent data extraction and quality scoring. High levels of heterogeneity across studies with regard to adherence and exacerbation measurements, designs and analysis precluded a formal meta-analysis. Although effect measures varied widely, good adherence was associated with fewer severe asthma exacerbations in high-quality studies. Good adherence tended to be associated with lower risk of severe asthma exacerbations. Future studies should use standardised methodology to assess adherence and exacerbations, and should consider inhaler competence.

Keywords: Adherence, Adherence To Treatment, Adults, Analysis, Association, Asthma, Benefits, Care, Children, Competence, Concordance, Criteria, Data, Drug, Drug Therapy, Drug-Treatment, Extraction, From, Heterogeneity, Inhaled Corticosteroid Nonadherence, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Measures, Medication, Medication Adherence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Modified, Outcomes, Pub Med, Publications, Quality, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Therapies, Therapy, Treatment, Version, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: European Review of Aging and Physical Activity

Full Journal Title: European Review of Aging and Physical Activity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Corazza, D.I., Sebastiao, E., Pedroso, R.V., Andreatto, C.A.A., Coelho, F.G.D., Gobbi, S., Teodorov, E. and Santos-Galduroz, R.F. (2014), Influence of chronic exercise on serum cortisol levels in older adults. *European Review of Aging and Physical Activity*, **11** (1), 25-34.

Full Text: [2014\Eur Rev Agi Phy Act11, 25.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rev%20Agi%20Phy%20Act11,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: The circulating level of cortisol is regulated by the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis through a neuroendocrine feedback circuit. This circuit can be activated by physiological stimuli such as stress, diseases, and exercise. High levels of serum cortisol hormone normally occur as a byproduct of aging, and can cause several types of damage to the organism and exacerbate immunosenescence. There is a great deal of variability in the cortisol response with regard to type, intensity, volume, and frequency of exercise. However, these relationships have been extensively studied with respect to the acute effects of exercise. Despite the well-known effects of acute exercise on cortisol response, it is unclear how it is affected by chronic exercise and the aging process. Therefore, the aim of this study was to conduct a review of studies that attempt to analyze the influence of chronic exercise on serum cortisol hormone in older people. In order to accomplish this goal, a review from 1970 to June 2012 period was performed using the following databases: Biological Abstracts, PsycINFO, PubMed/Medline, and the Web of Science. Eight articles met the criteria used in this study. Based on the included articles, chronic exercise may influence the serum levels of cortisol levels in older people. Despite this evidence, these results may not be generalized to the entire population of older people, given the few number of studies and especially because the studies showed diversity in variables and methodologies.

Keywords: Adaptations, Aging, Chronic, Chronic Stress, Cortisol, Cortisol Levels, Criteria, Damage, Databases, Depression, Diseases, Diversity, Effects, Evidence, Exercise, Hormonal Response Patterns, Influence, Intensity, Men, Metabolic Syndrome, Methodologies, Muscle Strength, Neuroendocrine, Older People, Population, Psycinfo, Resistance Exercise, Response, Review, Science, Serum, Stress, Variability, Volume, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: European Review of Agricultural Economics

Full Journal Title: [European Review of Agricultural Economics](http://erae.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eur. Rev. Agric. Econ.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Eur Rev Agric Econ

ISSN: 0165-1587

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Agricultural Economics & Policy: Impact Factor 0.472, 3/8 (2000)

Notes: TTopic

Mueller, R.A.E. and Sumner, D.A. (1999), Output counts: Comparing the published contributions by agricultural economists across countries. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, **26** (4), 533-548.

Full Text: [E\Eur Rev Agr Eco26, 533.pdf](E\Eur%20Rev%20Agr%20Eco26,%20533.pdf)

Abstract: Agricultural economics research is an international endeavour that benefits from the free exchange of knowledge. Using data from the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) we compare for the period 1987-1997 the published contributions by agricultural economics professors from universities in Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the US, and we measure citations. There are considerable differences in the contributions pet capita to the international journal literature and in citations received. Germany has contributed much less per capita than the other countries and its agricultural economists have received fewer citations. The percentage distributions for articles and citations are remarkably similar across countries.

Keywords: Bibliometry, Agricultural Economics, International Comparison, Journals, Europe

# Title: European Review of Applied Psychology-Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee

Full Journal Title: European Review of Applied Psychology-Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kellar, I. and Hankins, M. (2013), Intention stability: Literature and methodological review. *European Review of Applied Psychology-Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee*, **63** (6), 363-373.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev App Psy-Rev Eur Psy App63, 363.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20App%20Psy-Rev%20Eur%20Psy%20App63,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. - It has been argued that intention stability is a pre-eminent determinant of individuals.’ ability to direct their behaviour over time. Objective. - The aim of the review was to detail the existing literature and examine whether the relationships described are reliably indexed by the array of operationalisations of the construct. Methods. - Web of Science, PsycINFO, PubMed, and EMBASE were searched for English language articles reporting use of the construct in moderating a relationship between an IV and behaviour. Results. - Eleven studies met the inclusion criteria. We identified six methods of estimating intention stability. The ostensible finding of the review was that greater intention stability associated with a stronger positive relationship between intention and behaviour. These findings are, however, largely invalidated by the serious flaws in measurement methods. Conclusion. - Further thought must be given to the construct as an attribute of the individual, and how this attribute should be operationalised. The usefulness of “intention stability” will not be able to be evaluated prior to definition of a measurement model and its psychometric validation. C) 2013 Published by Elsevier Masson SAS.

Keywords: Anticipated Regret, Attitude-Behavior Relation, Behaviour, Condom Use, Criteria, Embase, Future Behavior, Intention, Iv, Language, Literature, Measurement, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Moderator, Moderator, Nov, Past Behavior, Planned Behavior, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Reporting, Results, Review, Science, Stability, Temporal Stability, Validation, Variables, Web of Science

# Title: European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences

Full Journal Title: European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, G.J., Guo, T., Chen, Y., Xu, B., Guo, J.H. and Zhao, J.N. (2013), Significant pathways detection in Osteoporosis based on the bibliometric network. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **17** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci17, 1.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci17,%201.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Osteoporosis is a significant public health issue worldwide. The underlying mechanism of osteoporosis is an imbalance between bone resorption and bone formation. However, the exact pathology is still unclear, and more related genes are on demand. AIM: Here, we aim to identify the differentially expressed genes in osteoporosis patients and control. MATERIALS and METHODS: Biblio-MetReS, a tool to reconstruct gene and protein networks from automated literature analysis, was used for identifying potential interactions among target genes. Relevant signaling pathways were also identified through pathway enrichment analysis. RESULTS: Our results showed that 56 differentially expressed genes were identified. of them, STAT1, CXCL10, SOCS3, ADM, THBS1, SOD2, and ERG2 have been demonstrated involving in osteoporosis. Further, a bibliometric network was constructed between DEGs and other genes through the Biblio-MetReS. CONCLUSIONS: The results showed that STAT1 could interact with CXCL10 through Toll-like receptor signaling pathway and Chemokine signaling pathway. STAT1 interacted with SOCS3 through JAK/STAT pathway.

Keywords: Analysis, Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Network, Bone, Bone Resorption, Chinese, Constructed, Control, Demand, Enrichment, Gene, Gene-Expression, Genes, Health, Integration, Literature, Mechanism, Methods, Mice, Monocytes, Network, Networks, On-Demand, Osteoblast Differentiation, Osteoporosis, Pathology, Pathways, Patients, Potential, Protein, Public, Public Health, Resorption, Signaling, Significant Pathways, SOCS3, Stat1

? Meo, S.A., Usmani, A.M., Vohra, M.S. and Bukhari, I.A. (2013), Impact of GDP, spending on R&D, number of universities and scientific journals on research publications in pharmacological sciences in Middle East. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **17** (20), 2697-2705.

Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci17, 2697.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci17,%202697.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: Research in pharmacological science is vital to support the health needs of human beings. Measuring the research output provides information that forms the basis of strategic decisions. This study aimed to investigate the impact of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), spending on Research and Development (R& D), number of universities and scientific journals on research documents (papers), citable documents, citations per document and H-Index in pharmacological science among Middle East countries. MATERIALS and METHODS: All the 16 Middle East countries were included in the study. The information regarding GDP, spending on R& D, total number of universities and indexed scientific journals were collected. We recorded the total number of research documents, citable documents, citations per document and H-Index in pharmacological science during the period 1996-2011. The main sources for information were World Bank, Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports (Thomson Reuters) and SCI-mago/Scopus. RESULTS: The mean per capita GDP of all the Middle East countries is 18125.49 +/- 386.28 US$, spending on R& D 0.63 +/- 0.28% of GDP in US$, number of universities 36.56 +/- 11.33 and mean ISI indexed journal are 8.25 +/- 3.93. The number of research documents published in pharmacological science among the Middle East countries during the period 1996-2011 is 1344.44 +/- 499.34; citable documents 1286.37 +/- 476.34; citations per document 7.62 +/- 0.84; and H-Index is 30.68 +/- 6.32. There was a positive correlation between spending on R& D and citations per documents (r = 0.56, p = 0.02), H-Index (r = 0.56, p = 0.02); number of universities and research documents (r = 0.72, p = 0.002), citable documents (r = 0.72, p = 0.001); ISI indexed journals and research documents (r = 0.88, p = 0.0001), citable documents (r = 0.88, p = 0.0001), H-Index (r = 0.67, p = 0.004). However, there was no correlation between the GDP per capita and research outcome in pharmacological science. CONCLUSIONS: There is a positive association between spending on R& D, number of universities and indexed scientific journals on research outcome in pharmacological science in Middle East.

Keywords: Association, Citation, Citations, Conclusions, Correlation, Evaluation of Science, Forms, GDP, GDP per Capita, h Index, h-Index, Health, Human, Impact, Information, ISI, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Methods, Middle East, Needs, Objectives, Outcome, Papers, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacological Science, Publications, R&D, Research, Research Apers, Research Output, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Sources, Strategic, Support, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Web of Science, World, World Bank

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Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci17, 2732.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci17,%202732.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Plastic and cosmetic surgery is a new branch deriving from plastic surgery. Although several studies concerning advances in plastic and cosmetic surgeries have been reported, most literatures focus on specific diagnosis and treatment technology, but not the overall progress. AIM: We attempt to use bibiometric analysis to investigate main research hotspots at home and abroad, outstanding researchers and excellent institutions. MATERIALS and METHODS: We retrieved relevant literatures published between 2007 and 2011 in five foreign and four Chinese journals. gCLUTO was used to perform double clustering analysis. Price’s Law was used to analyze authors with high yield. Literature profiling was performed to construct author-keyword and institution-keyword matrix to comprehend research feature of high yield authors and research institutions. RESULTS: A total of 67 and 94 high-frequency words were obtained from English and Chinese journals. Clustering analysis indicated that research hotspots at home and abroad mainly included side-effects of augmentation mammoplasty and its therapy, eyelid plastic surgery, cartilage transplantation and/or cartilage suture in nose plastic surgery, plastic surgery in cheilopalatognathus and nasal deformity, construction of surgical flaps, and facial plastic cosmetology. In addition, several authors and institutions with high yield also had been identified and they might have different research features. CONCLUSIONS: We investigate advances, hotspots, experts and their institutions in plastic and cosmetic surgery in recent five years at home and abroad, which would provide some research directions for professionals of plastic and cosmetic surgery.

Keywords: Advances, Analysis, Augmentation, Author Keyword, Authors, Background, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Chinese, Clustering, Conclusions, Construction, Cosmetic Surgery, Diagnosis, Experts, Feature, Flap, Institutions, Journals, Law, Literature, Literature Profiling, Matrix, Methods, Outstanding Researchers, Plastic and Cosmetic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Profiling, Progress, Recent, Reconstruction, Research, Research Institutions, Side Effects, Surgery, Surgical Flaps, Technology, Text Mining, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Treatment Technology

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Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci17, 2839.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci17,%202839.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: This study aimed to investigate the degree of research outcome in medical science subjects in Pakistan during the period 1996-2012. MATERIALS and METHODS: In this study, the research papers published in various global science journals during the period 1996-2012 were accessed. We recorded the total number of research documents having an affiliation with a Pakistan. The main source for information was Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science, Thomson Reuters and SCI-mago/Scopus. RESULTS: In global science, Pakistan contributed 58133 research papers in all science and social sciences both in ISI and non ISI indexed journals. However, in medical sciences the total number of research papers from Pakistan are 25604, citable documents 23874, citations 128061, mean citations per documents 6.45 and mean Hirsch index is 35.33. In Pakistan, the upward trend of articles published in global medical science was from the period 1996-2008. However, from 2008 the trend is markedly declined. CONCLUSIONS: Pakistan significantly improved its international ranking positions in research during the period 2000-2008. However, the upward trend of research papers published in global medical science could not be retained and from the year 2008 the trend started declining. This trend of research papers further declined in year 2012 compared to year 2011. It is suggested that, Pakistan must take strategic steps to enhance the research culture and increase the research and development expenditure in the country.

Keywords: Affiliation, Citations, Conclusions, Country, Culture, Development, Global, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Information, International, ISI, Journals, Medical, Medical Sciences, Methods, Nov, Objectives, Outcome, Pakistan, Papers, Productivity, Ranking, Research, Research and Development, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Strategic, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Trend, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci17, 3265.pdf](2013/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci17,%203265.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: Since last decade, Saudi Arabia has been swiftly moving ahead to promote an education and research in the country. This study aimed to investigate the research outcome of Saudi Arabia in medical sciences during the period 1996-2012. MATERIAL AND METHODS: In this study, the research papers published in various global science journals during the period 1996-2012 were accessed. We recorded the total number of research documents having an affiliation with Saudi Arabia. The main source for information was Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science, Thomson Reuters and SCI-mago/Scopus. RESULTS: In global science data base, Saudi Arabia contributed 103804 documents in all science and social sciences. In medicine the total number of research papers from Saudi Arabia are 16196, citable documents 14732, total citations 102827, citations per documents 6.36 and Hirsch index (h-index) is 92. However, in combined medical and allied health sciences the total number of research papers are 27246, citable documents 25416, total citations 181999, mean citations per documents 7.07 and mean h-index is 41.44. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia contributed 40797 research documents in ISI indexed journals only and also 151 research documents in highly reputable and towering science journals. CONCLUSIONS: Saudi Arabia’s research performance in global medical sciences has markedly increased during the period 2006-2012. The research publications are continuously on mounting path; however, the number of citations has decreased. The country improved its regional as well as international research rankings and graded 45 in the world in year 2012.

Keywords: Affiliation, Citations, Conclusions, Country, Data, Data Base, Data-Base, Education, Global, h Index, h-Index, Health, Health Sciences, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Indexed Journal, Information, International, ISI, Journals, Medical, Medical Sciences, Medicine, Methods, Objectives, Outcome, Papers, Performance, Publications, Rankings, Regional, Research, Research Papers, Research Performance, Saudi Arabia, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science, World

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 1.pdf](2014/Eur%20Rev%20Med%20Pha%20Sci18,%201.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: This study aimed to compare the impact of Research&Development (R&D) expenditures on research publications, patents and high-tech exports among European countries. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this study, 47 European countries were included. The information regarding European countries, their per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), R&D spending, number of universities, indexed scientific journals, high technology exports and number of patents were collected. We recorded the total number of research documents in various science and social sciences subjects during the period 1996-2011. The main source for information was World Bank, Web of Science, Thomson Reuters and SCImago/Scopus. RESULTS: The mean GDP per capita for all the European countries is 23372.64 +/- 3588.42 US$, yearly per capita spending on R&D 1.14 +/- 0.13 US$, number of universities 48.17 +/- 10.26, mean number of Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) indexed journal per country 90.72 +/- 38.47, high technology exports 12.86 +/- 1.59 and number of patent applications 61504.23 +/- 22961.85. The mean of research documents published in various science and social science subjects among all the European countries during the period 1996-2011 is 213405.70 +/- 56493.04. Spending on R&D, number of universities, indexed journals, high technology exports and number of patents have a positive correlation with number of published documents in various science and social science subjects. We found a positive correlation between patent application and high-tech exports. However, there was no association between GDP per capita and research outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: It is concluded that, the most important contributing factors towards a knowledge based economy are spending on R&D, number of universities, scientific indexed journals and research publications, which in turn give a boast to patents, high technology exports and ultimately GDP.

Keywords: Application, Association, Conclusions, Correlation, Country, Economy, Europe, Expenditures, GDP, GDP per Capita, High-Tech Exports, Impact, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge-Based, Methods, Objectives, Outcomes, Patent, Patents, Publications, R&D, R&D Expenditure, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Technology, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Web of Science, World Bank

? Yu, X., Wang, F. and Zhang, J.P. (2014), Meta analysis of the association of rs7702187 SNP in SEMA5A gene with risk of Parkinson’s disease. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **18** (6), 900-904.

Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 900.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Several studies have indicated that semaphorin 5A (SEMA5A) rs7702187 polymorphism is associated with significant increases in risk of Parkinson’s disease (PD). However, their results were generally inconsistent and inconclusive. AIM: The aim of our study was to derive a more precise estimation of the association between the SEMA5A rs7702187 polymorphism and the susceptibility for PD by using meta-analysis. MATERIALS AND METHODS: We searched and collected articles in English or Chinese from the databases of Medline, PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science (updated to September 31, 2010) by using the search terms “semaphorin gene”, “Parkinson’s disease”, “SNPs” and “polymorphism”. RESULTS: All of these selected studies should meet all of the inclusion criterias such as “case-control studies”, “similar study method”, “sufficient published data for estimating an odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI)”. As a result, 12 studies in different populations including 3539 cases and 3250 controls were selected. CONCLUSIONS: Our meta-analysis suggests that the Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) of rs7702187 within the SEMA5A gene would be a high-penetrant risk factor for PD development in western population (p = 0.20 for heterogeneity, OR = 0.87, 95% CI = [0.79, 0.96]).

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Background, Chinese, Conclusions, Confidence, Data, Databases, Development, Disease, English, Expression, From, Gene, Heterogeneity, Interval, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Odds Ratio, Parkinson’S Disease, Pd, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Scan, Science, Semaphorin 5a, Semaphorin 5a, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism, Snp, Susceptibility, Trials, Web Of Science, Whole-Genome Association

? Hassan, A., Meo, S.A., Usmani, A.M. and Shaikh, T.J. (2014), Diabetes during Ramadan - pre-approach model: Presentation, risk stratification, education. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **18** (12), 1798-1805.

Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 1798.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Fasting (Sawm) during Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam and mandatory for all Muslim healthy adults. Most of the Muslim diabetic patients insist on fasting in Ramadan despite their exemption. Due to paucity of literature, diabetes during Ramadan is underestimated and the statistics are not reflecting the actual reality. The aim of this study is to highlight the demographics in diabetic Muslim population and emphasize its ramifications on Ramadan fasting. METHODS: In this study, we developed a 3 step PRE-approach model based on Presentation, Risk stratification, Education in diabetics who fast during Ramadan. For the establishment of this model we identified 40 published studies in database searches including ISI-web of science and pub-med. We searched the related literature by using the key words including diabetes mellitus, Ramadan fasting. All studies in which diabetes and fasting in Ramadan was investigated were included. There was no limitation on publication status, design or language. Finally, we included 35 publications and remaining 5 were excluded from the study. RESULTS: The diabetic patients who fast are at risk of severe hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, dehydration, thrombosis, strokes and retinal artery occlusion. Lack of education, poor healthcare and no structured guidance cause adeverse health consequences. CONCLUSIONS: It is vital to empower the healthcare workers and the patients in the frontlines with appropriate information. To preempt and minimize the problems faced by the diabetic patients who fast, available resources should be mobilized to efficiently and effectively reach out these patients. Diabetic patient educational guidelines about Ramadan fasting should be disseminated and translated into major regional languages to minimize the complications. Diabetic patients who are stable, free of deteriorating complications and able to manage can be allowed to fast.

Keywords: Artery, Complications, Conclusions, Database, Dehydration, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Double-Blind, Education, Efficacy, Epidemiology, Fasting, From, Glimepiride, Guidance, Guidelines, Health, Hyperglycemia, Information, Insulin Glargine, Isi Web Of Science, Islam, Language, Languages, Limitation, Literature, Management, Mandatory, Mellitus, Methods, Model, Occlusion, Patients, Population, Publication, Publication Status, Publications, Ramadan, Regional, Repaglinide, Resources, Risk, Safety, Science, Statistics, Stratification, Thrombosis, Type-2

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Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 2863.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth (SHEDs) represent an immature stem cell population, easily accessible without ethical concerns, able to induce pluripotent stem cells and to differentiate in osteoblasts, hepatocytes, adipocytes, neural cells, chondrocytes, myocytes, skin cells and odontoblasts. AIM: The purpose of this review is to present a comprehensive synthesis of current knowledge of SHEDs, through the description of their tissue sources, properties, differentiation potential, and comparative assessment of their advantages for tissue engineering. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Studies were identified by searching electronic databases (MEDLINE via PubMed, Medscape and Web of Science) from 2003 to 30 September 2013 and scanning references lists of the included publications and of the reviews. No publication date or publication status restrictions were imposed. Only evidence available in English language was reviewed. RESULTS: A total of 72 studies were identified for inclusion in the review. Clinical heterogeneity didn’t allow for meta-analysis but only for a narrative synthesis. The outcomes of the present narrative synthesis are presented separately for methods of isolation and culture, characterization of SHEDs, differentiation in vitro and in vivo, use in animal model, and stem cell banking. CONCLUSIONS: SHEDs display multifactorial potential such as strong and high proliferative capacity, easy accessibility, high viability and multilineage differentiation capacity. Their retrieval is relatively simple and non-invasive, no risks for developing immune reactions or rejection following transplantation exist and no immunosuppressive therapy is needed.

Keywords: “Deciduous” [Mesh Terms], ”Stem Cells” [Mesh], Alkaline-Phosphatase, Animal Model, Assessment, Background, Capacity, Cell, Characterization, Conclusions, Culture, Databases, Deciduous, Dental-Pulp Cells, Developing, Differentiation, Engineering, English, Ethical, Evidence, Expression, Fibroblast-Growth-Factor, From, Hepatocytes, Heterogeneity, Human, Immune, Immunosuppressive Therapy, In Vitro, In Vivo, In-Vitro, Knowledge, Language, Literature, Medline, Mesenchymal Cells, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Model, Myocytes, Osteoblasts, Osteogenic Differentiation, Outcomes, Population, Potential, Properties, Publication, Publication Status, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Rat Spinal-Cord, References, Rejection, Restrictions, Review, Reviews, Risks, Science, Skin, Sources, Stem, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Synthesis, Therapy, Tissue Engineering, Tooth, Transplantation, Viability, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 3315.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Electronic cigarette smoking is gaining dramatic popularity and is steadily spreading among the adolescents, high income, urban population around the world. The aim of this study is to highlight the hazards of e-cigarette smoking on human health. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this study, we identified 38 published studies through a systematic database searches including ISI-web of science and pub-med. We searched the related literature by using the key words including Electronic cigarette, E-cigarette, E-vapers, incidence, hazards. Studies in which electronic cigarette smoking hazards was investigated were included in the study. No limitations on publication status, study design of publication were implemented. Finally we included 28 publications and remaining 10 were excluded. RESULTS: E-smoking can cause, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, choking, burn injuries, upper respiratory tract irritation, dry cough, dryness of the eyes and mucous membrane, release of cytokines and pro-inflammatory mediators, allergic airway inflammation, decreased exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) synthesis in the lungs, change in bronchial gene expression and risk of lung cancer. CONCLUSIONS: Electronic cigarettes are swiftly promoted as an alternative to conventional cigarette smoking, although its use is highly controversial. Electronic cigarettes are not a smoking cessation product. Non-scientific claims about e-cigarettes are creating confusion in public perception about e-cigarette and people believe that e-cigarettes are safe and less addictive, but its use is unsafe and hazardous to human health. E-cigarette smoking should be regulated in the same way as traditional cigarettes and must be prohibited to children and adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Alternative, Cancer, Children, Cigarette, Conclusions, Conventional, Cough, Cytokines, Database, Design, E-Cigarettes, E-Smoking, Effects, Electronic Cigarette, Electronic Cigarette Smoking, Electronic Cigarettes, Expression, Gene, Gene Expression, Headache, Health, Health Hazards, Human, Human Health, Incidence, Income, Inflammation, Irritation, Isi Web Of Science, Literature, Lung, Lung Cancer, Membrane, Methods, Nausea, Nicotine Delivery-Systems, Nitric Oxide, Nov, Oxide, Perception, Population, Public, Public Perception, Publication, Publication Status, Publications, Quality, Release, Risk, Science, Smoking, Study Design, Synthesis, Systematic, Urban, Vapers, Vomiting, World

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Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 3354.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The cingulate cortex is a functionally heterogeneous region involved in diverse cognitive and emotional processes. It is a region of special interest to investigate the neurological substrate of schizophrenia. The aim of this paper is to review all the studies that investigated the relation between the cingulate cortex and two of the most important and little known areas of this disease: the psychotic onset and the negative symptoms. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Relevant literature was identified through a search in PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane database. Search terms included negative symptoms, cingulate cortex, cingulate gyrus, schizophrenia, PET, SPECT, MRI, fMRI, BOLD, deficit schizophrenia, early-onset schizophrenia, psychotic onset, psychosis. RESULTS: 9 studies evidenced a link between negative symptoms and hypoactivity of cingulate cortex, whereas 7 studies did not. A positive relationship between anterior cingulate cortex gray matter thinning and high risk for schizophrenia is well characterized in literature. CONCLUSIONS: In a large portion of patients hypoactivity of cingulate cortex underlie the presence of negative symptoms. In particular, ACC (anterior cingulated cortex) thinning seems to be related to the increasing social withdrawal that is characteristic of the psychosis prodrome. New therapies focused on the brain stimulation of the cingulate cortex could represent an important aid for patients with this kind of symptoms.

Keywords: Action Coding System, Anterior Cingulate, Bold, Brain, Cingulate Cortex, Cingulate Gyrus, Cognitive, Conclusions, Database, Disease, Drug-Free Patients, Fmri, Gray-Matter Volume, High-Risk, Literature, Methods, Mri, N-Acetylaspartate, Negative, Negative Symptoms, Neurological, Nov, Onset, Patients, Pet, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Prodrome, Psychosis, Psychotic Onset, Pubmed, Region, Review, Risk, Schizophrenia, Science, Search, Social, Spect, Symptoms, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web, Web Of Science, White-Matter

? Hassan, A. and Meo, S.A. (2014), Diabetes during Ramadan: underestimated, under-investigated, needs more attention. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **18** (22), 3528-3533.

Full Text: 2014\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci18, 3528.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: In Ramadan, Muslim adults fast from sunrise to sunset for a period of a month. Due to paucity of data it seems that, diabetes mellitus during Ramadan is underestimated and the statistics are not a reflection of the actual reality. The aim this study is to highlight the staggering demographics in the diabetic Muslim population and emphasize its ramifications on fasting during Ramadan. METHODS: In this study, we identified 37 published studies through a systematic database searches including ISI-Web of Science and PubMed. We searched the related literature by using the key words Diabetes Mellitus, Ramadan Fasting, Ramadan Fasting complications. Studies in which Diabetes Mellitus, Ramadan Fasting was discussed were included in the study. No limitations on publication status, study design or language of publication were obligatory. Finally we included 19 publications and remaining 18 were excluded. RESULTS: Today’s emerging diabetes hotspots in Muslim majority countries are the Middle East, Western Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia. Poverty, lack of education, poor healthcare, minimum available data and inappropriate guidance for the diabetic patients are the major risk factors resulting in serious complication during fasting in the month of Ramadan. CONCLUSIONS: Still there are big gaps in the management of diabetic patients during Ramadan, the care of diabetic patients is fragmented and it is felt that diabetes during Ramadan is underestimated, under-investigated and needs more attention. It is vital to empower the healthcare workers and the patients in the frontlines with the appropriate information about Ramadan fasting in diabetic patients. Diabetic patients who fast during Ramadan should be adequately investigated and engaged in a structured Ramadan-focused diabetes education to undertake the fast safely.

Keywords: Adults, Africa, Asia, Attention, Care, Complication, Complications, Conclusions, Data, Database, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Education, Epidemiology, Factors, Fasting, From, Guidance, Hotspots, Information, Insulin Glargine, ISI Web Of Science, Language, Literature, Management, Methods, Middle East, Minimum, Needs, Nov, Patients, Population, Poverty, Publication, Publication Status, Publications, Pubmed, Ramadan, Recommendations, Reflection, Repaglinide, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, South East Asia, Statistics, Study Design, Sub Saharan Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Systematic

? Meo, S.A., Memon, A.N., Sheikh, S.A., Rouq, F.A., Usmani, A.M., Hassan, A. and Arain, S.A. (2015), Effect of environmental air pollution on type 2 diabetes mellitus. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **19** (1), 123-128.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci19, 123.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Air pollution is a novel risk factor for insulin resistance and occurrence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), but the evidence is limited and diverse. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the effect of environmental air pollution on incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus. METHODS: In this study, we identified 102 published studies through a systematic data base search including ISI-Web of Science, EMBASE and PubMed. We searched the related literature by using the key terms including diabetes mellitus, air pollution, occupational and environmental pollution, gaseous, NO2, particulate matter pollutants PM2.5, and PM10. Studies in which diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance, air pollution, occupational and environmental pollution was discussed were included in the study. No confines on publication status, study design or language of publication were considered. Descriptive and quantitative information were extracted from the selected literature. Finally we included 21 publications and remaining studies were excluded. RESULTS: Air pollution is a leading cause of insulin resistance and incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus. The association between air pollution and diabetes is stronger for traffic associated pollutants, gaseous, nitrogen dioxide, tobacco smoke and particulate matter. CONCLUSIONS: Exposure to air pollutants is significantly associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus. It is suggested that, environmental protection officials must take high priority steps to minimize the air pollution, hence to decrease the incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Air, Air Pollution, Association, Cohort, Conclusions, Data, Data Base, Data-Base, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Effect, Embase, Environmental, Environmental Pollutants, Environmental Pollution, Environmental Protection, Evidence, Exposure, From, Incidence, Information, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin-Resistance, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Literature, Long-Term Exposure, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mouse Model, Nitrogen, No2, Occupational, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Pm10, Pm2.5, Pollutants, Pollution, Prevalence, Protection, Publication, Publication Status, Publications, Pubmed, Resistance, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Study Design, Systematic, Tobacco, Traffic, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

? Wang, H.Z., Tian, J.B. and Yang, K.H. (2015), Efficacy and safety of LCI699 for hypertension: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials and systematic review. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, **19** (2), 296-304.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Rev Med Pha Sci19, 296.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: This study reviews the available data from randomized controlled trials on efficacy and safety of LCI699, a novel inhibitor of aldosterone synthase, as treatment of hypertension. MATERIALS AND METHODS: We performed a meta-analysis of phase II randomized, controlled trials comparing the efficacy/safety of LCI699 with placebo in hypertension patients. For this purpose, PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library database, ISI-Science Citation Index, and the Chinese Biomedicine Literature Database were searched until August 2013. The available data on mean sitting systolic blood pressure (MSSBP), mean sitting diastolic blood pressure (MSDBP), adverse effects, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system biomarkers (RAASB) and adrenocorticotropic hormone-stimulated cortisol concentration (AHSC) were collected. All data were analyzed using Review Manager, version 5.2. RESULTS: The present study finally included three randomized controlled trials, comprising of 623 patients in total. The daily use of 1 mg LCI699 was associated with a significant reduction of MSSBP (Weighted mean difference/WMD = -8.80, 95% CI: -11.31 to -5.68, p < 0.00001, I-2 = 0%) and MSDBP (WMD = -4.94, 95% CI: -7.49 to -2.40, p = 0.00001, I-2 = 9%). Adverse reactions occurred in 73 of the 139 patients (52.51%) treated with LCI699 and in 34 of the 63 patients (53.96%) treated with placebo. Pooled meta-analysis showed that the use of LCI699 was associated with no increased risk of side effects compared with placebo (RR = 0.90; 95% CI: 0.68 to 1.18, p = 0.43, I-2 = 0%). Suppression of plasma aldosterone was measured at all doses of LCI699 treatment groups. LCI699 suppressed the ACTH-stimulated cortisol response in a doseand time-dependent manner. CONCLUSIONS: Current evidence indicates that the novel aldosterone inhibitor LCI699 is an effective and well-tolerated antihypertensive agent that lowers plasma aldosterone concentration and produces a mild ACTH-stimulated cortisol response suppressive effect.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, African-Americans, Aldosterone, Aldosterone Synthase Inhibition, Antagonists, Biomarkers, Biomedicine, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Chinese, Citation, Concentration, Conclusions, Cortisol, Data, Database, Double-Blind, Effects, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Ejection Fraction, Eplerenone, Evidence, From, Groups, Hypertension, Inhibitor, Inhibitors, Lci699, Library, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mild, Patients, Phase Ii, Placebo, Plasma, Pressure, Prevalence, Pubmed, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Response, Review, Reviews, Risk, Safety, Serum Aldosterone, Side Effects, Spironolactone, Systematic, Systematic Review, Time-Dependent, Treatment, Version

# Title: European Spine Journal

Full Journal Title: [European Spine Journal](http://www.springerlink.com/(0bikne451bouzr55s0sr0255)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:101557,1;&absoluteposition=4#A4)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Gunzburg, R., Szpalski, M. and Aebi, M. (2002), The impact factor: publish, be cited or perish..... *European Spine Journal*, **11** (1), S1.

Full Text: [E\Eur Spi J11, S1.pdf](E\\Eur%20Spi%20J11,%20S1.pdf)

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Full Text: [2006\Eur Spi J15, 2.pdf](2006\Eur%20Spi%20J15,%202.pdf)

Keywords: Survey

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Full Text: [2006\Eur Spi J15, 8.pdf](2006\Eur%20Spi%20J15,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Survey

? Moojen, W.A., Arts, M.P., Bartels, R.H.M.A., Jacobs, W.C.H. and Peul, W.C. (2011), Effectiveness of interspinous implant surgery in patients with intermittent neurogenic claudication: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Spine Journal*, **20** (10), 1596-1606.

Full Text: [2011\Eur Spi J20, 1596.pdf](2011\Eur%20Spi%20J20,%201596.pdf)

Abstract: Despite an increasing implantation rate of interspinous process distraction (IPD) devices in the treatment of intermittent neurogenic claudication (INC), definitive evidence on the clinical effectiveness of implants is lacking. The main objective of this review was to perform a meta-analysis of all systematic reviews, randomized clinical trials and prospective cohort series to quantify the effectiveness of IPDs and to evaluate the potential side-effects. Data from all studies prospectively describing clinical results based on validated outcome scales and reporting complications of treatment of patients with INC with IPD placement. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane (CENTRAL), CINAHL, Academic Search Premier, Science Direct up to July 2010. Studies describing patients with INC caused by lumbar stenosis, reporting complication rate and reporting based on validated outcome scores, were eligible. Studies with only instrumented IPD results were excluded. Eleven studies eligible studies were identified. Two independently RCTs and eight prospective cohorts were available. In total 563 patients were treated with IPDs. All studies showed improvement in validated outcome scores after 6 weeks and 1 year. Pooled data based on the Zurich Claudication Questionnaire of the RCTs were more in favor of IPD treatment compared with conservative treatment (pooled estimate 23.2, SD 18.5-27.8). Statistical heterogeneity after pooled data was low (I-squared 0.0, p = 0.930). Overall complication rate was 7%. As the evidence is relatively low and the costs are high, more thorough (cost-) effectiveness studies should be performed before worldwide implementation is introduced.

Keywords: Clinical Effectiveness, Clinical Trials, Clinically Important Difference, Cochrane, Complications, Costs, Degenerative, Degenerative Spondylolisthesis, Effectiveness, Embase, Implant, Implants, IPD, Low-Back-Pain, Lumbar Spinal, Lumbar Spinal Stenosis, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Of-The-Literature, Oswestry Disability Index, Outcome, Patients, Process Decompression System, Randomized Clinical Trials, Randomized-Trial, Review, Science, Side Effects, Stenosis, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Updated Method Guidelines, Web of Science, X-Stop Device

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Full Text: [2012\Eur Spi J21, 2059.pdf](2012/Eur%20Spi%20J21,%202059.pdf)

Abstract: Spine-related research has evolved dramatically during the last century. Significant contributions have been made by thoUSAnds of authors. A citation rank list has historically been used within a particular field to measure the importance of an article. The purpose of this article is to report on the 100 most cited articles in the field of spine. Science Citation Index Expanded was searched for citations in 27 different journals (as of 30 November 2010) chosen based on the relevance for all cited spine publications. The top 100 most cited articles were identified. Important information such as journal, date, country of origin, author, subspecialty, and level of evidence (for clinical research) were compiled. The top 100 publications ranged from 1,695 to 240 citations. Fifty-three articles were of the lumbar, 17 were of the thoracolumbar, and 15 of the cervical spine. Eighty-one of the articles were clinical and 19 were basic science in nature. Level of evidence varied for the clinical papers, however, was most commonly level IV (34 of 81 articles). Notably, the 1990-1999 decade was the most productive period with 43 of the top 100 articles published during this time. Identification of the most cited articles within the field of spine recognizes some of the most important contributions in the peer-reviewed literature. Current investigators may utilize the aspects of their work to guide and direct future spine-related research.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation-Classics, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Research, Country, Country of Origin, Emergency-Medicine, Evidence, Field, Fractures, Impact Factor, Information, Iv, Journal, Journals, Level of Evidence, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Measure, Origin, Osteoporosis, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publications, Purpose, Rank, Relevance, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Spine, Spine Surgery, Surgery Journals, Trial, Women, Work

# Title: European Sport Management Quarterly

Full Journal Title: European Sport Management Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ciomaga, B. (2013), Sport management: A bibliometric study on central themes and trends. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, **13** (5), 557-578.

Full Text: 2013\Eur Spo Man Qua13, 557.pdf

Abstract: Prompted by the scarcity of analyses of the directions in which sport management research has so far evolved, this study attempts to fill this gap by mapping the most important historical trends that have characterised this discipline. In order to achieve this purpose, a bibliometric analysis is employed, applying citation and co-citation analyses to citations from articles published in three sport management journals between 1987 and 2010. The co-citation relationships between references are analysed by applying a dense network subgrouping algorithm, which generates a number of clusters of influential works. The results point out a number of dominant trends influential over the entire period covered, focused on change in organisations, consumer motivation in sport marketing and diversity in organisations. Less influential trends reflect an interest in the impact of sport events, sport economics and in the status of sport management as an area of research.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Citations, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Diversity, Economics, Entrepreneurship-Research, Events, Field, Impact, Information-Science, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Legitimacy, Management, Mapping, Marketing, Motivation, Network, Organizations, Perspective, Purpose, References, Research, Research Front, Service Quality, Sport, Sport Management, Trends

# Title: European Surgical Research

Full Journal Title: European Surgical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wu, Z.Q., Boersema, G.S.A., Dereci, A., Menon, A.G., Jeekel, J. and Lange, J.F. (2015), Clinical endpoint, early detection, and differential diagnosis of postoperative ileus: A systematic review of the literature. *European Surgical Research*, **54** (3-4), 127-138.

Full Text: 2015\Eur Sur Res54, 127.pdf

Abstract: Background: This systematic review summarizes evidence regarding clinical endpoints, early detection, and differential diagnosis of postoperative ileus (POI). Methods: Using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, and Web-of-Science, we identified 2,084 articles. Risk of bias and level of evidence (LOE) of the included articles were determined, and relevant results were summarized. Results: Eleven articles were included, most of which with substantial risks of bias. Bowel motility studies revealed that defecation together with solid food tolerance is the most representative clinical endpoint of POI (LOE: 2b); other clinical signs (e.g. bowel sounds, passage of flatus) did not correlate with a full recovery of bowel motility. Inflammatory parameters including interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1, and TNF-alpha might assist in an early detection of prolonged POI (LOE: 4). Clinical manifestations (e.g. nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, bowel sounds, flatus) and X-ray examinations provided limited aid to the differential diagnosis of POI, while CT with Gastrografin had the best specificity and sensitivity (both 100%; LOE: 1c). Conclusions: Postoperative defecation together with tolerance of solid food intake seems to be the best clinical endpoint of POI. CT has the best differential diagnostic value between POI and other complications. Prospective studies with a high LOE are in great need. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Abdominal, Abdominal Exudate, Activation, Ag, Anastomotic Leakage, Articles, Bias, Bowel, Clinical, Colorectal-Carcinoma, Complications, Ct, Detection, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Differential Diagnosis, Early Detection, Embase, Endpoint, Evidence, Flatus, Food, Food Intake, Il-1, Ileus, Inflammation, Intestinal-Obstruction, Literature, Medline, Methods, Motility, Nausea, Open Sigmoid Colectomy, Paralytic Ileus, Postoperative, Postoperative Ileus, Prediction, Prolonged, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Recovery, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Risk-Factors, Risks, S, Sensitivity, Small-Bowel Obstruction, Specificity, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tnf Alpha, Tnf-Alpha, Tolerance, Value, Vomiting, Web Of Science, X-Ray

# Title: European Urology

Full Journal Title: [European Urology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03022838); [European Urology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7228&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=c9d0a177a65df6f1503ba885563abdbc)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Thomas, K., Moore, C.M., Gerharz, E.W., O’Brien, T. and Emberton, M. (2003), Classic papers in urology. *European Urology*, **43** (6), 591-595.

Full Text: [2003\Eur Uro43, 591.pdf](2003\Eur%20Uro43,%20591.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Most clinicians are aware of the importance of using “evidence based medicine” to support their clinical practice, but where does the evidence come from? The aim of this study was to examine the concordance between papers deemed “important” by urologists compared with those selected by the more objective criteria of the citation index.

Method: To achieve this, two approaches were used; firstly “experts” in various fields of urology were asked to select what they felt were classic papers and secondly urology journals were searched to find the 100 most cited papers for 1982-1997 and 1935-1997. The results of both of these “league tables” were then combined.

Results: The most cited papers varied depending on the time period studied. When the experts’ selections were combined with those obtained via citation index it was found that the experts had chosen papers with a high citation index from non-urological as well as urological journals.

Conclusion: It is possible to collate the classic papers within urology and the most effective means of doing so is to combine objective selection with expert choice. This is an exercise that can be repeated within any specialty. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Evidence Based Medicine, Impact Factor, Citation Index, Impact Factor

Gambaro, G., Reis-Santos, J.M. and Rao, N. (2004), Nephrolithiasis: Why Doesn’t Our ‘Learning’ Progress? *European Urology*, **45** (5), 547-556.

Full Text: [E\Eur Uro45, 547.pdf](E\Eur%20Uro45,%20547.pdf)

Abstract: *Objective:* Stone research is stagnant with minor clinical fall-out. We wonder whether this, in the ESWL era, depends only on ESWL and the consequent change in our clinical management habits, or is rather due to mistakes made by investigators. We feel that indeed we did and do make some: (1) the patients we are investigating may not be appropriate; and (2) we are missing to properly recognise disease heterogeneity.

*Conclusions:* From the public health side most likely we are not investigating the right patients, and we probably need to address the large part of the problem, i.e. The rarely relapsing stone formers demanding 80% of all urological interventions. Although there is a consensus that urolithiasis is very heterogeneous, this position is presently under reconsideration. It is necessary to investigate the single or ‘occasional’ stone former, and go back to the epidemiology and clinics with multicentre, prospective studies. Being a multifactorial disease, we will need to evaluate as many aspects as possible contemporaneously in the same patient. It is also necessary to ‘revisit’ the disease in an unbiased manner, because its relationship with relevant aspects could be different than previously thought due to our incomplete knowledge of its pathogenesis and pathophysiology.

Keywords: Nephrolithiasis, ESWL, Relapse, Natural History, Single Stone Former

? Novara, G., Galfano, A., Ficarra, V. and Artibani, W. (2006), Anticholinergic drugs in patients with bladder outlet obstruction and lower urinary tract symptoms: A systematic review. *European Urology*, **50** (4), 675-683.

Full Text: [2006\Eur Uro50, 675.pdf](2006\Eur%20Uro50,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To review the available evidence concerning the use of anticholinergic drugs, alone or in combination with alpha-blockers, in patients with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) due to benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and concomitant overactive bladder syndrome, to assess whether the currently available evidence suggests a role for antimuscarinic drugs in patients with BPH. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was performed using EMBASE, MEDLINE, and Web of Science through a complex search strategy including “free text” and “MeSH” protocols. Moreover, the Cochrane database of systematic review was browsed for records regarding BPH and the abstract books of the American Urological Association, European Association of Urology, and International Continence Society annual meetings from 2000 to 2005 were hand-searched for studies concerning the topic of the review. Results: From the literature search, we identified four randomised controlled trials (RCTs), two prospective case series, and a few congress abstracts. For methodologic issues, the best RCT was based on urodynamic data, but did not provide any clinical insight on the patients’ symptoms. The other papers were affected by significant methodologic or clinical drawbacks. Conclusion: The available data may be considered promising in terms of safety and efficacy. The evidence of the limited number of RCTs available, considering their methodologic or clinical shortcomings, is not sufficient to support the clinical use of combination therapy with alpha-blockers and anticholinergic drugs in patients with associated storage and voiding symptoms. Well-designed, large, double-blind, placebo- controlled, long-term RCTs are needed to assess the long-term safety and efficacy of antimuscarinic drugs, alone or in combination with alpha-blockers, in this category of patients. (c) 2006 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alpha-Blockers, Anticholinergic Drugs, Antimuscarinics, Antimuscarinics, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Benign Prostatic Obstruction, Bladder Outlet Obstruction, Case Series, Cochrane, Combination Therapy, Combination Treatment, Darifenacin, Diagnosis, Doxazosin, Efficacy, Guidelines, Hyperplasia, Literature, Luts, MEDLINE, Men, Methods, Overactive Bladder, Overactive Syndrome, Oxybutynin, Papers, Review, Safety, Science, Solifenacin, Strategy, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Tolterodine, Tolterodine, Tract, Urology, Web of Science

? Cambio, A.J. and Evans, C.P. (2006), Minimising postoperative incontinence following radical prostatectomy: Considerations and evidence. *European Urology*, **50** (5), 903-913.

Full Text: [2006\Eur Uro50, 903.pdf](2006\Eur%20Uro50,%20903.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To review evidence regarding perioperative predictors of incontinence after radical prostatectomy (RP), related anatomic and patient factors, and surgical techniques used to minimise incontinence. Methods: A search of the PUBMED, Cancerlit, Cochrane, and ISI Web of Science databases was performed for the key words prostatectomy, incontinence, and continence. Relevant articles were reviewed, summarised, and analysed. Results: Enhanced understanding of pelvic anatomy applied to surgical approaches has improved continence rates following RP; however, incontinence remains a potential adverse outcome. Evidence suggests that increasing patient body weight and prostate volume are not associated with continence outcomes, but increasing patient age may be predictive. Behavioural therapy may aid in early return to continence although the timing of therapy and benefit of biofeedback assistance are unclear. Various surgical techniques are used to improve continence, but no evidence overwhelmingly supports any specific technique. At best, evidence supports early return to continence with some techniques. No technique significantly increased margin positivity solely at the experimental anatomic site. Conclusions: Despite enhanced knowledge of anatomy and improved surgical approach, incontinence persists as a potential adverse outcome of RP. Urologists may not find an evidence-based rationalisation for any particular surgical technique due to the nature of surgical series, variability in the definition of incontinence, and individual surgical skills, preferences, and techniques. Giving careful consideration to the trial design can potentially improve the resulting level of evidence. (c) 2006 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anatomy, Bladder Neck Preservation, Bladder Neck Preservation, Body Weight, Cancer Control, Cochrane, Continence, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Decrease Postprostatectomy Incontinence, Incontinence, ISI, Knowledge, Membranous Urethra, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Positive Margins, Prostate Cancer, Puboprostatic Ligament, Puboprostatic Ligament, Radical Prostatectomy, Retropubic Prostatectomy, Review, Science, Surgical, Surgical Margins, Therapy, Urinary Continence, Urology, Variability, Web of Science

? Novara, G., Ficarra, V., Boscolo-Berto, R., Secco, S., Cavalleri, S. and Artibani, W. (2007), Tension-free midurethral slings in the treatment of female stress urinary incontinence: A systematic review and meta-analysis of Randomized controlled trials of effectiveness. *European Urology*, **52** (3), 663-679.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Uro52, 663.pdf](2007\Eur%20Uro52,%20663.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) compared with other surgical treatments for stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and with other tension-free midurethral slings. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was performed in January 2007 using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science. The searches used both “MeSH” and “free text” protocols. Meta-analysis was conducted using the Review Manager software 4.2 (Cochrane Collaboration). Results: Our search identified 37 randomized controlled trials. According to the Jadad score, the quality of the evaluated studies was limited in most papers. TVT outperformed Burch colposuspension in terms of postoperative continence rates (odds ratio [OR] from 0.38 to O.S9, according to the different end points), whereas success rates were similar after TVT and pubovaginal slings. Comparing TVT to the other retropubic tension-free midurethral vaginal slings, TVT was more efficacious than both intravaginal slingplasty (IVS; OR = 0.47; p = 0.007) and suprapubic arc (SPARC; OR from 0.53 to 0.56 according to the different evaluated end points). Indeed, the available data suggest similar efficacy for retropubic and trans-obturator tapes both in terms of subjective (OR = 0.98; p = 0.92) and objective (OR = 0.81; p = 0.34) cure rates. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis showed that TVT outperformed Burch colposuspension; efficacies of TVT and pubovaginal sling were similar. TVT was more efficacious than IVS and SPARC, whereas retropubic and trans-obturator tapes showed overlapping cure rates. The poor quality of most of the studies, both in terms of methodologic and clinical parameters, limits the strengths of the recommendations derived by the meta-analysis. (c) 2007 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Burch Colposuspension, Burch Colposuspension, Cochrane, Collaboration, Continence, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Follow-Up, Free Vaginal Tape, Incontinence, Laparoscopic Colposuspension, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Monarc Pubovaginal Sling, Multicenter, Papers, Pelvic Organ Prolapse, Points, Pubovaginal Sling, Randomized Controlled Trials, Ratio, Retropubic, Review, Science, Software, Sparc, Stress, Stress Urinary Incontinence, Suburethral Slingplasty, Success, Surgical, Surgical-Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tension-Free Vaginal Tape, Tot, Trans-Obturator Tape, Transobturator, Transobturator Routes, Treatment, Tvt, Tvt-O, United-States, Urology, Web of Science

? Oelrich, B., Peters, R. and Jung, K. (2007), A bibliometric evaluation of publications in urological journals among European Union countries between 2000-2005. *European Urology*, **52** (4), 1238-1248.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Uro52, 1238.pdf](2007\Eur%20Uro52,%201238.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To perform a bibliometric evaluation of publications from European Union (EU) countries in the international urological journals between 2000-2005 according to their national origin and in relation to international context. Methods: Articles except reviews, editorials, letters, and reports published during 2000-2005 in 19 international urological journals were screened using Web of Science database. The total number of publications and the cumulative impact factor were determined for the first 15 EU member states (EU15), The USA, and the world. These data were related for every country to the population size and the socio-economic indicators gross domestic product, gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development, and expenditure on health care. Results: A total of 19.709 articles were published of which 6.878 (34.9%) came from the EU15 countries and 7.927 (40.2%) from the USA. About 15% of all papers from the EU15 countries were in collaboration with USA researchers. in the EU, the number of publications and the cumulative impact factor were dominated by United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy with about 52% of all papers and 50% of the cumulative impact factor. If adjusted for demographic and socio-economic factors the smaller countries Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and Sweden (alphabetical order) revealed a distinctly higher publication rate. Conclusions: This study based on bibliometric analyses in urological journals demonstrated a feasible solution to validate and compare the contribution of the various EU countries towards the urological research. (c) 2007 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Austria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometric Evaluation, Care, Collaboration, Context, Country, Cumulative, Cumulative Impact, Data, Database, Denmark, Development, EU, European Union, Evaluation, Experimental, Finland, First, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, Health, Health Care, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, International, Italy, Journals, Origin, Papers, Population, Publication, Publications, Research, Reviews, Rights, Size, Socio-Economic Factors, Socioeconomic Factors, Solution, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, USA, Web of Science, World

? Oelrich, B., Peters, R. and Jung, K. (2007), A Bibliometric evaluation of publications in Urological journals among European Union countries between 2000-2005. *European Urology*, **52** (4), 1238-1248.

Full Text: [2007\Eur Uro52, 1238.pdf](2007\Eur%20Uro52,%201238.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To perform a bibliometric evaluation of publications from European Union (EU) countries in the international urological journals between 2000-2005 according to their national origin and in relation to international context. Methods: Articles except reviews, editorials, letters, and reports published during 2000-2005 in 19 international urological journals were screened using Web of Science database. The total number of publications and the cumulative impact factor were determined for the first 15 EU member states (EU15), The USA, and the world. These data were related for every country to the population size and the socio-economic indicators gross domestic product, gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development, and expenditure on health care. Results: A total of 19.709 articles were published of which 6.878 (34.9%) came from the EU15 countries and 7.927 (40.2%) from the USA. About 15% of all papers from the EU15 countries were in collaboration with USA researchers. in the EU, the number of publications and the cumulative impact factor were dominated by United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy with about 52% of all papers and 50% of the cumulative impact factor. If adjusted for demographic and socio-economic factors the smaller countries Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and Sweden (alphabetical order) revealed a distinctly higher publication rate. Conclusions: This study based on bibliometric analyses in urological journals demonstrated a feasible solution to validate and compare the contribution of the various EU countries towards the urological research. (c) 2007 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Contribution, Development, European Urology, Evaluation, Germany, Health Care, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Index, Italy, Japan Contribution, Journals, Methods, Papers, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Research, Research Output, Researchers, Science, Socioeconomic Factors, United Kingdom, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2008\Eur Uro53, 288.pdf](2008\Eur%20Uro53,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the complication rates of tension-free midurethral slings compared with other surgical treatments for stress urinary incontinence, including other tension-free midurethral slings. Methods: A systematic review of the literature using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science was performed in January 2007. Meta-analysis was conducted by using the Review Manager software 4.2. Results: Our search identified 33 randomized controlled trials reporting data on complication rates. Our meta-analysis showed that complication rates were similar after tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) and Burch colposuspension, with the exclusion of bladder perforation, which was more common after TVT (p = 0.0001), and reoperation rate, which was significantly higher after Burch colposuspension (p = 0.02). TVT and pubovaginal sling were followed by similar complication rates. With regards to the comparisons among retropubic tapes, TVT and intravaginal slingplasty had similar complication rates, whereas suprapubic arc sling (SPARC) was complicated by higher rates of voiding lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) (p = 0.02) and reoperations (p = 0.04). Comparing retropubic and transobturator tapes, the occurrence of bladder perforations (p = 0.007), pelvic haematoma (p = 0.03), and storage LUTS (p = 0.01) was significantly less common in patients treated by transobturator tapes. Conclusions: Tension-free slings were followed by lower risk of reoperation compared with Burch colposuspension, whereas pubovaginal sling and tension-free midurethral slings had similar complication rates. With regards to different tension-free tapes, voiding LUTS and reoperations were more common after SPARC, whereas bladder perforations, pelvic haematoma, and storage LUTS were less common after transobturator tapes. The quality of many evaluated studies was limited. (c) 2007 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Burch Colposuspension, Burch Colposuspension, Embase, Follow-Up, Free Vaginal Tape, Incontinence, Laparoscopic Colposuspension, Literature, Luts, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Multicenter, Pubovaginal Sling, Randomized Controlled Trials, Retropubic, Review, Risk, Science, Software, Sparc, Stress, Stress Urinary Incontinence, Suburethral Slingplasty, Surgical, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tension-Free Vaginal Tape, Tract, Transobturator, Transobturator Routes, Transobturator Tape, Treatment, TVT, Urology, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2008\Eur Uro54, 740.pdf](2008\Eur%20Uro54,%20740.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Anticholinergic drugs are commonly used in patients with overactive bladder (OAB) who do not achieve symptom relief and quality of life improvement with conservative management. Several drugs, with different doses, formulations, and routes of administration are currently available, making the choice quite difficult. Objective: To evaluate efficacy and safety of different doses, formulations, and route of administration of the available anticholinergic drugs. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of the literature was performed in August 2007 using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science. Efficacy (micturitions per 24 h, volume voided per micturition, urgency urinary incontinence episodes per 24 h, incontinence episodes per 24 h) and safety (mainly, adverse events and withdrawal rates) end points were evaluated in the randomized control trials (RCTs) assessing the role of anticholinergic drugs in non-neurogenic OAB. Meta-analysis of RCTs was conducted using the Review Manager software 4.2 (Cochrane Collaboration). Evidence synthesis: our systematic search identified 50 RCTs and three pooled analyses. Tolterodine immediate release (IR) had a more favorable profile of adverse events than oxybutynin IR. Regarding different dosages of IR formulations, dose escalation might yield some limited improvements in the efficacy but at the cost of significant increase in the rate of adverse events. In the comparisons between IR and extended-release (ER) formulations, the latter showed some advantages, both in terms of efficacy and safety. With regard to the route of administration, use if a transdermal route of administration does not provide significant advantage over an oral one. Conclusion: Many of the available RCTs have good methodological quality. ER formulations should be preferred to the IR ones. With regard to IR formulations, dose escalation might yield some improvements in the efficacy with significant increase in the AE. More clinical studies are needed to indicate which of the drugs should be used as first-, second-, or third-line treatment. (C) 2008 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anticholinergic Drugs, Bladder, Clinical-Efficacy, Cochrane, Collaboration, Control, Controlled-Release Oxybutynin, Darifenacin, Detrusor Overactivity, Detrusor Overactivity, Double-Blind, Drugs, Efficacy, Emepronium, Extended-Release, Fesoterodine, Incontinence, Literature, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Muscarinic Receptor Antagonist, Overactive Bladder, Oxybutynin, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Points, Pooled Analysis, Profile, Propantheline, Propiverine, Quality of Life, Review, Safety, Science, Selective Receptor Antagonist, Software, Solifenacin, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tolterodine, Transdermal Oxybutynin, Treatment, Trospium, Urge Urinary-Incontinence, Urgency Frequency Syndrome, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2008\Eur Uro54, 1247.pdf](2008\Eur%20Uro54,%201247.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Interest in the use of simulators in urological skills training is on the increase. To ensure effective implementation of training models, an overview of the nature and validity of the available models is of the essence. Objective: To obtain an overview of training models and their validity by performing a qualitative systematic review of the literature. Evidence acquisition: Studies were identified through searches of PUBMED, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science between January 1980 and April 2008 using two search strategies: “urology and (training or simulat\* or model)” and combinations of these terms with “prostate,” “kidney,” “bladder,” or “ureter.” Studies were included if they (1) described one or more training models, and/or (2) examined the validity of training models. Studies in undergraduate education and of training models for physical examination were excluded. Validation studies were scored according to Kirkpatrick and Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (OCEBM) levels of evidence. Evidence synthesis: Forty-five articles (out of the initial list of 4753 retrieved articles, 0.9%) were included, describing 30 types of training models and 54 validation studies. The largest number of models has been described for ureterorenoscopy (nine types). Only three randomised controlled trials (RCTs), receiving a 1b OCEBM level of evidence score, were found. Studies investigating the impact of simulator training on performance in patients (criterion B validity) were scarce. The number of participants in experimental studies ranged from 7 to 136. Conclusions: Due to growing interest in training models in urology, it is increasingly urgent to determine which of these models are most valuable for postgraduate training. Because the validation studies published so far are few in number, have low evidence levels, and are composed of only a few RCTs, it is important that more randomised controlled validation studies including larger numbers of participants are performed. (C) 2008 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bench Model, Bladder, Cochrane, Education, Endoscopic Surgery, Flexible Cystoscopy, Impact, Interest, Kidney, Literature, Lower Urinary-Tract, Model, Overview, Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy, Prostate, Pubmed, Review, Science, Search Strategies, Skills, Surgical Simulation, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Transurethral Resection, Ureter, Ureteroscopy, Urology, Validation, Validity, Virtual-Reality Simulator, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Eur Uro55, 1037.pdf](2009\Eur%20Uro55,%201037.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Despite the wide diffusion of laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (LRP) and robot-assisted laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (RALP), only few studies comparing the results of these techniques with the retropubic radical prostatectomy (RRP) are currently available. Objective: To evaluate the perioperative, functional, and oncologic results in the comparative studies evaluating RRP, LRP, and RALP. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of the literature was performed in January 2008, searching MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases. A “free-text” protocol using the term radical prostatectomy was applied. Some 4000 records were retrieved from the MEDLINE database; 2265 records were retrieved from the EMBASE database;, and 4219 records were retrieved from the Web of Science database. Three of the authors reviewed the records to identify comparative studies. A cumulative ana ys s was conducted using Review Manager software v.4.2 (Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, UK). Evidence synthesis: Thirty-seven comparative studies were identified in the literature search, including a single, randomised, controlled trial. With regard to the perioperative outcome, LRP and RALP were more time consuming than RRP, especially in the initial steps of the learning curve, but blood loss, transfusion rates, catheterisation time, hospitalisation duration, and complication rates all favoured LRP. With regard to the functional results, LRP and RRP showed similar continence and potency rates. Similarly, no significant differences were identified between LRP and RALP, while a single, nonrandomised, prospective study suggested advantages in terms of both continence and potency recovery after RALP, compared with RRP. With regard to the oncologic outcome, LRP and RALP were associated with positive surgical margin rates similar to those of RRP. Conclusions: The quality of the available comparative studies was not excellent. LRP and RALP are followed by significantly lower blood loss and transfusion rates, but the available data were not sufficient to prove the superiority of any surgical approach in terms of functional and oncologic outcomes. Further high-quality, prospective, multicentre, comparative studies are needed. (C) 2009 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authors, Blood, Cancer Control, Cochrane, Collaboration, Consecutive Series, Continence, Databases, Diffusion, Erectile Dysfunction, Functional, Laparoscopy, Learning, Literature, Outcome, Outcomes, Perioperative Morbidity, Positive Surgical Margins, Prostatectomy, Prostatic Neoplasms, Protocol, Quality-of-Life, Radical Prostatectomy, Retropubic, Review, Robotics, Science, Sexual Function, Single-Institution, Software, Surgical, Survival Rates, Systematic, Systematic Review, UK, Urinary Continence, Urinary Incontinence, Urology, Vattikuti-Institute Prostatectomy, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Eur Uro56, 798.pdf](2009\Eur%20Uro56,%20798.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Incorporation of bipolar technology in transurethral resection (TUR) of the prostate (TURP) potentially offers advantages over monopolar TURP (M-TURP). Objective: To evaluate the evidence by a meta-analysis, based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing bipolar TURP (B-TURP) with M-TURP for benign prostatic obstruction. Primary end points included efficacy (maximum flow rate [Q(max)], International Prostate Symptom Score) and safety (adverse events). Secondary end points included operation time and duration of irrigation, catheterization, and hospitalization. Evidence acquisition: Based on a detailed, unrestricted strategy, the literature was searched up to February 19, 2009, using MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Library to detect all relevant RCTs. Methodological quality assessment of the trials was based on the Dutch Cochrane Collaboration checklist. Meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.0. Evidence synthesis: Sixteen RCTs (1406 patients) were included. Overall trial quality was low (eg, allocation concealment and blinding of outcome assessors were poorly reported). No clinically relevant differences in short-term (12-mo) efficacy were detected (Q(max): weighted mean difference [WMD]: 0.72 ml/s; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.08-1.35; p = 0.03). Data on follow-up of >12 mo are scarce for B-TURP, precluding long-term efficacy evaluation. Treating 50 patients (95% CI, 33-111) and 20 patients (95% CI, 10100) with B-TURP results in one fewer case of TUR syndrome (risk difference [RD]: 2.0%; 95% CI, 0.9-3.0%; p = 0.01) and one fewer case of clot retention (RD: 5.0%; 95% CI, 1.0-10%; p = 0.03), respectively. Operation times, transfusion rates, retention rates after catheter removal, and urethral complications did not differ significantly. Irrigation and catheterization duration was significantly longer with M-TURP(WMD: 8.75 h; 95% CI, 6.8-10.7 and WMD: 21.77 h; 95% CI, 19.22-24.32; p < 0.00001, respectively). Inferences for hospitalization duration could not be made. PlasmaKinetic TURP showed an improved safety profile. Data on TUR in saline (TURis) are not yet mature to permit safe conclusions. Conclusions: No clinically relevant differences in short-term efficacy exist between the two techniques, but B-TURP is preferable due to a more favorable safety profile (lower TUR syndrome and clot retention rates) and shorter irrigation and catheterization duration. Well-designed multicentric/international RCTs with long-term follow- up and cost analysis are still needed. (C) 2009 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1-Year Follow-up, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Bipolar, Conventional Resectoscope, Electrosurgery, Ex-Vivo, Hemostatic Properties, Hyperplasia, International, Management, Meta-Analysis, Plasmakinetic, Plasmakinetic Resection, Prostate, Randomized Controlled Trial, Review, Saline, Standard, Transurethral Resection of Prostate, TURP, Urinary-Tract Symptoms

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Full Text: [2010\Eur Uro58, 218.pdf](2010\Eur%20Uro58,%20218.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Burch colposuspension, pubovaginal sling, and midurethral retropubic tape (RT) and transobturator tape (TOT) have been the most popular surgical treatments for female stress urinary incontinence (SUI). Several randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have been published comparing the different techniques, with conflicting results. Objective: Our aim was to evaluate the efficacy, complication, and reoperation rates of midurethral tapes compared with other surgical treatments for female SUI. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of the literature was performed using the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science databases, and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Evidence synthesis: Thirty-nine RCTs were identified. Patients receiving midurethral tapes had significantly higher overall (odds ratio [OR]: 0.61; confidence interval [CI]: 0.46-0.82; p = 0.00009) and objective (OR: 0.38; CI: 0.25-0.57; p < 0.0001) cure rates than those receiving Burch colposuspension, although they had a higher risk of bladder perforations (OR: 4.94; CI: 2.09-11.68; p = 0.00003). Patients undergoing midurethral tapes and pubovaginal slings had similar cure rates, although the latter were slightly more likely to experience storage lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) (OR: 0.31; CI: 0.10-0.94; p = 0.04) and had a higher reoperation rate (OR: 0.31; CI: 0.12-0.82; p = 0.02). Patients treated with RT had slightly higher objective cure rates (OR: 0.8; CI: 0.65-0.99; p = 0.04) than those treated with TOT; however, subjective cure rates were similar, and patients treated with TOT had a much lower risk of bladder and vaginal perforations (OR: 2.5; CI: 1.75-3.57; p < 0.00001), hematoma (OR: 2.62; CI: 1.35-5.08; p = 0.005), and storage LUTS (OR: 1.35; CI: 1.05-1.72; p = 0.02). Meta-analysis demonstrated similar outcomes for TVT-O (University of Liege, Liege, Wallonia, Belgium) and Monarc (AMS, Minnetonka, MN, USA). Conclusions: Patients treated with RT experienced slightly higher continence rates than those treated with Burch colposuspension, but they faced a much higher risk of intraoperative complications. RT and pubovaginal slings were similarly effective, although patients with pubovaginal slings were more likely to experience storage LUTS. The use of RT was followed by objective cure rates slightly higher than TOT, but subjective cure rates were similar. TOT had a lower risk of bladder and vaginal perforations and storage LUTS than RT. The strength of these findings is limited by the heterogeneity of the outcome measures and the short length of follow-up. (C) 2010 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Belgium, Burch Colposuspension, Cochrane, Comparing Tvt, Continence, Databases, Efficacy, Female, Follow-Up, Free Vaginal Tape, Incontinence, Laparoscopic Burch Colposuspension, Literature, Luts, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Multicenter, Outcome, Outcomes, Pubovaginal Sling, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Ratio, Retropubic, Retropubic Vaginal Tape, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Stress, Stress Urinary Incontinence, Surgical, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tension-Free, Tension-Free Tape, Term-Follow-Up, Tot, Tract, Transobturator, Transobturator Tape, Transobturator Tape, TVT-O, University, Urology, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2010\Eur Uro58, 498.pdf](2010\Eur%20Uro58,%20498.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Laparoscopic living-donor nephrectomy (LLDN) has achieved a permanent place in renal transplantation and in some centers has replaced open donor nephrectomy as the standard technique. Objective: To evaluate the published literature regarding the relative results and complications of open LLDN and the hybrid technique of hand-assisted LLDN. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of the literature was performed, searching PUBMED and Web of Science. A “free text’’ protocol using the term living-donor nephrectomy was applied. Six hundred twenty-nine records were retrieved from the PUBMED database and 686 records were retrieved from the Web of Science database. Evidence synthesis: Fifty-seven comparative studies were identified in the literature search. The three techniques of open, laparoscopic, and hand-assisted laparoscopic donor nephrectomy were compared in terms of reported outcomes. With regard to the perioperative outcome parameters, laparoscopy was better than open surgery in terms of blood loss, analgesic requirements, and duration of hospital stay and convalescence. Postoperative graft function was not significantly different between the different forms of donor nephrectomy, although longer warm ischemia times are reported for laparoscopy. Conclusions: All three techniques of live-donor nephrectomy are standard of care. The laparoscopic techniques result in less postoperative pain and estimated blood loss with shorter hospital stay, while postoperative graft function is not inferior to that after open live-donor nephrectomy. (C) 2010 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Blood, Clinical-Trial, Complications, Cost-Effectiveness, Hospital, Indications, Ischemia, Kidney Donors, Laparoscopy, Late Graft Function, Literature, Living-Donor Nephrectomy, National-Survey, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Protocol, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Renal-Function, Review, Science, Single-Center Experience, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transplant Centers, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Eur Uro58, 687.pdf](2010\Eur%20Uro58,%20687.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Numerous predictive and prognostic tools have recently been developed for risk stratification of prostate cancer (PCa) patients who are candidates for or have been treated with radical prostatectomy (RP). Objective: To critically review the currently available predictive and prognostic tools for RP patients and to describe the criteria that should be applied in selecting the most accurate and appropriate tool for a given clinical scenario. Evidence acquisition: A review of the literature was performed using the MEDLINE, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Relevant reports published between 1996 and January 2010 identified using the keywords prostate cancer, radical prostatectomy, predictive tools, predictive models, and nomograms were critically reviewed and summarised. Evidence synthesis: We identified 16 predictive and 22 prognostic validated tools that address a variety of end points related to RP. The majority of tools are prediction models, while a few consist of risk-stratification schemes. Regardless of their format, the tools can be distinguished as preoperative or postoperative. Preoperative tools focus on either predicting pathologic tumour characteristics or assessing the probability of biochemical recurrence (BCR) after RP. Postoperative tools focus on cancer control outcomes (BCR, metastatic progression, PCa-specific mortality [PCSM], overall mortality). Finally, a novel category of tools focuses on functional outcomes. Prediction tools have shown better performance in outcome prediction than the opinions of expert clinicians. The use of these tools in clinical decision-making provides more accurate and highly reproducible estimates of the outcome of interest. Efforts are still needed to improve the available tools’ accuracy and to provide more evidence to further justify their routine use in clinical practice. In addition, prediction tools should be externally validated in independent cohorts before they are applied to different patient populations. Conclusions: Predictive and prognostic tools represent valuable aids that are meant to consistently and accurately provide most evidence-based estimates of the end points of interest. More accurate, flexible, and easily accessible tools are needed to simplify the practical task of prediction. (C) 2010 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 3-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy, Accuracy, Biochemical Recurrence, Cancer, Cancer-Specific Mortality, Control, Critical, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, External Validation, Functional, Interest, Life-Expectancy, Literature, Lymph-Node Invasion, Mortality, Nomograms, Outcome, Outcomes, Points, Practice, Prediction, Prediction Tools, Pretreatment Nomogram, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Radiation-Therapy, Radical Prostatectomy, Recurrence, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Seminal-Vesicle Invasion, Updated Partin Tables, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Eur Uro60, 291.pdf](2011\Eur%20Uro60,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The notion of insignificant prostate cancer (Ins-PCa) has progressively emerged in the past two decades. The clinical relevance of such a definition was based on the fact that low-grade, small-volume, and organ-confined prostate cancer (PCa) may be indolent and unlikely to progress to biologic significance in the absence of treatment. Objective: To review the definition of Ins-PCa, its incidence, and the clinical impact of Ins-PCa on the contemporary management of PCa. Evidence acquisition: A review of the literature was performed using the MEDLINE, Scopus, and Web of Science databases with no restriction on language up to September 2010. The literature search used the following terms: insignificant, indolent, minute, microfocal, minimal, low volume, low risk, and prostate cancer. Evidence synthesis: The most commonly used criteria to define Ins-PCa are based on the pathologic assessment of the radical prostatectomy specimen: (1) Gleason score <= 6 without Gleason pattern 4 or 5, (2) organ-confined disease, and (3) tumour volume < 0.5 cm(3). Several preoperative criteria and prognostication tools for predicting Ins-PCa have been suggested. Nomograms are best placed to estimate the risk of progression on an individualised basis, but a substantial proportion of men with a high probability of harbouring Ins-PCa are at risk for pathologic understaging and/or undergrading. Thus, there is an ongoing need for identifying novel and more accurate predictors of Ins-PCa to improve the distinction between insignificant versus significant disease and thus to promote the adequate management of PCa patients at low risk for progression. Conclusions: The exciting challenge of obtaining the pretreatment diagnostic tools that can really distinguish insignificant from significant PCa should be one of the main objectives of urologists in the following years to decrease the risk of overtreatment of Ins-PCa. (C) 2011 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active Surveillance, Active Surveillance, Assessment, Biochemical Recurrence, Cancer, Clinical-Significance, Databases, Disease, Impact, Independent Predictor, Indolent, Insignificant, Literature, Management, Nomograms, Organ-Confined Disease, Prediction, Preoperative Prediction, Prognostic-Significance, Prostate, Prostate Cancer, Radical Prostatectomy, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Significant, Systematic Biopsies, Treatment, Tumor Volume, Tumour Volume, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Eur Uro60, 435.pdf](2011\Eur%20Uro60,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: Context: For small renal masses (SRMs), partial nephrectomy (PN) represents the therapeutic standard of care. Laparoscopic cryoablation (LCA) could be regarded as an alternative to surgical excision in selected patients, if perioperative complication rates and oncologic results are comparable. Objective: To perform a cumulative analysis of observational studies regarding oncologic outcomes and perioperative complications of both procedures. Evidence acquisition: MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science searches were performed for clinically localized sporadic SRMs that were treated with PN or LCA. A total of 6785 lesions were analyzed for local and metastatic tumor progression and 10 906 procedures for perioperative complications. Evidence synthesis: Patients undergoing LCA were significantly older, mean tumor sizes were lower, and mean follow-up duration was shorter (each p < 0.001). Following LCAandPN, 8.5% and 1.9% developed local tumor progression, respectively (p < 0.001). In multivariable analysis, the relative risk for local tumor progression of LCA versus PN was 5.24-fold increased (p < 0.001); the risk of metastatic progression was similar. The overall complication rate was higher following PN (23.5% vs 17.0%; p < 0.001), especially the rate of major complications (19.2% vs 10.2%; p < 0.001). In multivariable analysis, the total risk for complications and major complications for PN versus LCA was 4.6-fold (p = 0.004) and 9.71-fold (p < 0.001) increased, respectively. Limitations of this analysis include follow-up and selection bias, and lack of standardization reporting complications and outcomes. Conclusions: Both PN and LCA are viable options for the management of SRMs. Compared with PN, LCA results in a higher risk of local tumor progression. The risk of perioperative complications appears to be lower following LCA; however, this difference is strongly influenced by selection bias, and thus limited conclusions can be made regarding true differences in complications. Therefore, PN is the gold standard for SRMs, but LCA may be indicated in selected patients with significant comorbidity. (C) 2011 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ablation, Analysis, Bias, Cell Carcinoma, Comorbidity, Complications, Cryoablation, Cumulative Analysis, Follow-Up, Kidney Cancer, Management, Metaanalysis, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Partial Nephrectomy, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Renal, Review, Risk, Science, Selection Bias, Small Renal Mass, Small Renal Tumor, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumors, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Eur Uro60, 1029.pdf](2011\Eur%20Uro60,%201029.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Numerous observational epidemiologic studies have evaluated the association between physical activity and prostate cancer (PCa); however, the existing results are inconsistent. Objective: To determine the association between physical activity and risk of PCa. Evidence acquisition: A systematic search was performed using the MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science databases through 15 May 2011 to identify all English-language articles that examined the effect of physical activity on the risk of PCa. This meta-analysis was conducted according to the guidelines for the meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology. Evidence synthesis: This meta-analysis consisted of 88 294 cases from 19 eligible cohort studies and 24 eligible case-control studies. When data from both types of studies were combined, total physical activity (TPA) was significantly associated with a decreased risk of PCa (pooled relative risk [RR]: 0.90; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.84-0.95). The pooled RR for occupational physical activity (OPA) and recreational physical activity (RPA) were 0.81 (95% CI, 0.73-0.91) and 0.95 (95% CI, 0.89-1.00), respectively. Notably, for TPA, we observed a significant PCa risk reduction for individuals between 20 and 45 yr of age (RR: 0.93; 95% CI, 0.89-0.97) and between 45 and 65 yr of age (RR: 0.91; 95% CI, 0.86-0.97) who performed activities but not for individuals <20 yr of age or >65 yr of age. Conclusions: There appears to be an inverse association between physical activity and PCa risk, albeit a small one. Given that increasing physical activity has numerous other health benefits, men should be encouraged to increase their physical activity in both occupational and recreational time to improve their overall health and potentially decrease their risk of PCa. (C) 2011 Published by Elsevier B. V. on behalf of European Association of Urology.

Keywords: Activities, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Cohort Studies, Databases, Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology, Exercise, Follow-Up, Guidelines, Health Benefits, Immune Function, Life-Style Factors, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Motor Activity, Observational, Observational Studies, Occupational, Physical Activity, Population, Prevention, Prostate, Prostate Cancer, Prostatic Neoplasms, Reduction, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Science, Serum-Insulin, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Eur Uro61, 541.pdf](2012\Eur%20Uro61,%20541.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Although oncologic results remain the main outcome assessment for radical prostatectomy (RP), There is a need to include both urinary continence and potency recovery in the assessment of success for this procedure. Unfortunately, the widely used trifecta system does not weigh these outcomes differently. Moreover, the trifecta system-and even more so, the recently described pentafecta system-is only applicable in preoperatively continent and potent patients who receive bilateral nerve-sparing RP, and thus it is not an appropriate reporting tool for the majority of patients undergoing RP. Objective: Perform a systematic review to evaluate critically the trifecta and pentafecta models and describe a novel system that can be used to report the most relevant intermediate-and long-term outcomes after RP. This system has increased generalizability by being applicable to all patients undergoing RP. Evidence acquisition: A literature search was performed in March 2011 using the MEDLINE, Embase, and Web of Science databases. The MEDLINE search included only a free-text protocol using the terms radical prostatectomy, trifecta, and pentafecta across the Title and Abstract fields of the records. Subsequently, the following limits were used: humans, gender (male), and language (English). The searches of the Embase and Web of Science databases used the same free-text protocol and the same keywords, applying no limits. Evidence synthesis: Eleven original articles reported trifecta outcomes, and only one original article used the pentafecta model. These systems were correctly applied in only 28-62% of treated patients. A mean of 57% (range: 20-83%) of patients achieved continence and potency without prostate-specific antigen failure after RP. All the original articles were surgical series (level 4 evidence). The new proposed system categorizes the three outcomes using the letter S for biochemical disease-free survival, the letter C for urinary continence, and the letter P for potency recovery. This SCP system can be applied to all patients who undergo RP and is thus analogous to the use of the TNM system for classifying disease stage. Moreover, the SCP system allows us to distinguish four different clinical scenarios: (1) oncologic and functional success, (2) oncologic success and functional failure, (3) oncologic failure and functional success, and (4) oncologic and functional failure. Conclusions: The proposed novel SCP system offers the opportunity to appropriately classify all patients who undergo RP according to the oncologic and functional outcomes of relevance to them on an individual basis. We contend that this system’s greater generalizability may make it more useful than the currently used trifecta and pentafecta systems, though its validation remains to be performed. (C) 2011 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abstract, Achieving Continence, Articles, Assessment, Cancer Control, Classification, Continence, Databases, Disease, English, Functional, Functional Outcomes, Functional Outcomes, Gender, Humans, Literature, Male, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Oncological Outcomes, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Pentafecta, Preoperative Risk Stratification, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Specific Antigen, Prostatectomy, Protocol, Radical Prostatectomy, Recovery, Review, S, Science, Success, Surgical, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Title, Trifecta, Trifecta Rate, Urology, Validation, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2012\Eur Uro61, 757.pdf](2012\Eur%20Uro61,%20757.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Little is known on the natural history of positive surgical margins (PSMs) in partial nephrectomy (PN). Accumulating data suggest that secondary nephrectomy might not be necessary in all patients with PSMs after PN. Objective: Provide an overview on incidence and risk factors for PSMs after partial nephrectomy and on the rate of local and distant disease recurrence related to PSMs. We also provide recommendations on how to avoid and how to treat PSMs after PN. Evidence acquisition: A nonsystematic literature research was based on MEDLINE, Scopus, and Web of Science queries on these keywords: nephron-sparing surgery, partial nephrectomy/ies, and margin. Only human studies (original research) published in English were included. Evidence synthesis: PSMs are present in 0-7% of patients after open PN, in 0.7-4% after laparoscopic PN, and in 3.9-5.7% after robot-assisted PN. The thickness of healthy parenchyma surrounding the tumour is irrelevant as long as complete tumour removal is achieved. The coincidence of a highly malignant tumour and PSM increases the risk of local recurrence. Intermediate follow-up data indicate that the vast majority of patients with PSMs will not experience local or distant tumour recurrence. Frozen-section analysis for evaluation of resection margins during PN is of minor clinical significance, as the surgeon’s gross assessment of macroscopically negative margins provides reliable results. Conclusions: PSMs in PN are rare. As indicated by intermediate follow-up data, the majority of patients with PSMs after PN remain without disease recurrence, and a surveillance strategy seems preferable to surgical reintervention. (C) 2012 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Assisted Partial Nephrectomy, Clinical, Data, Disease, Evaluation, Experience, Follow-Up, Frozen Section, Frozen-Section Analysis, History, Human, Incidence, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Partial Nephrectomy, Learning-Curve, Literature, Local, Margin, MEDLINE, Minor, Natural, Natural History, Nephron-Sparing Surgery, Oncological Outcomes, Open, Partial Nephrectomy, Patients, Recommendations, Recurrence, Removal, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Research, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Robotic Partial Nephrectomy, Science, Scopus, Significance, Simple Enucleation, Single-Center, Strategy, Surgery, Surveillance, Synthesis, Tumor Size, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 7.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Pelvic lymph node dissection (PLND) in prostate cancer is the most effective method for detecting lymph node metastases. However, a decline in the rate of PLND during radical prostatectomy (RP) has been noted. This is likely the result of prostate cancer stage migration in the prostate-specific antigen-screening era, and the introduction of minimally invasive approaches such as robot-assisted radical prostatectomy (RARP). Objective: To assess the efficacy, limitations, and complications of PLND during RARP. Evidence acquisition: A review of the literature was performed using the Medline, Scopus, and Web of Science databases with no restriction of language from January 1990 to December 2012. The literature search used the following terms: prostate cancer, radical prostatectomy, robot-assisted, and lymph node dissection. Evidence synthesis: The median value of nodal yield at PLND during RARP ranged from 3 to 24 nodes. As seen in open and laparoscopic RP series, the lymph node positivity rate increased with the extent of dissection during RARP. Overall, PLND-only related complications are rare. The most frequent complication after PLND is symptomatic pelvic lymphocele, with occurrence ranging from 0% to 8% of cases. The rate of PLND-associated grade 3-4 complications ranged from 0% to 5%. PLND is associated with increased operative time. Available data suggest equivalence of PLND between RARP and other surgical approaches in terms of nodal yield, node positivity, and intraoperative and postoperative complications. Conclusions: PLND during RARP can be performed effectively and safely. The overall number of nodes removed, the likelihood of node positivity, and the types and rates of complications of PLND are similar to pure laparoscopic and open retropubic procedures. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cancer, Complication, Complications, Data, Databases, Dissection, Efficacy, Evidence, Invasive, Language, Laparoscopic, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Metastases, Migration, Open, Operative, Pelvic, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Procedures, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Rates, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Synthesis, Value, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 303.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The clinical significance of positive surgical margins (PSMs) in radical prostatectomy (RP) specimens and the management of affected patients remain unclear. Objective: To address pitfalls in the pathologic interpretation of margin status; provide an update on the incidence, predictors, and long-term oncologic implications of PSMs in the era of robot-assisted laparoscopic RP (RALRP); and suggest a practical evidence-based approach to patient management. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of the literature was performed in April 2013 using Medline/PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus databases and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Studies focusing on PSMs in RP pertinent to the objectives of this review were included. Particular attention was paid to publications within the last 5 yr and those concerning RALRP. Evidence synthesis: A total of 74 publications were retrieved. Standardized measures to overcome variability in the pathologic interpretation of surgical margins have recently been established by the International Society of Urological Pathology. The average rate of PSMs in contemporary RALRP series is 15% (range: 6.5-32%), which is higher in men with a more advanced pathologic stage and equivalent to the rate reported in prior open and laparoscopic prostatectomy series. The likelihood of PSMs is strongly influenced by the surgeon’s experience irrespective of the surgical approach. Technical modifications using the robotic platform and the role of frozen-section analysis to reduce the margin positivity rate continue to evolve. Positive margins are associated with a twofold increased hazard of biochemical relapse, but their association with more robust clinical end points is controversial. Level 1 evidence suggests that adjuvant radiation therapy (RT) may favorably affect prostate-specific antigen recurrence rates, but whether the therapy also affects systemic progression, prostate cancer-specific mortality, and overall survival remains debatable. Conclusions: Although positive margins in prostate cancer are considered an adverse oncologic outcome, their long-term impact on survival is highly variable and largely influenced by other risk modifiers. Adjuvant RT appears to be effective, but further study is required to determine whether early salvage RT is an equivalent alternative. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adjuvant Radiotherapy, Alternative, Analysis, Approach, Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy, Association, Attention, Biochemical Recurrence, Bladder Neck Involvement, Cancer, Clinical, Database, Databases, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Experience, Frozen-Section Analysis, Hazard, Impact, Incidence, Intraoperative Frozen-Section, Laparoscopic, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Measures, Men, Metastasis, Mortality, Multiinstitutional Analysis, Nerve Sparing, Open, Outcome, Patients, Positive Surgical Margins, Postoperative Radiotherapy, Predictors, Progression, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Publications, Radiation, Radiation Therapy, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Rates, Recurrence, Relapse, Retropubic Prostatectomy, Review, Rights, Risk, Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy, Role, Salvage Radiation-Therapy, Science, Scopus, Significance, Surgical, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Urology, Variability, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 316.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20316.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Robot-assisted laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (RALP) has been rapidly adopted as a new approach for radical prostatectomy (RP) in patients with prostate cancer (PCa). The use of new technology may increase costs for RP. Objective: To summarize data on direct costs of various approaches to RP and to discuss the consequences of cost differences. Evidence acquisition: A systematic literature search was performed in March 2012 using the PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases. A complex search strategy was applied. Articles were selected according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses criteria. Articles reporting on direct costs of RP (open retropubic [RRP], radical perineal [RPP], laparoscopic [LRP], RALP) in men with clinically localized PCa were eligible for study inclusion. Evidence synthesis: of 1218 articles initially screened by title, the multistep, systematic search identified 11 studies presenting direct costs of different approaches to RP. of the 11 studies, 7 compared the costs of different RP approaches. Minimally invasive RP (MIRP) (ie, LRP or RALP) was more expensive than RRP in most studies, mainly due to increased surgical instrumentation costs. in the comparative studies, costs ranged from (in US dollars) $5058 to $11 806 for MIRP and from $4075 to $6296 for RRP, with RALP having the highest direct costs. in one study applying standardized, health economic-evaluation criteria, RALP was not found to be cost effective. Limitations of this review include significant differences in observational study designs and an absence of prospective comparative studies. Moreover, there are limited post-RP data on the costs of adjuvant treatments and other health care-related expenses after PCa surgery. Conclusions: Few studies compared direct costs of different approaches to RP. The use of new technology, particularly RALP, results in added costs for the procedure. Cost effectiveness of new technologies should be assessed before widespread adoption. To date, in the lone study to evaluate this, RALP was not found to be cost effective from a health care, economic standpoint. However, longer follow-up of patients is required to better evaluate its impact on overall costs and quality of PCa care. (C) 2012 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adoption, Approach, Articles, Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy, Association, Brachytherapy, Cancer, Care, Charges, Cost, Cost Analysis, Cost-Effective, Costs, Criteria, Data, Databases, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economics, Economics, Effectiveness, Evidence, Follow-Up, Health, Health Care, Impact, Instrumentation, Invasive, Laparoscopic, Learning-Curve, Literature, Literature Search, Medical-Care, Men, Observational, Observational Study, Open, Patients, Pca, Procedure, Prospective, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Radical Prostatectomy, Reporting, Retropubic Prostatectomy, Review, Rights, Robot Assisted, Robotics, Science, Search Strategy, Single-Institution Experience, Strategy, Surgery, Synthesis, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Reviews, Technologies, Technology, Urology, US, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 350.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20350.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy before radical cystectomy (RC) is the preferred initial option for muscle-invasive bladder cancer (BCa). As in rectal and breast cancer, pathologic downstaging is associated with increased overall survival (OS). Objective: We conducted a meta-analysis to determine whether pathologic complete response (pCR) (pT0N0M0) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy is associated with a better outcome in muscle-invasive BCa. Evidence acquisition: A systematic search was conducted in PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Collaboration’s Central register of controlled trials, and Embase for publications reporting outcomes of patients with and without pCR. All patients underwent neoadjuvant cisplatin-based polychemotherapy and RC. The primary outcome reported as relative risk (RR) was OS. Secondary end points were recurrence-free survival (RFS) and cancer-specific survival other than distant and locoregional RFS. A meta-analysis was performed using the fixed effects model or random effects model. Overall heterogeneity for RFS and OS was assessed with forest plots and the Q test. Evidence synthesis: A total of 13 trials were included, for a total of 886 patients analysed after neoadjuvant chemotherapy and RC, without any postoperative treatment. The pCR rate was 28.6%. Patients who achieved pCR in the primary tumour and the lymph nodes presented an RR for OS of 0.45 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.36-0.56; p < 0.00001). The number needed to treat to prevent 1 death was 3.7 (absolute risk difference: -26%). The summary RR for RFS was 0.19 (95% CI, 0.09-0.39; p < 0.00001). Conclusions: Patients with BCa who achieved pCR (pT0N0M0 stage) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy have a better OS and RFS than do patients without pCR. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Complete, Confidence, Correlation, Cystectomy, Death, Doxorubicin, Effects, Evidence, Fixed Effects Model, Forest, Gemcitabine Plus Cisplatin, Heterogeneity, Induction Chemotherapy, Interval, Invasive Urothelial Carcinoma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methotrexate, Model, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Number Needed To Treat, Outcome, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Patients, Pcr, Polychemotherapy, Postoperative, Prevent, Primary, Prognostic Factor, Publications, Pubmed, Radical Cystectomy, Random Effects Model, Randomized Phase-Iii, Relative Risk, Reporting, Response, Rights, Risk, Science, Survival, Synthesis, Transitional-Cell-Carcinoma, Transurethral Resection, Treatment, Urology, Vinblastine, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 918.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20918.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The role of robot-assisted radical prostatectomy (RARP) for men with high-risk (HR) prostate cancer (PCa) has not been well studied. Objective: To evaluate the indications for surgical treatment, technical aspects such as nerve sparing (NS) and lymph node dissection (LND), and perioperative outcomes of men with HR PCa treated with RARP. Evidence acquisition: A systematic expert review of the literature was performed in October 2012, searching the Medline, Web of Science, and Scopus databases. Studies with a precise HR definition, robotic focus, and reporting of perioperative and pathologic outcomes were included. Evidence synthesis: A total of 12 papers (1360 patients) evaluating RARP in HR PCa were retrieved. Most studies (67%) used the D’Amico classification for defining HR. Biopsy Gleason grade 8-10 was the most frequent HR identifier (61%). Length of follow-up ranged from 9.7 to 37.7 mo. Incidence of NS varied, although when performed did not appear to compromise oncologic outcomes. Extended LND (ELND) revealed positive nodes in up to a third of patients. The rate of symptomatic lymphocele after ELND was 3%. Overall mean operative time was 168 min, estimated blood loss was 189 ml, length of hospital stay was 3.2 d, and catheterization time was 7.8 d. The 12-mo continence rates using a no-pad definition ranged from 51% to 95% with potency recovery ranging from 52% to 60%. The rate of organ-confined disease was 35%, and the positive margin rate was 35%. Three-year biochemical recurrence-free survival ranged from 45% to 86%. Conclusions: Although the use of RARP for HR PCa has been relatively limited, it appears safe and effective for select patients. Short-term results are similar to the literature on open radical prostatectomy. Variability exists for NS and the template of LND, although ELND improves staging and removes a higher number of metastatic nodes. Further study is required to assess long-term outcomes. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Androgen-Deprivation Therapy, Association, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Catheterization, Classification, Continence, Databases, Disease, Dissection, Estimated Blood Loss, Evidence, Follow-Up, High Risk, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Impact, Incidence, Indications, Intermediate, Length, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcomes, Long-Term Survival, Lymph Node Dissection, Lymphadenectomy, Management, Medline, Men, Mortality, Nerve Sparing, Nerve-Sparing, Oncological Outcomes, Open, Operative, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Pca, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Radiation-Therapy, Rates, Recovery, Reporting, Review, Rights, Robot Assisted, Robotic, Role, Science, Scopus, Short-Term, Stratification, Surgical Treatment, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Template, Treatment, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 947.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20947.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Molecular imaging (MI) entails the visualisation, characterisation, and measurement of biologic processes at the molecular and cellular levels in humans and other living systems. Translating this technology to interventions in real-time enables interventional MI/image-guided surgery, for example, by providing better detection of tumours and their dimensions. Objective: To summarise and critically analyse the available evidence on image-guided surgery for genitourinary (GU) oncologic diseases. Evidence acquisition: A comprehensive literature review was performed using PubMed and the Thomson Reuters Web of Science. In the free-text protocol, the following terms were applied: molecular imaging, genitourinary oncologic surgery, surgical navigation, image-guided surgery, and augmented reality. Review articles, editorials, commentaries, and letters to the editor were included if deemed to contain relevant information. We selected 79 articles according to the search strategy based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis criteria and the IDEAL method. Evidence synthesis: MI techniques included optical imaging and fluorescent techniques, the augmented reality (AR) navigation system, magnetic resonance imaging spectroscopy, positron emission tomography, and single-photon emission computed tomography. Experimental studies on the AR navigation system were restricted to the detection and therapy of adrenal and renal malignancies and in the relatively infrequent cases of prostate cancer, whereas fluorescence techniques and optical imaging presented a wide application of intraoperative GU oncologic surgery. In most cases, image-guided surgery was shown to improve the surgical resectability of tumours. Conclusions: Based on the evidence to date, image-guided surgery has promise in the near future for multiple GU malignancies. Further optimisation of targeted imaging agents, along with the integration of imaging modalities, is necessary to further enhance intraoperative GU oncologic surgery. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Application, Association, Augmented Reality, Augmented-Reality, Cancer, Computed Tomography, Criteria, Diseases, Emission, Evidence, Fluorescence, Genitourinary Oncologic Surgery, Guided Surgery, Humans, Ideal, Image-Guided Surgery, Imaging, Information, Integration, Interventions, Invasive Bladder-Cancer, Laparoscopic Partial Nephrectomy, Literature, Literature Review, Living, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Measurement, Meta-Analysis, Modalities, Molecular Imaging, Photodynamic Diagnosis, Positron Emission Tomography, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Protocol, Pubmed, Radical Prostatectomy, Renal, Review, Review Articles, Rights, Science, Search Strategy, Sentinel Lymph-Node, Spectroscopy, Strategy, Surgery, Surgical, Surgical Navigation, Synthesis, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Techniques, Technology, Therapy, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Treatments, Urological Malignancies, Urology, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 968.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%20968.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Erectile dysfunction (ED) is considered a vascular impairment that shares many risk factors with cardiovascular disease (CVD). A correlation between ED and CVD has been hypothesized, and ED has been proposed as an early marker of symptomatic CVD. Objective: To analyze the relationship between ED and CVD, evaluating the pathophysiologic links between these conditions, and to identify which patients would benefit from cardiologic assessment when presenting with ED. Evidence acquisition: A systematic literature review searching Medline, Embase, and Web of Science databases was performed. The search strategy included the terms erectile dysfunction, cardiovascular disease, coronary artery disease, risk factors, pathophysiology, atherosclerosis, low androgen levels, inflammation, screening, and phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors alone or in combination. We limited our search to studies published between January 2005 and May 2013. Evidence synthesis: Several studies reported an association between ED and CVD. The link between these conditions might reside in the interaction between androgens, chronic inflammation, and cardiovascular risk factors that determines endothelial dysfunction and atherosclerosis, resulting in disorders of penile and coronary circulation. Because penile artery size is smaller compared with coronary arteries, the same level of endothelial dysfunction causes a more significant reduction of blood flow in erectile tissues compared with that in coronary circulation. Thus ED could be an indicator of systemic endothelial dysfunction. From a clinical standpoint, because ED may precede CVD, it can be used as an early marker to identify men at higher risk of CVD events. ED patients at high risk of CVD should undergo detailed cardiologic assessment and receive intensive treatment of risk factors. Conclusions: ED and CVD should be regarded as two different manifestations of the same systemic disorder. ED usually precedes CVD onset, and it might be considered an early marker of symptomatic CVD. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Androgen, Arteries, Artery, Artery-Size Hypothesis, Assessment, Association, Blood, Blood Flow, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Diseases, Chronic, Clinical, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Correlation, Databases, Disease, Endothelial Dysfunction, Erectile Dysfunction, Events, Evidence, Flow, Heart-Disease, Indicator, Inflammation, Inhibitors, Interaction, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Men, Metabolic Syndrome, Onset, Pathophysiology, Patients, Phosphodiesterase Type 5 Inhibitors, Reduction, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Screening, Search Strategy, Silent-Myocardial-Ischemia, Size, Strategy, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Treatment, Type-2 Diabetic-Patients, Urology, Validated Questionnaire, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro65, 1154.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro65,%201154.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Over the last decade, robot-assisted adrenalectomy has been included in the surgical armamentarium for the management of adrenal masses. Objective: To critically analyze the available evidence of studies comparing laparoscopic and robotic adrenalectomy. Evidence acquisition: A systematic literature review was performed in August 2013 using PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science electronic search engines. Article selection proceeded according to the search strategy based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis criteria. Evidence synthesis: Nine studies were selected for the analysis including 600 patients who underwent minimally invasive adrenalectomy (277 robot assisted and 323 laparoscopic). Only one of the studies was a randomized clinical trial (RCT) but of low quality according to the Jadad scale. However, the methodological quality of included nonrandomized studies was relatively high. Body mass index was higher for the laparoscopic group (weighted mean difference [WMD]: -2.37; 95% confidence interval [CI], -3.01 to-1.74; p < 0.00001). A transperitoneal approach was mostly used for both techniques (72.5% of robotic cases and 75.5% of laparoscopic cases; p = 0.27). There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of conversion rate (odds ratio [OR]: 0.82; 95% CI, 0.39-1.75; p = 0.61) and operative time (WMD: 5.88; 95% CI, -6.02 to 17.79; p = 0.33). There was a significantly longer hospital stay in the conventional laparoscopic group (WMD: -0.43; 95% CI, -0.56 to -0.30; p < 0.00001), as well as a higher estimated blood loss (WMD: -18.21; 95% CI, -29.11 to -7.32; p = 0.001). There was also no statistically significant difference in terms of postoperative complication rate (OR: 0.04; 95% CI, -0.07 to -0.00; p = 0.05) between groups. Most of the postoperative complications were minor (80% for the robotic group and 68% for the conventional laparoscopic group). Limitations of the present analysis are the limited sample size and including only one low-quality RCT. Conclusions: Robot-assisted adrenalectomy can be performed safely and effectively with operative time and conversion rates similar to laparoscopic adrenalectomy. In addition, it can provide potential advantages of a shorter hospital stay, less blood loss, and lower occurrence of postoperative complications. These findings seem to support the use of robotics for the minimally invasive surgical management of adrenal masses. (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of European Association of Urology.

Keywords: Adrenalectomy, Analysis, Approach, Article, Association, Blood, Blood Loss, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Comparative, Complication, Complications, Confidence, Conventional, Conversion, Criteria, Estimated Blood Loss, Evidence, Experience, Groups, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Index, Interval, Invasive, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Adrenalectomy, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minor, Odds Ratio, Operative, Operative Time, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complication, Postoperative Complications, Potential, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Clinical Trial, Rates, Rct, Review, Robot Assisted, Robotic, Robotics, Sample Size, Scale, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Selection, Size, Strategy, Support, Surgical Management, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Trial, Trials, Urology, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro66, 303.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro66,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Surgery represents the mainstay of treatment for pelvic organ prolapse (POP). Among different surgical procedures, abdominal sacrocolpopexy (SC) is the gold standard for apical or multicompartmental POP. Research has recently focused on the role of robot-assisted sacrocolpopexy (RASC). Objective: To conduct a systematic review on the outcomes of RASC. Evidence acquisition: PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases as well as ClinicalTrials.gov were searched for English-language literature on RASC. A total of 509 articles were screened; 50 (10%) were selected, and 27 (5%) were included. Studies were evaluated per the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation system and the European Association of Urology guidelines. Evidence synthesis: Overall, data on 1488 RASCs were collected from 27 studies, published from 2006 to 2013. Objective and subjective cures ranged from 84% to 100% and from 92% to 95%, respectively. Conversion rate to open surgery was <1% (range: 0-5%). Intraoperative, severe postoperative complications, and mesh erosion rates were 3% (range: 0-19%), 2% (range: 0-8%), and 2% (range: 0-8%), respectively. Surgical-related outcomes have improved with increased experience, with an estimated learning curve of about 10-20 procedures. Laparoscopic SC is less costly than RASC, although the latter has lower costs than abdominal SC. Conclusions: RASC is a safe and feasible procedure for POP; it allows the execution of complex surgical steps via minimally invasive surgery without medium-and long-term anatomic detriments. Further prospective studies are needed to confirm these findings. Patient summary: We looked at the outcomes of robotic sacrocolpopexy for prolapse. We found that the use of robotic technology is safe and effective for the treatment of prolapse in women. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Apical Prolapse, Articles, Assessment, Association, Comparative, Complications, Costs, Data, Databases, Erosion, Evaluation, Evidence, Experience, Gold, Guidelines, Initial-Experience, Invasive, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy, Learning, Learning Curve, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Mesh, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Open, Outcomes, Patient, Pelvic, Pelvic Organ Prolapse, Pelvic Organ Prolapse (Pop), Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Procedure, Procedures, Prolapse, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Rates, Recommendations, Research, Review, Rights, Robot Assisted, Robotic, Role, Sacral Colpopexy, Sacral Colpopexy, Sacrocolpopexy, Sacrohysteropexy, Science, Scopus, Standard, Surgery, Surgical Procedures, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Treatment, Urology, Vaginal Vault Prolapse, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro66, 732.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro66,%20732.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The incidence of localised prostate cancer is increasing worldwide. In light of recent evidence, current, radical, whole-gland treatments for organ-confined disease have being questioned with respect to their side effects, cancer control, and cost. Focal therapy may be an effective alternative strategy. Objective: To systematically review the existing literature on baseline characteristics of the target population; preoperative evaluation to localise disease; and perioperative, functional, and disease control outcomes following focal therapy. Evidence acquisition: Medline (through PubMed), Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Review databases were searched from inception to 31 October 2012. In addition, registered but not yet published trials were retrieved. Studies evaluating tissue-preserving therapies in men with biopsy-proven prostate cancer in the primary or salvage setting were included. Evidence synthesis: A total of 2350 cases were treated to date across 30 studies. Most studies were retrospective with variable standards of reporting, although there was an increasing number of prospective registered trials. Focal therapy was mainly delivered to men with low and intermediate disease, although some high-risk cases were treated that had known, unilateral, significant cancer. In most of the cases, biopsy findings were correlated to specific preoperative imaging, such as multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging or Doppler ultrasound to determine eligibility. Follow-up varied between 0 and 11.1 yr. In treatmentnai “ve prostates, pad-free continence ranged from 95% to 100%, erectile function ranged from 54% to 100%, and absence of clinically significant cancer ranged from 83% to 100%. In focal salvage cases for radiotherapy failure, the same outcomes were achieved in 87.2-100%, 29-40%, and 92% of cases, respectively. Biochemical disease-free survival was reported using a number of definitions that were not validated in the focal-therapy setting. Conclusions: Our systematic review highlights that, when focal therapy is delivered with intention to treat, the perioperative, functional, and disease control outcomes are encouraging within a short-to medium-term follow-up. Focal therapy is a strategy by which the overtreatment burden of the current prostate cancer pathway could be reduced, but robust comparative effectiveness studies are now required. (C) 2013 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ablative Therapy, Active Surveillance, Alternative, Assisted Radical Prostatectomy, Association, Biopsy, Brachytherapy, Burden, Cancer, Characteristics, Clinical-Significance, Continence, Control, Cost, Cryotherapy, Databases, Disease, Doppler, Doppler Ultrasound, Effectiveness, Effects, Evaluation, Evidence, Failure, Follow-Up, From, Function, High-Intensity Focused, Imaging, Incidence, Intensity-Focused Ultrasound, Laser Therapy, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Management, Medline, Men, Outcomes, Pathological Characteristics, Patient Selection, Photodynamic Therapy, Population, Preoperative, Primary, Prospective, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Radiotherapy, Recent, Reporting, Review, Rights, Science, Side Effects, Standards, Strategy, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Transperineal Biopsy, Tumor Volume, Ultrasound, Unilateral, Urology, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro66, 1054.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro66,%201054.pdf)

Abstract: Context: An association between tobacco smoking and prostate cancer (PCa) incidence and mortality was suggested in an earlier meta-analysis of 24 prospective studies in which dose-response associations and risks per unit of tobacco use were not examined. Objective: We investigated the association between several measures of tobacco use and PCa mortality (primary outcome) and incidence (secondary outcome) including dose-response association. Evidence acquisition: Relevant articles from prospective studies were identified by searching the PubMed and Web of Science databases (through January 21, 2014) and reference lists of relevant articles. Combined relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random effects methods. We also calculated population attributable risk (PAR) for smoking and PCa mortality. Evidence synthesis: We included 51 articles in this meta-analysis (11 823 PCa deaths, 50 349 incident cases, and 4 082 606 cohort participants). Current cigarette smoking was associated with an increased risk of PCa death (RR: 1.24; 95% CI, 1.18-1.31), with little evidence for heterogeneity and publication bias. The number of cigarettes smoked per day had a dose-response association with PCa mortality (p = 0.02; RR for 20 cigarettes per day: 1.20). The PAR for cigarette smoking and PCa deaths in the United States and Europe were 6.7% and 9.5%, respectively, corresponding to >10 000 deaths/year in these two regions. Current cigarette smoking was inversely associated with incident PCa (RR: 0.90; 95% CI, 0.85-0.96), with high heterogeneity in the results. However, in studies completed in 1995 or earlier (considered as completed before the prostate-specific antigen screening era), ever smoking showed a positive association with incident PCa (RR: 1.06; 95% CI, 1.00-1.12) with little heterogeneity. Conclusions: Combined evidence from observational studies shows a modest but statistically significant association between cigarette smoking and fatal PCa. Smoking appears to be a modifiable risk factor for PCa death. Patient summary: Smoking increases the chance of prostate cancer death. Not smoking prevents this harm and many other tobacco-related diseases. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alcohol-Consumption, Articles, Association, Attributable Risk, Bias, Body-Mass Index, Cancer, Cigarette, Cigarette-Smoking, Cigarettes, Cohort, Collaborative Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Death, Diabetes-Mellitus, Diseases, Effects, Europe, Evidence, Follow-Up, From, Health-Professionals, Heterogeneity, Incidence, Intervals, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Norwegian Men, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Patient, PCA, Population, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Prostate Cancer, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, Risks, Science, Screening, Smoking, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tobacco, United States, United-States, Urology, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro67, 85.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro67,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Once believed to represent a uniform malignant phenotype, renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is now viewed as a diverse group of cancers that arise from the nephron. Objective: To review the pathologic characteristics, clinical behavior, molecular biology, and systemic therapy options of recognized RCC histologic subtypes. Evidence acquisition: A systematic review of English-language articles was performed using the Medline and Web of Science databases. Manuscripts were selected with consensus of the coauthors and evaluated using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) criteria. Evidence synthesis: The major findings of the evaluated manuscripts are discussed with an emphasis on the description of the pathologic features, clinical behavior, prognosis, and therapeutic strategies. Conclusions: Classification schemes for kidney cancer have undergone dramatic changes over the past two decades. Improvements in these classification schemes are important, as pathologic variants differ not only in disease biology, but also in clinical behavior, prognosis, and response to systemic therapy. In the era of genomic medicine, further refinements in characterization of RCC subtypes will be critical to the progress of this burgeoning clinical space. Patient summary: Kidney cancer can be subdivided into related but different cancers that arise from the kidney’s tubules. In this article we review current classifications for kidney cancer, discuss their characteristics, and provide an overview of each subtype’s clinical behavior and treatment. We stress that each subtype harbors unique biology and thus responds differently to available treatment strategies. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Association, Behavior, Biology, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Changes, Characteristics, Characterization, Classification, Classification Schemes, Clinical, Collecting Duct Carcinoma, Complexity, Consensus, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Evidence, Factor-Targeted Therapy, From, Gene-Expression, Hereditary Leiomyomatosis, Histologic Subtypes, Hogg-Dube-Syndrome, Interferon-Alpha, Kidney, Kidney Cancer, Medicine, Medline, Medullary Carcinoma, Meta-Analyses, Molecular Biology, Molecular Characterization, Options, Overview, Pathology, Patient, Phase-Iii Trial, Prognosis, Progress, Renal, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Response, Review, Rights, Science, Stress, Subtype, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systemic Therapy, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Urology, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro67, 125.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro67,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Recent advances in technology have led to the implementation of mini- and micropercutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) as well as retrograde intrarenal surgery (RIRS) in the management of kidney stones. Objective: To provide a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies comparing RIRS with PCNL techniques for the treatment of kidney stones. Evidence acquisition: A systematic literature review was performed in March 2014 using the PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases to identify relevant studies. Article selection proceeded according to the search strategy based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis criteria. A subgroup analysis was performed comparing standard PCNL and minimally invasive percutaneous procedures (MIPPs) including mini-PCNL and micro-PCNL with RIRS, separately. Evidence synthesis: Two randomised and eight nonrandomised studies were analysed. PCNL techniques provided a significantly higher stone-free rate (weighted mean difference [WMD]: 2.19; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.53-3.13; p < 0.00001) but also higher complication rates (odds ratio [OR]: 1.61; 95% CI, 1.11-2.35; p < 0.01) and a larger postoperative decrease in haemoglobin levels (WMD: 0.87; 95% CI, 0.51-1.22; p < 0.00001). In contrast, RIRS led to a shorter hospital stay (WMD: 1.28; 95% CI, 0.79-1.77; p < 0.0001). At subgroup analysis, RIRS provided a significantly higher stone-free rate than MIPPs (WMD: 1.70; 95% CI, 1.07-2.70; p = 0.03) but less than standard PCNL (OR: 4.32; 95% CI, 1.99-9.37; p = 0.0002). Hospital stay was shorter for RIRS compared with both MIPPs (WMD: 1.11; 95% CI, 0.39-1.83; p = 0.003) and standard PCNL (WMD: 1.84 d; 95% CI, 0.64-3.04; p = 0.003). Conclusions: PCNL is associated with higher stone-free rates at the expense of higher complication rates, blood loss, and admission times. Standard PCNL offers stone-free rates superior to those of RIRS, whereas RIRS provides higher stone free rates than MIPPs. Given the added morbidity and lower efficacy of MIPPs, RIRS should be considered standard therapy for stones <2 cm until appropriate randomised studies are performed. When flexible instruments are not available, standard PCNL should be considered due to the lower efficacy of MIPPs. Patient summary: We searched the literature for studies comparing new minimally invasive techniques for the treatment of kidney stones. The analysis of 10 available studies shows that treatment can be tailored to the patient by balancing the advantages and disadvantages of each technique. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 2 Cm, Advances, Analysis, Article, Association, Blood, Blood Loss, Calculi, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Diameter, Efficacy, Evidence, Flexible Ureteroscopy, Greater, Haemoglobin Levels, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Implementation, Instruments, Interval, Invasive, Kidney, Laser Lithotripsy, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Miniperc, Mm, Morbidity, Odds Ratio, Patient, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy, Pole Renal Stones, Postoperative, Procedures, Pubmed, Randomised, Rates, Recent, Renal Stones, Retrograde Intrarenal Surgery, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Selection, Shockwave Lithotripsy, Standard, Strategy, Surgery, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Technology, Therapy, Treatment, Urology, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro67, 376.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro67,%20376.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Although open radical cystectomy (ORC) is still the standard approach, laparoscopic radical cystectomy (LRC) and robot-assisted radical cystectomy (RARC) have gained popularity. Objective: To report a systematic literature review and cumulative analysis of perioperative outcomes and complications of RARC in comparison with ORC and LRC. Evidence acquisition: Medline, Scopus, and Web of Science databases were searched using a free-text protocol including the terms robot-assisted radical cystectomy or da Vinci radical cystectomy or robot\* radical cystectomy. RARC case series and studies comparing RARC with either ORC or LRC were collected. Cumulative analysis was conducted. Evidence synthesis: The searches retrieved 105 papers. According to the different diversion type, overall mean operative time ranged from 360 to 420 min. Similarly, mean blood loss ranged from 260 to 480 ml. Mean in-hospital stay was about 9 d for all diversion types, with consistently high readmission rates. In series reporting on RARC with either extracorporeal or intracorporeal conduit diversion, overall 90-d complication rates were 59% (high-grade complication: 15%). In series reporting RARC with intracorporeal continent diversion, the overall 30-d complication rate was 45.7% (high-grade complication: 28%). Reported mortality rates were <= 3% for all diversion types. Comparing RARC and ORC, cumulative analyses demonstrated shorter operative time for ORC, whereas blood loss and in-hospital stay were better with RARC (all p values < 0.003). Moreover, 90-d complication rates of any-grade and 90-d grade 3 complication rates were lower for RARC (all p values < 0.04), whereas high-grade complication and mortality rates were similar. Conclusions: RARC can be performed safely with acceptable perioperative outcome, although complications are common. Cumulative analyses demonstrated that operative time was shorter with ORC, whereas RARC may provide some advantages in terms of.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Blood, Blood Loss, Body-Mass Index, Comparison, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Continent, Cumulative, Cystectomy, Databases, Evidence, Evidence Synthesis, Extended Pelvic Lymphadenectomy, From, Ileal Conduit, Initial-Experience, Intracorporeal Urinary-Diversion, Invasive Bladder-Cancer, Italy, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Radical Cystectomy, Literature, Literature Review, Lymph-Node Dissection, Mar, Mean, Mean Follow-Up, Medline, Mortality, Open, Operative, Operative Time, Outcome, Outcomes, Papers, Pathological Outcomes, Perioperative, Protocol, Radical Cystectomy, Rates, Readmission, Reporting, Review, Robot Assisted, Robotic Radical Cystectomy, Robotics, Science, Scopus, Standard, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Term Oncologic Outcomes, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Eur Uro67, 402.pdf](2014/Eur%20Uro67,%20402.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Although open radical cystectomy (ORC) is still the standard approach, laparoscopic radical cystectomy (LRC) and robot-assisted radical cystectomy (RARC) are increasingly performed. Objective: To report on a systematic literature review and cumulative analysis of pathologic, oncologic, and functional outcomes of RARC in comparison with ORC and LRC. Evidence acquisition: Medline, Scopus, and Web of Science databases were searched using a free-text protocol including the terms robot-assisted radical cystectomy or da Vinci radical cystectomy or robot\* radical cystectomy. RARC case series and studies comparing RARC with either ORC or LRC were collected. A cumulative analysis was conducted. Evidence synthesis: The searches retrieved 105 papers, 87 of which reported on pathologic, oncologic, or functional outcomes. Most series were retrospective and had small case numbers, short follow-up, and potential patient selection bias. The lymph node yield during lymph node dissection was 19 (range: 3-55), with half of the series following an extended template (yield range: 11-55). The lymph node-positive rate was 22%. The performance of lymphadenectomy was correlated with surgeon and institutional volume. Cumulative analyses showed no significant difference in lymph node yield between RARC and ORC. Positive surgical margin (PSM) rates were 5.6% (1-1.5% in pT2 disease and 0-25% in pT3 and higher disease). PSM rates did not appear to decrease with sequential case numbers. Cumulative analyses showed no significant difference in rates of surgical margins between RARC and ORC or RARC and LRC. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy use ranged from 0% to 31%, with adjuvant chemotherapy used in 4-29% of patients. Only six series reported a mean follow-up of > 36 mo. Three-year disease-free survival (DFS), cancer-specific survival (CSS), and overall survival (OS) rates were 67-76%, 68-83%, and 61-80%, respectively. The 5-yr DFS, CSS, and OS rates were 53-74%, 66-80%, and 39-66%, respectively. Similar to ORC, disease of higher pathologic stage or evidence of lymph node involvement was associated with worse survival. Very limited data were available with respect to functional outcomes. The 12-mo continence rates with continent diversion were 83-100% in men for daytime continence and 66-76% for nighttime continence. In one series, potency was recovered in 63% of patients who were evaluable at 12 mo. Conclusions: Oncologic and functional data from RARC remain immature, and longer-term prospective studies are needed. Cumulative analyses demonstrated that lymph node yields and PSM rates were similar between RARC and ORC. Conclusive long-term survival outcomes for RARC were limited, although oncologic outcomes up to 5 yr were similar to those reported for ORC. Patient summary: Although open radical cystectomy (RC) is still regarded as the standard treatment for muscle-invasive bladder cancer, laparoscopic and robot-assisted RCs are becoming more popular. Templates of lymph node dissection, lymph node yields, and positive surgical margin rates are acceptable with robot-assisted RC. Although definitive comparisons with open RC with respect to oncologic or functional outcomes are lacking, early results appear comparable. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Association, Bias, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Body-Mass Index, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Comparison, Continence, Continent, Cumulative, Cystectomy, Data, Databases, Disease, Dissection, Evidence, Evidence Synthesis, Extended Pelvic Lymphadenectomy, Follow-Up, From, Ileal Conduit, Initial-Experience, Intracorporeal Urinary-Diversion, Invasive Bladder-Cancer, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Radical Cystectomy, Literature, Literature Review, Long Term, Long-Term, Lymph-Node Dissection, Mar, Mean Follow-Up, Medline, Men, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Open, Outcomes, Overall Survival, Papers, Patient, Patient Selection, Patients, Performance, Potential, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Protocol, Radical Cystectomy, Rates, Retrospective, Review, Rights, Robot Assisted, Robotic Radical Cystectomy, Robotics, Science, Scopus, Selection, Sequential, Small, Standard, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Template, Transitional-Cell Carcinoma, Treatment, Urology, Urothelial Carcinoma, Usa, Volume, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Eur Uro67, 839.pdf](2015/Eur%20Uro67,%20839.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Prostate cancer (PCa) patients with isolated clinical lymph node (LN) relapse, limited to the regional and/or retroperitoneal LNs, may represent a distinct group of patients who have a more favorable outcome than men with progression to the bone or to other visceral organs. Some data indirectly denote a beneficial impact of pelvic LN dissection on survival in these patients. Objective: To provide an overview of the currently available literature regarding salvage LN dissection (SLND) in PCa patients with clinical relapse limited to LNs after radical prostatectomy (RP). Evidence acquisition: A systematic literature search was conducted using the Medline, Embase, and Web of Science databases to identify original articles, review articles, and editorials regarding SLND. Articles published between 2000 and 2012 were reviewed and selected with the consensus of all the authors. Evidence synthesis: Contemporary imaging techniques, such as 11C-choline positron emission tomography and diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging, appear to enhance the accuracy in identifying LN relapse in patients with biochemical recurrence (BCR) and after RP. In these individuals, SLND can be considered as a treatment option. The currently available data suggest that SLND can delay clinical progression and postpone hormonal therapy in almost one-third of the patients, although the majority will have BCR. An accurate and attentive preoperative patient selection may help improve these outcomes. The most frequent complication after SLND was lymphorrhea (15.3%), followed by fever (14.5%) and ileus (11.2%). It is noteworthy that all examined cohorts originated from retrospective single-institution series, with limited sample size and short follow-up. Consequently, the current findings cannot be generalized and warrant further investigation in future prospective trials. Conclusions: The current data suggest that SLND represents an option in patients with disease relapse limited to the LNs after RP; however, more robust data derived from well-designed clinical trials are needed to validate the role of SLND in this selected patient population. Patient summary: Salvage lymph node dissection (SLND) represents a treatment option in for patients with prostate cancer relapse limited to the lymph nodes; however, more robust data derived from well-designed clinical trials are needed to validate the role of SLND in this selected patient population. (C) 2014 European Association of Urology. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Articles, Association, Authors, Biochemical Recurrence, Bone, C-11-Choline Pet, Ct, Cancer, Cancer-Specific Survival, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complication, Consensus, Data, Databases, Disease, Dissection, Emission, Emission, Computed Tomography, Evidence, Evidence Synthesis, F-18-Choline Pet, Ct, Fever, Follow-Up, From, Hormonal, Ileus, Imaging, Impact, Investigation, Literature, Literature Search, Local, Surgery, Lymph Node Excision, Lymph-Node Dissection, Lymphadenectomy, Lymphatic Metastasis, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Medline, Men, Neoplasm Recurrence, Outcome, Outcomes, Overview, Patient, Patient Selection, Patients, Pca, Pelvic, Pelvic Lymphadenectomy, Pet, Ct Detection Rate, Population, Positron Emission Tomography, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Preoperative, Progression, Prospective, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Specific Antigen, Blood, Prostatectomy, Prostatic Neoplasms, Surgery, Radical Prostatectomy, Recurrence, Regional, Relapse, Retropubic Prostatectomy, Retrospective, Review, Rights, Role, Salvage Therapy, Sample Size, Science, Selection, Size, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Techniques, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Option, Treatment Outcome, Urology, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Evaluation & the Health Professions

Full Journal Title: [Evaluation & the Health Professions](http://ehp.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, W.L., Bausell, R.B. and Berman, B.M. (2001), The growth of health-related meta-analyses published from 1980 to 2000. *Evaluation & the Health Professions*, **24** (3), 327-335.

Full Text: [2001\Eva Hea Pro24, 327.pdf](2001\Eva%20Hea%20Pro24,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: A MEDLINE search was conducted to estimate trends in the growth of health-related meta-analyses published during the past two decades. Employing a more specific than sensitive search strategy, and not supplementing these results with known sources of published meta-analyses or manual search strategies, 3,025 probable meta-analyses were selected from the 5,128 citations identified. The data showed a definitive upward (and generally linear) trend across time with no evidence for this genre of research either leveling off or decreasing.

Keywords: Citations, Data, Evidence, Growth, MEDLINE, Research, Search Strategies, Search Strategy, Sources, Trend, Trends

? Harden, S.M., Burke, S.M., Haile, A.M. and Estabrooks, P.A. (2015), Generalizing the findings from group dynamics-based physical activity research to practice settings: What do we know? *Evaluation & the Health Professions*, **38** (1), 3-14.

Full Text: [2015\Eva Hea Pro38, 3.pdf](2015/Eva%20Hea%20Pro38,%203.pdf)

Abstract: The general purpose of this secondary analysis of a prior systematic review was to determine the degree to which group dynamics-based physical activity interventions align with research processes and outcomes that are more likely to facilitate the translation of research into practice. To accomplish this, a systematic search was conducted within Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, and MEDLINE databases to identify articles published prior to 2010 that used at least one group dynamics-based strategy (e.g., group interaction, group goal setting) in physical activity promotion. These 17 intervention studies were identified and coded based on the reach, effectiveness, adoption, implementation, maintenance framework and Pragmatic-Explanatory Continuum Indicator Summary (for trial design characteristics). Reporting was infrequent for external validity factors (i.e., representativeness, adoption, cost, maintenance) but more frequent for internal validity factors (e.g., inclusion criteria). Intervention costs were not reported. Studies were more likely to be pragmatic (i.e., designed to determine the effects of an intervention under the usual conditions in which it will be applied) in areas of participant compliance and practitioner adherence and explanatory (i.e., designed to determine the effects of an intervention under ideal conditions) and in areas of practitioner expertise and flexibility of intervention protocol. While a number of these interventions were tested in more pragmatic settings, external validity factors were still underreported.

Keywords: Activity, Adherence, Adoption, Analysis, Articles, Arts And Humanities Citation Index, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Characteristics, Citation, Cohesion, Compliance, Cost, Costs, Criteria, Databases, Design, Effectiveness, Effects, Evaluation, Factors, Flexibility, Framework, General, Group Dynamics, Humanities, Impact, Implementation, Indicator, Interaction, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Mar, Medline, Older-Adults, Outcomes, Participatory Research, Physical, Physical Activity, Practice, Program, Promotion, Protocol, Purpose, Re-Aim Framework, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Translation, Trial, Validity, Weight-Loss

# Title: Evaluation & Management

Full Journal Title: [Evaluation & Management](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=&NaviLink=%e8%af%84%e4%bb%b7%e4%b8%8e%e7%ae%a1%e7%90%86)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Zhou, L.M. (2005), On the relationship of information management and science evaluation. *Evaluation & Management*, **3** (1), 49-52.

Full Text: [2005\Eva Man3, 49.pdf](2005\Eva%20Man3,%2049.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation Analysis, Science Evaluation, Information Management

# Title: Evaluation and Program Planning

Full Journal Title: [Evaluation and Program Planning](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5852&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=7641717d0148936ef12be12a86d66661)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Logsdon, J.M. and Rubin, C.B. (1988), Research evaluation activities of ten federal agencies. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, **11** (1), 1-11.

Full Text: [E\Eva Pro Pla11, 1.pdf](E\Eva%20Pro%20Pla11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This article summarizes results of research into the postperformance research evaluation measures in use by the ten federal agencies that have the highest budgets for support of basic and applied research. Two classes of research evaluations are identified: (a) those intended as tools for the management of research programs and projects, and (b) those that demonstrate the payoffs from research to a broader constituency. Few innovative or unexpected research evaluation approaches were found. The most widely used evaluation technique is some form of peer review of research results. A few specific evaluations or evaluation approaches are of particular interest, namely: an elaborate, highly structured Peer Review Panel at the Department of Energy which reviews the results of basic energy sciences programs; work in bibliometric analysis sponsored by the National Institutes of Health; attempts to measure productivity and other impacts of research programs at the National Bureau of Standards; attempts to trace links between research and its utilization by the office of Naval Research; and a study prepared by the National Science Foundation that used a variety of measures to do postperformance evaluation of chemistry research supported by NSF.

# Title: Evaluation of Research by Scientometric Indicators

? Vinkler, P. (2010), *Evaluation of Research by Scientometric Indicators*. Chandos Information Professional Series, Chandos Publ, Cambridge, England, 1-313.

Full Text: 2010\Eva Res Sci Ind1.pdf

Keywords: Highly Cited Papers, Journal Impact Factors, Science-Citation-Index, Theoretical Population-Genetics, University-Research Performance, Research Assessment Exercises, Scientific-Research Output, American-Chemical-Society, Bibliometric Indicators, Basic Research

# Title: Evaluation Review

Full Journal Title: Evaluation Review

ISO Abbreviated Title: Eval. Rev.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Evaluation Rev

ISSN: 0193-841X

Issues/Year: 5

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Sage Publications Inc

Publisher Address: 2455 Teller Rd, ThoUSAnd Oaks, CA 91320

Subject Categories:

Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.392, 27/55 (2001)

? Narin, F., Olivastro, D. and Stevens, K.A. (1994), Bibliometrics theory, practice and problems. *Evaluation Review*, **18** (1), 65-76.

Full Text: [1994\Eva Rev18, 65.pdf](1994\Eva%20Rev18,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents the theory behind modern evaluative bibliometric techniques at three levels Policy applications which characterizes the scientific and technological output of nations or regions; strategic analyses, which deals with articles and patents at the level of a university or company; and tactical analyses, which addresses questions concerning a single subject. The article explains the newer techniques that have been developed at each level, as well as the more important limitations.

? Tijssen, R.J.W. and Vanraan, A.F.J. (1994), Mapping Changes in Science and Technology: Bibliometric cooccurrence analysis of the R&D Literature. *Evaluation Review*, **18** (1), 98-115.

Full Text: [1994\Eva Rev18, 98.pdf](1994\Eva%20Rev18,%2098.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents basic principles and examples of spatial representations derived from the analysis of co-occurrence frequency data pertaining to bibliographic information elements, such as key words and citations in research publications and patents These bibliometric maps provide a means for communicating information on relational features of the science and technology (S&T) system-either for analytical or representational purposes. Characteristics of the main types of bibliometric maps are outlined and their potential for practical applications in S&T policy and research and development management are discussed An emphasis is placed on more recent developments, in particular bibliometric maps produced by the Cent e for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) for depicting temporal changes in the S&T system Three empirical examples of such mops are presented with a focus an their application for impact assessment in both scientific as well as technological fields: (1) the emergence of new research topics in worldwide research on manufacturing technology, (2) changes in patterns of (inter)national collaboration within Dutch research on coal and coal products, and (3) the role of instruments in materials science.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Combined Cocitation, Development, Emergence, Impact, Management, Networks, Publications, Research, Research and Development, Research Topics, Science, Science and Technology, System, Technology, Temporal, Word Analysis

Petrosino, A. (2000), Mediators and moderators in the evaluation of programs for children. Current practice and agenda for improvement. *Evaluation Review*, **24** (1), 47-72.

Full Text: [E\Eva Rev24, 47.pdf](E\Eva%20Rev24,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: The author examines the role of mediators and moderators in the evaluation of programs for children. The terms are defined and examples of each are presented. Using bibliometric analysis, the author examines how evaluators use mediators and moderators in treatment studies in education, juvenile justice, health care, child protection, and mental health. The use of mediators and moderators is sporadic and vague at best. An agenda for improvement is outlined that includes greater use of program theory and intensive case studies to find out why researchers in prevention and health promotion incorporate mediators and moderators more effectively in their evaluations.

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Di Costa, F. (2009), Mapping excellence in national research systems the case of Italy. *Evaluation Review*, **33** (2), 159-188.

Full Text: [2009\Eva Rev33, 159.pdf](2009\Eva%20Rev33,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: The study of “scientific excellence” is taking on increasing importance in the development of research policies in many nations. However, scientific excellence is difficult to define because of its multidimensional and highly complex character. This work contributes to the state of the art by exploring an effective, simple, and inexpensive bibliometric methodology that further identifies “excellent” centers of research by beginning with the individual researchers affiliated with such centers. The study concentrates on public research organizations in Italy, analyzing 109 scientific categories of research in the “hard” sciences and 157 centers of excellence operating in 60 of these categories. Findings from this first application of the methodology should be considered exploratory and indicative. With a longer period of observation and the addition of further measurements, this methodology could be extended and adapted to a variety of national and supranational contexts, aiding policy decisions at various levels.

Keywords: Application, Art, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Character, Decisions, Development, Excellence, First, Italy, Mapping Excellence, Methodology, Multidimensional, National, Nations, Observation, Organizations, Policies, Policy, Public, Public Research Organizations, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Sciences, Scientific Excellence, State, The State, Universities, Work

? Osterloh, M. and Frey, B.S. (2015), Ranking games. *Evaluation Review*, **39** (1), 102-129.

Full Text: [2015\Eva Rev39, 102.pdf](2015/Eva%20Rev39,%20102.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Research rankings based on bibliometrics today dominate governance in academia and determine careers in universities. Method: Analytical approach to capture the incentives by users of rankings and by suppliers of rankings, both on an individual and an aggregate level. Result: Rankings may produce unintended negative side effects. In particular, rankings substitute the taste for science by a taste for publication. We show that the usefulness of rankings rests on several important assumptions challenged by recent research. Conclusion: We suggest as alternatives careful socialization and selection of scholars, supplemented by periodic self-evaluations and awards. The aim is to encourage controversial discourses in order to contribute meaningful to the advancement of science.

Keywords: Academic Governance, Alternatives, Approach, Assumptions, Bibliometrics, Careers, Control-Systems, Corporate Governance, Effects, Governance, Hidden Costs, Impact Factor, Incentives, Intrinsic Motivation, Journal Rankings, Motivation, Negative, Pay-For-Performance, Publication, Ranking, Rankings, Recent, Research, Research Quality, Science, Scientific-Research, Selection, Si, Side Effects, Socialization, Stands Today, Universities

# Title: Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/241/), [Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine](http://ecam.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Evid.-based Complement Altern. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Evid-Based Compl Alt

ISSN: 1741-427X

Issues/Year: 4

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Integrative & Complementary Medicine: Impact Factor 2.064, 3/17 (2009)

? Monteiro, L.D., Bastos, K.X., Barbosa, J.M., de Athayde, P.F., de Fatima, M., Diniz, F.M. and Sobral, M.V. (2014), Medicinal plants and other living organisms with antitumor potential against lung cancer. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 604152.

Full Text: [2014\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 604152.pdf](2014/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20604152.pdf)

Abstract: Lung cancer is a disease with high morbidity and mortality rates. As a result, it is often associated with a significant amount of suffering and a general decrease in the quality of life. Herbal medicines are recognized as an attractive approach to lung cancer therapy with little side effects and are a major source of new drugs. The aim of this work was to review the medicinal plants and other living organisms with antitumor potential against lung cancer. The assays were conducted with animals and humans, and Lewis lung carcinoma was the most used experimental model. China, Japan, South Korea, and Ethiopia were the countries that most published studies of species with antitumor activity. Of the 38 plants evaluated, 27 demonstrated antitumor activity. In addition, six other living organisms were cited for antitumor activity against lung cancer. Mechanisms of action, combination with chemotherapeutic drugs, and new technologies to increase activity and reduce the toxicity of the treatment are discussed. This review was based on the NAPRALERT databank, Web of Science, and Chemical Abstracts. This work shows that natural products from plants continue to be a rich source of herbal medicines or biologically active compounds against cancer.

Keywords: Activity, Animals, Anticancer Activity, Antiulcer Activity, Approach, Cancer, Cancer Therapy, Carcinoma, Cassia-Garrettiana Heartwood, China, Dietary Seaweed Extract, Disease, Drugs, Effects, Ethiopia, Experimental, Ganoderma-Lucidum, General, Herbal Medicines, Humans, In-Vitro, Japan, Korea, Life, Living, Living Organisms, Lung, Lung Cancer, Mechanisms, Medicinal Plants, Model, Morbidity, Mortality, Natural, Natural Products, Natural-Products, Plants, Potential, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Rates, Review, Science, Side Effects, Source, South Korea, Species, Suffering, Technologies, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Tumor Inhibitor, Viscum-Album, Web Of Science, Work

? Goh, Y.L., Ho, C.E. and Zhao, B.X. (2014), Acupuncture and depth: Future direction for acupuncture research. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 871217.

Full Text: [2014\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 871217.pdf](2014/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20871217.pdf)

Abstract: The research on acupuncture has increased steadily over the years and regular review and revision of the direction of future acupuncture research are necessary. This paper aims to review and explore the significance of acupuncture depth in modern acupuncture research. Searches conducted in Science Direct and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases reflected a lack of focus on depth of acupuncture. We propose that the research trends of acupuncture should progress to the depth of insertion. It is suggested that future acupuncture research, especially randomized controlled trials (RCTs), should take into consideration the depth of insertion. Comparison between databases using different language of medium suggests the need for international collaboration of researchers from the same field. It is also crucial to inherit and innovate traditional medicine (TM) through modern technology. The use of bibliometric method is also suitable for development of TM research trends. Acupuncture and depth should be considered as one of the future directions of acupuncture research.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Blind, China, Collaboration, Comparison, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Development, Field, Help, International, International Collaboration, Knowledge, Language, Low-Back-Pain, Medicine, Multicenter, Placebo, Progress, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regular, Research, Research Trends, Researchers, Review, Science, Sham, Significance, Specificity, Technology, Traditional Medicine, Trends

? Duffy, L., Adams, J., Sibbritt, D. and Loxton, D. (2014), Complementary and alternative medicine for victims of intimate partner abuse: A systematic review of use and efficacy. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 963967.

Full Text: [2014\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 963967.pdf](2014/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20963967.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. To examine: (i) the extent to which victims of intimate partner abuse (IPA) use complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and (ii) the effects of CAM on their mental health. Methods. Medline, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched for studies measuring the extent of CAM use amongst victims of IPA and trials assessing the impact of CAM on mental health amongst this population. Risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane collaboration tool. Results. No studies measuring the level of CAM use amongst IPA victims, and only three studies assessing the effect of CAM on the mental health of this population were identified. Two studies looked at yogic breathing, while one assessed the effect of music therapy. All three studies showed some beneficial effects; however, each had a small sample, brief intervention period, and no follow-up measurement and were considered to be at high risk of bias. Conclusions. The review found little evidence for the benefits of CAM for IPA victims. Findings suggest positive effects of music therapy and yogic breathing; however, methodological limitations mean that these results should be interpreted with caution. It is important that more research into the use and effects of CAM amongst this population are undertaken.

Keywords: Abuse, Alternative, Alternative Medicine, Anxiety, Assessing, Benefits, Bias, Collaboration, Complementary, Complementary And Alternative Medicine, Costs, Depression, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Follow-Up, Health, Health-Care Utilization, Impact, Intervention, IPA, Measurement, Medicine, Medline, Mental Health, Methodological Limitations, Methods, Music Therapy, Partner, Population, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Scopus, Small, Systematic Review, Therapy, Violence, Web Of Science, Women

? Kim, C.K., Kim, D.H., Lee, M.S., Kim, J.I., Wieland, L.S. and Shin, B.C. (2014), Randomized controlled trials on complementary and traditional medicine in the korean literature. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 194047.

Full Text: [2014\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 194047.pdf](2014/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20194047.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. This study aimed to identify all of the features of complementary and alternative (CAM) randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in the Korean literature and then introduce English-speaking researchers to the bibliometric and risk of bias characteristics of this literature. Methods. Eleven electronic databases and sixteen Korean journals were searched to August 2013 for RCTs of CAM therapies. Key study characteristics were extracted and risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane Collaboration’s tool for assessing risk of bias. Results. Three hundred and sixty publications met our inclusion criteria. Complementary and traditional medicine RCTs in the Korean literature emerged in the mid-1990s and increased in the mid-2000s. The most common CAM interventions include acupuncture (59.4%) and herbal medicine (8.3%). The largest proportion of trials evaluated CAM for musculoskeletal conditions (20.7%). Adequate methods of randomization were reported in 41.7% of the RCTs, whereas only 8.3% reported adequate allocation concealment. A low proportion of trials reported participant blinding (34.2%) and outcome assessor blinding (22.5%). Conclusions. Korean CAM RCTs are typically omitted from systematic reviews resulting in the potential for language bias. This study will enable these trials of diverse quality to be identified and assessed for inclusion in future systematic reviews on CAM interventions.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Allocation, Alternative, Assessing, Bias, Bibliometric, Cam, Characteristics, Clinical-Trials, Complementary, Criteria, Databases, From, Herbal Medicine, Interventions, Journals, Language, Literature, Medicine, Methods, Musculoskeletal, Outcome, Potential, Publications, Quality, Randomization, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Researchers, Results, Reviews, Risk, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Traditional, Traditional Medicine

? Pan, Y.Q., Yang, K.H., Shi, X.E., Liang, H.Q., Zhang, F.W. and Lv, Q.F. (2015), Tai Chi Chuan Exercise for patients with breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 535237.

Full Text: [2015\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 535237.pdf](2015/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20535237.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. Tai Chi Chuan (TCC) is a form of aerobic exercise that may be an effective therapy for improving psychosomatic capacity among breast cancer survivors. This meta-analysis analyzed the available randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on the effects of TCC in relieving treatment-related side effects and quality of life in women with breast cancer. Methods. RCTs were searched in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library through April 2014. Data were analyzed on pathology (pain, interleukin-6, and insulin-like growth factor 1), physical capacity (handgrip, limb physical fitness, and BMI), and well-being (physical, social, emotional, and general quality of life). Results. Nine RCTs, including a total of 322 breast cancer patients, were examined. Compared with control therapies, the pooled results suggested that TCC showed significant effects in improving handgrip dynamometer strength, limb elbow flexion (elbow extension, abduction, and horizontal adduction). No significant differences were observed in pain, interleukin-6, insulin-like growth factor, BMI, physical well-being, social or emotional well-being, or general health-related quality of life. Conclusion. The short-term effects of TCC may have potential benefits in upper limb functional mobility in patients with breast cancer. Additional randomized controlled trials with longer follow-up are needed to provide more reliable evidence.

Keywords: Abduction, Aerobic Exercise, Alternative Medicine Use, Aromatase Inhibitors, Benefits, Bmi, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Capacity, Complementary, Control, Data, Effects, Evidence, Exercise, Feasibility, Fitness, Follow-Up, General, Growth, Growth Factor, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Interleukin-6, Life, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mobility, Pain, Pathology, Patients, Physical, Physical Fitness, Potential, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Results, Review, Science, Side Effects, Social, Strength, Survivors, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tai Chi, Therapy, Tnf-Alpha, Web, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Women

? Hashmi, M.A., Khan, A., Hanif, M., Farooq, U. and Perveen, S. (2015), Traditional uses, phytochemistry, and pharmacology of *Olea europaea* (Olive). *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, Article Number: 541591.

Full Text: [2015\Evi-Bas Com Alt Med, 541591.pdf](2015/Evi-Bas%20Com%20Alt%20Med,%20541591.pdf)

Abstract: Aim of the Review. To grasp the fragmented information available on the botany, traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology of Olea europaea to explore its therapeutic potential and future research opportunities. Material and Methods. All the available information on O. europaea was collected via electronic search (using Pubmed, Scirus, Google Scholar, and Web of Science) and a library search. Results. Ethnomedical uses of O. europaea are recorded throughout the world where it has been used to treat various ailments. Phytochemical research had led to the isolation of flavonoids, secoiridoids, iridoids, flavanones, biophenols, triterpenes, benzoic acid derivatives, isochromans, and other classes of secondary metabolites from O. europaea. The plant materials and isolated components have shown a wide spectrum of in vitro and in vivo pharmacological activities like antidiabetic, anticonvulsant, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, antiviral, antihypertensive, anticancer, antihyperglycemic, antinociceptive, gastroprotective, and wound healing activities. Conclusions. O. europaea emerged as a good source of traditional medicine for the treatment of various ailments. The outcomes of phytochemical and pharmacological studies reported in this review will further expand its existing therapeutic potential and provide a convincing support to its future clinical use in modern medicine.

Keywords: Analgesic, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Antioxidant Activity, Antiviral, Botany, Clinical, Colon-Cancer Cells, Flavonoids, From, Google, Google Scholar, Healing, Immunomodulatory, In Vitro, In Vivo, In-Vitro, Information, L.Leaf Extract, Library Search, Maslinic Acid, Medicinal-Plants, Medicine, Metabolites, Methods, Nuclear-Magnetic-Resonance, Oil Phenolic-Compounds, Outcomes, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Pharmacological Activities, Pharmacology, Phytochemistry, Plant, Potential, Research, Results, Review, Science, Source, Support, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Therapeutic, Toxicology, Traditional, Traditional Medicine, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, World, Wound, Wound Healing

# Title: Evidence-Based Dentistry

Full Journal Title: [Evidence-Based Dentistry](http://www.nature.com/ebd/archive/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Evid Based Dent

ISSN: 1462-0049 (Print), 1476-5446 (Electronic)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Welbury, R. (2007), Torn labial frenum in isolation not pathognomonic of physical abuse. *Evidence-Based Dentistry*, **8** (3), 71.

Full Text: [2007\Evi-Bas Den8, 71.pdf](2007\Evi-Bas%20Den8,%2071.pdf)

Abstract: DATA SOURCE: Searches were made for studies using Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Caredata (the social work and social care knowledge base), Child Data (the National Children’s Bureau Database), The Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health, Embase, MEDLINE, the System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe, the TRIP database (www.tripdatabase.com), Sciences Citation Index, and ISI Proceedings (covers conference papers in all scientific and technical fields). Authors were contacted where necessary. STUDY SELECTION: All studies of children 0-18 years with intra-oral injuries because of physical child abuse, and torn labial frena of any aetiology, in live and fatal cases were included. Review articles, expert opinion or guidelines that did not include primary evidence, studies with mixed adult and child data where the children’s data could not be extracted, studies that addressed complications or management of abusive injuries, intra-oral injuries because of sexual abuse, thermal injuries or dental neglect were excluded. DATA EXTRACTION and SYNTHESIS: Studies were reviewed by the Welsh Child Protection Systematic Review Group. Standardised data extraction and appraisal forms were used and a qualitative synthesis undertaken. RESULTS: Nineteen out of 154 studies reviewed were included, representing 591 children. There were no comparative studies of accidental and abusive torn labial frenum to enable a probability of abuse to be determined. Nine studies documented abusive torn labial frena in 27 children, of whom 22 were younger than 5 years old and 24 had been fatally abused. Only a direct blow to the face was substantiated as a mechanism of injury. Two studies noted accidentally torn labial frena, both from intubation. Abusive intra-oral injuries were widely distributed to the lips, gums, tongue and palate and included fractures, intrusion and extraction of the dentition, bites and contusions. CONCLUSIONS: Current literature does not support the diagnosis of abuse based on a torn labial frenum in isolation. The intra-oral hard and soft tissue should be examined in all suspected abuse cases, and a dental opinion sought where abnormalities are found.ome of the traditional and normative predictors of successful outcomes.

Keywords: Abuse, Adult, Aetiology, Care, Child, Child Abuse, Children, Complications, Data, Database, Diagnosis, Distributed, Europe, Evidence, Expert Opinion, Extraction, Guidelines, Injury, ISI, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Literature, Management, Mechanism, Mechanism of Injury, Neglect, Outcomes, Papers, Physical, Predictors, Primary, Qualitative, Selection, Sexual Abuse, Social, Support, Synthesis, Work

# Title: Evidence & Policy

Full Journal Title: Evidence & Policy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ouimet, M., Bedard, P.O., Leon, G. and Dagenais, C. (2014), Are indicators of faculty members’ credibility associated with how often they present research evidence to public or partly government-owned organisations? A cross-sectional survey. *Evidence & Policy*, **10** (1), 5-27.

Full Text: 2014\Evi Pol10, 5.pdf

Abstract: This study provides an empirical test of the assumption that the credibility of the messenger is one of the factors that influence knowledge mobilisation among policy makers. This general hypothesis was tested using a database of 321 social scientists from the province of Quebec that combines survey and bibliometric data. A regression model was used to study the association between indicators of faculty members credibility and the number of times they have presented research evidence to public or partly government-owned organisations over an 18-month period. Overall, empirical results provide new evidence supporting the credibility hypothesis.

Keywords: Academics, Association, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Credibility, Cross Sectional Survey, Cross-Sectional Survey, Data, Database, Evidence, Faculty, Faculty Members, General, Health Researchers, Indicators, Influence, Knowledge, Knowledge Transfer, Knowledge Transfer, Mixed Methods, Mobilisation, Model, Policy, Public, Quebec, Regression, Regression Model, Research, Science, Scientists, Social, Social-Scientists, Survey

# Title: Evolution

Full Journal Title: Evolution

ISO Abbreviated Title: Evolution

JCR Abbreviated Title: Evolution

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jones, A.G. (2009), On the opportunity for sexual selection, the bateman gradient and the maximum intensity of sexual selection. *Evolution*, **63** (7), 1673-1684.

Full Text: [2009\Evolution63, 1673.pdf](2009\Evolution63,%201673.pdf)

Abstract: Bateman’s classic paper on fly mating systems inspired quantitative study of sexual selection but also resulted in much debate and confusion. Here, I consider the meaning of Bateman’s principles in the context of selection theory. Success in precopulatory sexual selection can be quantified as a “mating differential,” which is the covariance between trait values and relative mating success. The mating differential is converted into a selection differential by the Bateman gradient, which is the least squares regression of relative reproductive success on relative mating success. Hence, a complete understanding of precopulatory sexual selection requires knowledge of two equally important aspects of mating patterns: the mating differential, which requires a focus on mechanisms generating covariance between trait values and mating success, and the Bateman gradient, which requires knowledge of the genetic mating system. An upper limit on the magnitude of the selection differential on any sexually selected trait is given by the product of the standard deviation in relative mating success and the Bateman gradient. This latter view of the maximum selection differential provides a clearer focus on the important aspects of precopulatory sexual selection than other methods and therefore should be an important part of future studies of sexual selection.

Keywords: Bateman Gradient, Body Size, Collared Flycatchers, Context, Genetic, Knowledge, Male Reproductive Success, Mate Choice, Mating, Mating Differential, Mating Success, Mating System, Mating Systems, Mechanisms, Methods, Natural-Selection, Parentage Analysis, Polyandry, Polygyny, Principles, Regression, Reproductive Success, Role-Reversed Pipefish, Selection Differential, Sexual Selection, Social-Behavior, Standard, Systems, Theory, Understanding, Upper Limits

# Title: Evolution Psychiatrique

Full Journal Title: Evolution Psychiatrique

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Santiago-Delefosse, M., Bruchez, C., Gavin, A. and Stephen, S.L. (2015), Quality criteria for qualitative research in health sciences. A comparative analysis of eight grids of quality criteria in psychiatry/psychology and medicine. *Evolution Psychiatrique*, **80** (2), 375-399.

Full Text: [2015\Evo Psy80, 375.pdf](2015/Evo%20Psy80,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. - There is an increasing number of qualitative research in the health sciences. However, such research encounters difficulty in being published and is less recognised by funding agencies and/or reviewers of journals. Given this situation, researchers have developed a set of grids and criteria intended to establish the “standards” of the quality of qualitative research. Objectives. - The authors of this study performed a comparative analysis of eight grids and the constituent criteria, in order to assess their comparability. Method. - A review of existing evaluation grids in the health sciences was conducted via the search engines: Web of Science, Science Direct, Psycholnfo, Medline, etc. This established a brief overview of the state of the research. Following this, eight grids from psychology/psychiatry and general medicine, which have been translated into French for the first. time, are presented. Finally, the authors provide a descriptive and thematic analysis of the content and structure of these grids. Results. - The comparison between the grids demonstrates the difficulties in finding an agreement in the definitions of criteria between the various authors, These difficulties evidence the differences between the grids from the point of view of the underlying epistemology and the point of view of the criteria used (number, type, form, content). Discussion. - The authors show that the differences between the grids reflect the diversity of paradigms implicitly referred to by the authors of the grids, although never explicitly mentioned in their texts. Conclusion. - The authors conclude that the increase in publications of qualitative research has failed to overcome the difficulties in establishing criteria, both defined and shared, and that the great heterogeneity of concepts raises major problems, not only methodological, but also epistemological and theoretical. (C) 2015 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment Guidelines, Authors, Care, Comparison, Criteria, Criteria Of Quality, Dilemmas, Diversity, Evaluation, Evidence, First, Funding, General, Health, Health Sciences, Heterogeneity, Journals, Literature Review, Medicine, Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychology, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Articles, Review, Rights, Rigour, Science, Sciences, Services Research, State, Structure, Web Of Science

# Title: Evolutionary Ecology Research

Full Journal Title: Evolutionary Ecology Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Gianoli, E. (2013), Theory articles in EER and other ecology journals versus climate change research. *Evolutionary Ecology Research*, **15** (7), 847-852.

Full Text: 2013\Evo Eco Res15, 847.pdf

Abstract: Questions: What are the trends in the number and proportion of theory papers in Evolutionary Ecology Research (EER) compared with those in ecology papers in ISI’s Web of Science? How do these compare with trends in climate change papers? What are the trends in the number and proportion of theory papers within the category of climate change papers? Methods: Enumeration and regression analysis of papers in EER published between 1999 and 2012 with the word ‘theory’ in their title or keyword list. Enumeration and regression analysis of papers in the ISI Web of Science published between 1982 and 2012 (Category: Ecology; Document Type: Article). Results: The annual proportion of theory articles in EER showed no trend during the period analysed. But the proportion of theory articles in ISI-listed ecology journals decreased markedly. During the same period, the total number of ecology papers quadrupled and the absolute number of ecological theory papers doubled. Climate change papers showed an explosive increase during the period but only a tiny fraction of them were theoretically oriented.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Climate, Climate Change, Ecological Theory, Ecology, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Methods, Papers, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Results, Science, Theory, Trend, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: Exercise Immunology Review

Full Journal Title: Exercise Immunology Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Nijs, J., Nees, A., Paul, L., De Kooning, M., Ickmans, K., Meeus, M. and Van Oosterwijck, J. (2014), Altered immune response to exercise in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome/myalgic encephalomyelitis: A systematic literature review. *Exercise Immunology Review*, **20**, 94-116.

Full Text: 2014\Exe Imm Rev20, 94.pdf

Abstract: An increasing number of studies have examined how the immune system of patients with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS), or myalgic encephalomyelitis, responds to exercise. The objective of the present study was to systematically review the scientific literature addressing exercise-induced immunological changes in CFS patients compared to healthy control subjects. A systematic literature search was conducted in the PubMed and Web of science databases using different keyword combinations. We included 23 case control studies that examined whether CFS patients, compared to healthy sedentary controls, have a different immune response to exercise. The included articles were evaluated on their methodological quality. Compared to the normal response of the immune system to exercise as seen in healthy subjects, patients with CFS have a more pronounced response in the complement system (i.e. C4a split product levels), oxidative stress system (i.e. enhanced oxidative stress combined with a delayed and reduced anti-oxidant response), and an alteration in the immune cells’ gene expression profile (increases in post-exercise interleukin-10 and toll-like receptor 4 gene expression), but not in circulating pro- or anti-inflammatory cytokines. Many of these immune changes relate to post-exertional malaise in CFS, a major characteristic of the illness. The literature review provides level B evidence for an altered immune response to exercise in patients with CFS.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Articles, Case-Control, Changes, Chronic, Chronic Fatigue, Complement Activation, Complement System, Control, Cytokine, Cytokines, Databases, Evidence, Exercise, Expression, Fatigue, Fibromyalgia Syndrome, Gene, Gene Expression, Genetics, Graded-Exercise, Healthy Controls, Immune, Immune Response, Immune System, Inflammation, Interleukin-10, Literature, Literature Review, Literature Search, Moderate Exercise, Mononuclear-Cells, Normal, Oxidative Stress, Oxidative Stress, Pain, Patients, Peripheral-Blood, Physical Activity, Postexertional Malaise, Pubmed, Quality, Response, Review, Rnase-L, Science, Scientific Literature, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Literature Search, Toll-Like Receptor 4, Web Of Science

# Title: Experimental Astronomy

Full Journal Title: Experimental Astronomy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Trimble, V. (2009), Telescopes in the mirror of scientometrics. *Experimental Astronomy*, **26** (1-3), 133-147.

Full Text: [2009\Exp Ast26, 133.pdf](2009\Exp%20Ast26,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: Counting papers and citations is one way to estimate the significance of particular astronomical telescopes and other facilities in the long time gap between the verdict of history and the referee’s report on your most recent proposal. This has been done for 2,184 observational astronomy papers published between 1960 and 1964 (with 14,237 citations in 1965-1969) and the numbers looked at in various ways. The extreme dominance of California in optical astronomy and of the UK and Australia in radio astronomy provides the background against which ESO, NOAO, NRAO, and A&A were founded, with equality of access to facilities having increased enormously in the intervening 40 years, but inequality of results having increased slightly. A number of other factoids about astronomical publications, the community, and their environments surfaced during the counting process, and a subset reported here, including a few pertaining to the more distant past.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Citations, Gamma Rays, Gap, History, Publications, Scientometrics, UK

# Title: Experimental and Clinical Transplantation

Full Journal Title: Experimental and Clinical Transplantation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? Bas, K.K., Gunay, L.M. and Besim, H. (2011), Turkey’s evaluation in kidney transplantation research. *Experimental and Clinical Transplantation*, **9** (5), 319-322.

Full Text: [2011\Exp Cli Tra9, 319.pdf](2011/Exp%20Cli%20Tra9,%20319.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The objective this study is to evaluate the trend of Turkey’s contribution in terms of number of publications included in the Science Citation Index Expanded in kidney transplantation between 1980 and 2009. Materials and Methods: All scientific papers published included in Science Citation Index Expanded in the English language between 1980 and 2009 were analyzed using the “Web of Science.” A general search was conducted using key words of “kidney transplantation,” “renal transplantation,” “kidney transplant,” and “renal transplant.” We analyzed these results using the “analyze” function of the software in terms of countries, documentation types, number in years of publications, journals, and institutes. We also used the same function separately analyze papers from Turkey in last 3 decades between 1980 and 1989, 1990 and 1999, and 2000 and 2009 for statistical evaluation. Results: In total, we found 46 983 papers related to kidney transplant were published included in the Science Citation Index Expanded in the English language between 1980 and 2009. Overall, 964 of those papers were from Turkey (2.05%). There were 12 papers from Turkey between 1980 and 1989, 200 papers between 1990 and 1999, and 752 papers between 2000 and 2009. The rank of Turkey among other countries, ranked by the number of papers published, was 33 between 1980 and 1989 and 11 between 2000 and 2009. Conclusions: Turkey has shown a significant positive trend in publishing papers in the field of kidney transplantation-further evidence of the progress Turkey has made in its contributions to the field of kidney transplantation in recent decades.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Contribution, Documentation, English, Evaluation, Journals, Kidney, Kidney Transplant, Kidney Transplantation, Methods, Papers, Publications, Publishing, Renal Failure, Research, Research Activities, Science, Science Citation Index, Software, Statistical, Transplantation, Trend, Turkey

? Lv, F.B., Mei, Y., Yan, Z., Yang, Y.R., Zheng, S.L., Yong, C. and Peng, X. (2014), Efficacy and safety of phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors for treating erectile dysfunction in kidney transplant recipients: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Clinical Transplantation*, **12** (3), 184-189.

Full Text: [2014\Exp Cli Tra12, 184.pdf](2014/Exp%20Cli%20Tra12,%20184.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Erectile dysfunction is common after kidney transplant. The phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors are the primary drugs for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of these drugs in the treatment of erectile dysfunction after kidney transplant. Materials and Methods: Randomized controlled trials were identified and extracted from MEDLINE, the Web of Science, Cochrane Central, and reference lists. The database search, quality assessment, and data extraction were performed independently by 2 reviewers. Eligible studies were randomized controlled trials and quasi-randomized controlled trials. Treatment efficacy was assessed with the International Index of Erectile Function score. Results: There were 3 studies identified that satisfied inclusion criteria. The International Index of Erectile Function score for phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors. increased 9 points compared with placebo (mean difference, 11.81; 95% confidence interval: 9.14-14.48; P <.00001). There were no differences between the phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors and placebo in the incidence of adverse events, creatinine levels, or concentrations of cyclosporine or tacrolimus. Conclusions: Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors are effective and safe in treating erectile dysfunction after kidney transplant. Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors do not cause changes in kidney function or immunosuppressive drug concentrations after kidney transplant and may be used as the first-line treatment for erectile dysfunction in kidney transplant recipients.

Keywords: Assessment, Changes, Citrate, Confidence, Creatinine, Criteria, Cyclosporine, Data, Database, Double-Blind, Drug, Drug Concentrations, Drugs, Efficacy, Erectile Dysfunction, Events, Extraction, Function, Hemodialysis-Patients, Incidence, Inhibitors, Interval, Kidney, Materials, Medline, Men, Meta-Analysis, Methods, P, Placebo, Primary, Purpose, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reference, Reference Lists, Renal-Transplantation, Results, Reviewers, Safety, Science, Sildenafil, Sildenafil, Tacrolimus, Tadalafil, Tadalafil, Treatment, Trial, Vardenafil, Vardenafil, Web Of Science

# Title: Experimental Gerontology

Full Journal Title: [Experimental Gerontology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/05315565)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0531-5565

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

? von Zglinicki, T. (2000), Research on ageing in Germany. *Experimental Gerontology*, **35** (3), 259-270.

Full Text: [2000\Exp Ger35, 259.pdf](2000\Exp%20Ger35,%20259.pdf)

Abstract: The present review on ageing research in Germany is biased towards experimental biogerontology, because this is the field which will define the future of ageing research as a whole. Tn absolute numbers of publications between 1995 and 1999, Germany is comparable to other large European countries. However, Germany ranks definitively last among 10 major developed countries if the numbers of scientific papers per year are seen in relation to the economic capability. This is true for the whole of biomedical research, but it is even more exaggerated for ageing research. There are potent groups in German ageing research capable of producing a good fraction of high-impact papers, however. There are many more researchers in areas highly relevant to gerontology which recently became attracted by gerontological problems. However, the importance of modern biogerontology has not made clear to decision-makers in Germany, so that structural and financial limitations will probably prevent any significant rise in the near future, which would be necessary to keep Germany along with other developed countries. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Amyloid Precursor Protein, Beta, Journal Impact Factor, Life-Span, Limitations, Messenger-RNA, Publications, Research, Review, Senescence, Speaking Countries, Superoxide-Dismutase, Transcription Factor

# Title: Experimental Hematology

Full Journal Title: [Experimental Hematology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6200&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=0a03f92b0e2ffad7cb798ca1a96b8870)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor,

Locatelli, F., Rondelli, D. and Burgio, G.R. (2000), Tolerance and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation 50 years after Burnet’s theory. *Experimental Hematology*, **28** (5), 479-489.

Full Text: [E\Exp Hem28, 479.pdf](E\Exp%20Hem28,%20479.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: In 1949, the original formulation of Burnet’s theory on the mechanisms responsible for the capacity of the immune system to discriminate between foreign antigens (i.e., the ‘non-self’) and the cells of its own body (i.e., the ‘self’) was published. Since then, further refinements and reconsiderations of the basic concepts underlying the achievement of a state of tolerance toward a certain antigen have been reported. Here, we attempt to analyze critically new clinical and experimental strategies aimed at inducing alloantigen-specific unresponsiveness.

Data Sources: The data discussed in this review are drawn from articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the *Science Citation Index* and MEDLINE.

State of the Art: Induction of tolerance toward alloantigens still remains one of the most elusive goals of clinical immunology. Until now, nonspecific immunosuppressive drugs have been used to successfully perform both solid organ and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. However, using this approach, patients given an allograft are exposed to the threat of infections, tumors, and other side effects. Moreover, in solid organ transplant recipients, permanent tolerance toward the graft’s alloantigens is never achieved. Recently, considerable progress has been made in expanding our knowledge of transplant tolerance. The traditional model of central tolerance, derived from Burnet’s concept, has been complemented by knowledge of mechanisms of peripheral tolerance. New experimental and therapeutic trials based on the blockade of costimulatory molecules, as well as on generation and infusion of either regulatory or nonimmunogenic cells, have been recently proposed for inducing alloantigen-specific tolerance.

Conclusions: The achievements obtained in understanding the mechanisms of unresponsiveness toward non-self antigens are fundamental prerequisites for successful allogeneic transplants, and they could open a new exciting era of specific, immunosuppressive therapies.

Keywords: Tolerance, Immune Response, Costimulatory Molecules, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Cytokines, Dendritic Cells

Miller, J.S. (2001), The biology of natural killer cells in cancer, infection, and pregnancy. *Experimental Hematology*, **29** (10), 1157-1168.

Full Text: [2001\Exp Hem29, 1157.pdf](2001\Exp%20Hem29,%201157.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. NK cells are important cells of the immune system. They are ultimately derived from pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells. NK cell cytotoxicity and other functions are tightly regulated by numerous activating and inhibitory receptors including newly discovered receptors that selectively recognize major histocompatibility complex class I alleles. Based on their defining function of spontaneous cytotoxicity without prior immunization, NK cells have been thought to play a critical role in immune surveillance and cancer therapy. However, new insights into NK cell biology have suggested major roles for NK cells in infection control and uterine function. The purpose of this review is to provide an update on NK cell function, ontogeny, and biology in order to better understand the role of NK cells in health and disease.

Data Sources. In the MEDLINE database, the major subject heading ‘Natural Killer Cells’ was introduced in 1983, identifying 16,848 citations as of December 31, 2000. Since 1986, there have been approximately 1000 citations per year under this subject heading. In this database, 68% of manuscripts are limited to human NK cells; 40% of citations cross with the major subheading of cytotoxicity, 40% with cytokines, 36% with neoplasm, 5% with antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, 2.8% with pregnancy, and 1.3% with infection. of references from the year 2000–2001, 46 were selected to combine with contributions from earlier literature.

Conclusions. NK cells should no longer be thought of as direct cytotoxic killers alone as they clearly serve a critical role in cytokine production which may be important to control cancer, infection, and fetal implantation. Understanding mechanisms of NK cell functions may lead to novel therapeutic strategies for the treatment of human disease.

# Title: Experimental and Molecular Pathology

Full Journal Title: [Experimental and Molecular Pathology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6790&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=d1ef213359a804006d0f45c0c0d44b93)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Mark, H.F.L., Bai, H.W., Sotomayor, E., Mark, S. and Rintels, P. (2000), Hypotetraploidy in a patient with small cell carcinoma. *Experimental and Molecular Pathology*, **68** (1), 70-76.

Full Text: [E\Exp Mol Pat68, 70.pdf](E\Exp%20Mol%20Pat68,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: While numerical and structural chromosomal abnormalities characterize many hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic malignancies, the occurrence of polyploidy is by and large rare. We report here an interesting patient with small cell carcinoma (SCC) and hypotetraploidy initially referred to us because of a question of acute nonlymphocytic leukemia, M3 subtype, with a question of a 15;17 translocation characteristic of acute promyelocytic leukemia. However, the patient did not have a 15;17 translocation and the final hematopathologic analysis of the bone marrow aspirates and immunohistochemistry studies subsequently revealed the patient to have SCC. Small cell carcinoma is a highly malignant and a very aggressive neoplasm. A review of the literature, using MEDLINE, Cancerlit, and the Science Citation Index, revealed that in most, if not all, reports, the presence of polyploidy is noted as a rare entity. In leukemia, reports of polyploidy point to a distinct category of patients with a poor risk for which more intensive treatment is needed. Limited information is currently available to assess the risk of polyploidy in small cell carcinoma. Our case is important not only because of the relative rarity of polyploidy, but also because insights gained from the study of this and other similar patients may help shed additional light on the mechanism of carcinogenesis, which is not fully known to date. As polyploidization is a manifestation of genetic instability and as genetic instability has been implicated in the genesis and progression of many cancers, it is perhaps not too surprising that polyploidy in our case was associated with a poor disease outcome. The patient has since expired.

Keywords: Hypotetraploidy, Near-Tetraploidy, Polyploidy, Small Cell Carcinoma, Tetraploidy

# Title: Experimental Psychology

Full Journal Title: [Experimental Psychology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=12988&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=cc5cf77d3e262378c1a5454133b45ea3)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Dinkel, A., Berth, H., Borkenhagen, A. and Brähler, E. (2004), On raising the international dissemination of german research: Does changing publication language to english attract foreign authors to publish in a german basic psychology research journal? *Experimental Psychology*, **51** (4), 319-328.

Full Text: [2004\Exp Psy51, 319.pdf](2004\Exp%20Psy51,%20319.pdf)

Abstract: It has been proposed that German basic psychology journals should change publication language to English in order to facilitate access to research from German-speaking countries. However, to truly increase the dissemination of German research, it seems crucial to progress towards an internationalization of authors and readers. We applied bibliometric analysis to investigate the impact of the transition to English on the rate of foreign authors publishing in *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Psychologie*/*Experimental Psychology*, as well as possible associated changes in citation patterns. There was an increase in the rate of articles published by foreign authors from 14.6 and 8.7 per cent, respectively, for the last biannual periods as German-language journal, to 52.7 per cent in the first biannual period as English-language journal. Regarding citations patterns, the clearest changes emerged for domestic authors. The results illustrate possible consequences of a transition to English as publication language, and reveal that *Experimental Psychology* has successfully established certain prerequisites for an increase of the international dissemination of German psychology research.

Keywords: Acquisition, Affective Simon Task, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Citation, Citations, German Psychological Research, Hindsight Bias, Implicit Association Test, Information, Internationalization, Internet, Journal, Journals, Memory, Mental Models, Publication, Publishing, Recognition, Research, Stereotypes

# Title: Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine

Full Journal Title: Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zheng, Z., Li, X., Li, Z.L. and Ma, X.C. (2013), Artificial and bioartificial liver support systems for acute and acute-on-chronic hepatic failure: A meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **6** (4), 929-936.

Full Text: [2013\Exp The Med6, 929.pdf](2013/Exp%20The%20Med6,%20929.pdf)

Abstract: Artificial and bioartificial liver support systems (LSSs) appear to be safe and effective in the treatment of acute and acute-on-chronic hepatic failure (AHF and AOCHF); however, individually published studies and previous meta-analyses have revealed inconclusive results. The aim of the present meta-analysis was to derive a more precise estimation of the benefits and disadvantages of artificial and bioartificial LSSs for patients with AHF and AOCHF. A literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and Chinese Biomedical (CBM) databases for publications prior to March 1, 2013. Crude relative risks (RRs) or standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated using either the fixed effects or random effects models. Nineteen randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included, which comprised a total of 566 patients with AHF and 371 patients with AOCHF. The meta-analysis showed that artificial LSS therapy significantly reduced mortality in patients with AOCHF; however, it had no apparent effect on total mortality in patients with AHF. The results also indicated that the use of bioartificial LSSs was correlated with decreased mortality in patients with AHF. A significant reduction in the bridging to liver transplantation was observed in patients with AOCHF following artificial LSS therapy; however, similar results were not observed in patients with AHF. Patients with AHF and those with AOCHF showed significant reductions in total bilirubin levels following artificial LSS therapy. There were no significantly increased risks of hepatic encephalopathy or bleeding in either the patients with AHF or AOCHF following artificial or bioartificial LSS therapies. Univariate and multivariate meta-regression analyses confirmed that none of the factors explained the heterogeneity. The present meta-analysis indicated that artificial LSSs reduce mortality in patients with AOCHF, while the use of bioartificial LSSs was correlated with reduced mortality in patients with AHF.

Keywords: Adsorbent Recirculating System, Analyses, Benefits, Bilirubin, Biologic-Dt, Bleeding, Chinese, Cirrhosis, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Devices, Effects, Encephalopathy, Extracorporeal Albumin Dialysis, Failure, Hepatic Encephalopathy, Hepatic Failure, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Liver Support Systems, Liver Transplantation, Mars, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Models, Mortality, Multicenter, Multivariate, Patients, Prometheus, Publications, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Risks, Science, Support, Systems, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lu, Y., Li, C.Y., Lin, S.S. and Yuan, P. (2014), *IRGM* rs13361189 polymorphism may contribute to susceptibility to Crohn’s disease: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **8** (2), 607-613.

Full Text: [2014\Exp The Med8, 607.pdf](2014/Exp%20The%20Med8,%20607.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of the present meta-analysis was to evaluate the correlation between a common polymorphism, rs13361189 C>T in the immunity-related GTPase M (IRGM) gene, and susceptibility to Crohn’s disease (CD). The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library and CBM databases were investigated from database inception through to October 1, 2013 without the application of any language restrictions. The meta-analysis was performed using STATA 12.0 software and the relative risk (RR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 3,093 CD patients and 3,227 healthy control subjects. The results of the meta-analysis revealed that the IRGMrs13361189 polymorphism correlates with an increased risk of CD (T allele versus C allele: RR=1.25 with 95% CI, 1.04-1.50; P=0.016 and CT + TT versus CC: RR=1.21 with 95% CI, 1.03-1.42; P=0.018). A subgroup analysis conducted using a genotyping method indicated that the IRGM rs13361189 polymorphism was correlated with an increased risk of CD in the TaqMan (R) (T allele versus C allele: RR=1.32 with 95% CI, 1.01-1.73; P=0.042) and the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism subgroups (T allele versus C allele: RR=1.80 with 95% CI, 1.32-2.45; P<0.001 and CT + TT versus CC: RR=1.61 with 95% CI, 1.19-2.18; P=0.018). However, no correlation was observed in the direct sequencing subgroup (P>0.05). Further subgroup analysis by sample size demonstrated significant correlations between the IRGM rs13361189 polymorphism and an increased risk of CD in the large sample-size subgroup (T allele versus C allele: RR=1.46 with 95% CI, 1.26-1.68; P<0.001 and CT + TT versus CC: RR=1.40 with 95% CI, 1.21-1.62; P<0.001). However, no correlation was identified between the IRGM rs13361189 polymorphism and CD risk in the small sample-size subgroup (P>0.05). The present meta-analysis indicated that the IRGM rs13361189 polymorphism may contribute to susceptibility to CD. Thus, IRGM rs13361189 polymorphism may be a potential biomarker for the early diagnosis of CD.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Association, Autophagy, Biomarker, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cd, Confidence, Control, Correlates, Correlation, Correlations, Crohn’s Disease, CT, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Early Diagnosis, Expression, Gene, Genes, Genotyping, Google, Google Scholar, Homeostasis, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Interval, Irgm, Language, Length, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Phenotype, Polymorphism, Population, Potential, Pubmed, R, Relative Risk, Restrictions, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Sequencing, Size, Small, Software, Susceptibility, Variants, Web Of Science

? Xiong, Q., Xin, L.L., Zhang, L.H., Mao, Z. and Tang, P.F. (2015), Association between calcitonin receptor AluI gene polymorphism and bone mineral density: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **9** (1), 65-76.

Full Text: 2015\Exp The Med9, 65.pdf

Abstract: The association between calcitonin receptor (CTR) AluI gene polymorphism and bone mineral density (BMD) remains unclear. In order to elucidate this association, a meta-analysis was performed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the studies carried out to date. PubMed, the Cochrane Library, Web of Science and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database were searched to identify eligible studies. The data were extracted independently by two authors using a standard form, the studies were meta-analyzed and disagreements were resolved through discussion. Fifteen eligible studies involving 3,093 females and 654 males were included for analysis. Overall, the male subjects with the CC genotype had non-statistically different lumbar spine and femoral neck BMD compared to subjects with the CT/TT and CT genotypes. The BMD of female subjects with the CC genotype was similar to that of patients with the CT or CT/TT genotypes. In Chinese male subjects, those with the CC genotype had almost the same BMD as those with the CT and CT/TT genotypes. The results also demonstrated that Chinese female subjects with the CC genotype had similar BMD at the lumbar spine and femoral neck to subjects with the CT and CT/TT genotypes. Furthermore, Southern Chinese subjects with CC genotypes did not have a different BMD at the lumbar spine and femoral neck compared to patients with CT and CT/TT genotypes. Notably, Northern Chinese subjects with the CC genotype had a higher BMD at the lumbar spine compared to subjects with CT/TT genotypes and a lower BMD at the femoral neck compared to subjects with CT/TT genotypes. Among Northern Chinese females, those with CC genotypes also had a higher BMD at the lumbar spine compared to those with CT/TT genotypes, while no difference was observed in the BMD of the lumbar spine and femoral neck between patients with CC and CT genotypes. In Southern Chinese females, no significant difference was found in the BMD at the lumbar spine and femoral neck between those with CC and those with CT or CT/TT genotypes. In conclusion, the AluI gene polymorphism may have an association with BMD in Northern Chinese subjects and the CC genotype may have a protective effect on spine BMD; however, the CC genotype may be a risk factor for low femoral neck BMD in Northern Chinese subjects. Further studies are required to fully investigate the potential association between AluI gene polymorphism and BMD.

Keywords: Allelic Variants, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Authors, Bone, Bone Mineral Density, Calcitonin, Calcitonin Receptor Gene, China, Chinese, Colia1, Ct, Ctr, Data, Database, Density, Estrogen-Receptor, Female, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Knowledge, Male, Mass, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neck, Osteoporosis, Patients, Polymorphism, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Spine, Standard, Turnover, Values, Vitamin-D, Web, Web Of Science

? Luo, J.F., Yan, R.C. and Zou, L. (2015), Serine/threonine kinase 15 gene polymorphism and risk of digestive system cancers: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **9** (1), 219-226.

Full Text: 2015\Exp The Med9, 219.pdf

Abstract: Previous studies have reported an association between the two coding polymorphisms (91T>A and 169G>A) of the serine/threonine kinase 15 (STK15) gene and the risk of digestive system cancers; however, the results are inconsistent. In the present study, a meta-analysis was carried out to assess the association between the two STK15 polymorphisms and the risk of digestive system cancers. Relevant studies were identified using PubMed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, WanFang and VIP databases up to February 18, 2014. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using the fixed or random effects model. A total of 15 case-control studies from 14 publications were included. Of these, 15 studies concerned the 91T>A polymorphism and included 7,619 cases and 7,196 controls and four studies concerned the 161G>A polymorphism and included 826 cases and 713 controls. A significantly increased risk of digestive system cancers was observed for the 91T>A polymorphism (recessive model: OR, 1.19; 95% CI, 1.07-1.31). In subgroup analysis by ethnicity, a significant association was detected in Asian populations (recessive model: OR, 1.21; 95% CI, 1.08-1.36) but not in Caucasian and mixed populations. Stratification by tumor type indicated that the 91T>A polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of esophageal and colorectal cancers under the recessive model (OR, 1.19; 95% CI, 1.03-1.38; and OR, 1.24; 95% CI, 1.04-1.46; respectively); however, no significant association was observed between the 169G>A polymorphism and the risk of digestive system cancers in any of the genetic models. Furthermore, in subgroup analysis by ethnicity, similar results were observed in the Asian and Caucasian populations. The present meta-analysis demonstrated that the STK15 gene 91T>A polymorphism, but not the 169G>A polymorphism, may be a risk factor for digestive system cancers, particularly for esophageal and colorectal cancers.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Aurora-Kinase, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Coding, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Digestive System Cancers, Effects, Esophageal Cancer, Ethnicity, From, Functional Polymorphism, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Interval, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Progression, Publications, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Serine, Stk15, Susceptibility Gene, Threonine Kinase 15, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science

? Wu, Q., Li, M., Zhang, S., Chen, L., Gu, X.T. and Xu, F. (2015), Clinical diagnostic utility of CA 15-3 for the diagnosis of malignant pleural effusion: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **9** (1), 232-238.

Full Text: 2015\Exp The Med9, 232.pdf

Abstract: Malignant pleural effusion (MPE) is one of the most common pleura-associated conditions observed in clinical practice. The development of MPE usually defines advanced cancer with a poor prognosis. Carbohydrate antigen 15-3 (CA 15-3), as an effective pleural fluid biomarker, has been an object of ongoing research in the detection of MPE. The aim of this meta-analysis was to establish the overall diagnostic accuracy of the measurement of pleural CA 15-3 for diagnosing MPE. The databases Medline (using PubMed as the search engine), Embase, Ovid, Web of Science and Cochrane database (up to December 2013) were searched to identify relevant studies. No lower date limit was applied. All literature published in English was reviewed. Sensitivity, specificity, likelihood ratio and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) were pooled using a random-effect model. Summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve analysis was conducted to evaluate the overall diagnostic value. The methodological quality was assessed in line with the Quality Assessment for Studies of Diagnostic Accuracy statement. Twenty-one studies with a total of 2,861 cases were included in present meta-analysis. The sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio (PLR), negative likelihood ratio (NLR) and DOR of CA 15-3 in the diagnosis of MPE were 0.58 [95% confidence interval (CI), 0.56-0.61], 0.91 (95% CI, 0.90-0.93), 8.93 (95% CI, 4.45-17.93), 0.46 (95% CI, 0.37-0.56) and 24.89 (95% CI, 10.39-59.63), respectively. In addition, the area under the curve (AUC) was 0.84. In conclusion, due to the significantly high specificity of pleural CA 15-3 in detecting MPE, it may play a pivotal role in screening to identify patients who may benefit from further invasive pathologic examination, particularly in those presenting clinical manifestations of MPE but with negative cytological findings of the pleural fluid. However, ruling out MPE by testing CA15-3 alone is not recommended due to its limited sensitivity, and it is recommended that the results of CA15-3 assays are interpreted in parallel with conventional test results and other clinical findings.

Keywords: Accuracy, Advanced Cancer, Analysis, Assessment, Auc, Biomarker, Ca 15-3, Ca-15-3, Ca-19-9, Cancer, Carbohydrate, Carcinoembryonic Antigen, Cea, Clinical, Clinical Findings, Clinical Practice, Confidence, Conventional, Cyfra 21-1, Database, Databases, Detection, Development, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Engine, English, Examination, Fluid, From, Interval, Invasive, Likelihood Ratio, Literature, Malignant Pleural Effusion, Management, Measurement, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Negative, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pleural Effusion, Practice, Prognosis, Pubmed, Quality, Research, Role, Science, Screening, Search Engine, Sensitivity, Specificity, Testing, Tumor-Markers, Utility, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Lv, Z.F., Wang, B., Zhou, X.J., Wang, F.C., Xie, Y., Zheng, H.L. and Lv, N.H. (2015), Efficacy and safety of probiotics as adjuvant agents for Helicobacter pylori infection: A meta-analysis. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **9** (3), 707-716.

Full Text: 2015\Exp The Med9, 707.pdf

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to determine whether probiotics could help to improve the eradication rates and reduce the side effects associated with anti-Helicobacter pylori treatment, and to investigate the optimal time and duration of probiotic administration during the treatment, thus providing clinical practice guidelines for eradication success worldwide. By searching Pubmed, Embase, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and the Science Citation Index, all the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing probiotics as adjuvant agents of anti-H.pylori standard triple-therapy regimens with placebo or no treatment were selected. Statistical analysis was performed with the Comprehensive Meta Analysis Software. Subgroup, meta-regression and sensitivity analyses were also carried out. Twenty-one RCTs involving a total of 3,814 participants met the inclusion criteria. The pooled eradication rates of the probiotic group were 80.3% (1,709/2,128) by intention-to-treat (ITT) and 83.8% (1,709/2,039) by pro-protocol analyses; the pooled relative risk (RR) by ITT for probiotic supplementation versus treatment without probiotics was 1.12 [95% confidence interval (CI), 1.06-1.19]. A reduced risk of overall H. pylori therapy-related adverse effects was also found with probiotic supplementation (RR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.40-0.91). The subgroup analyses showed that probiotic supplementation prior and subsequent to the treatment regimen both improved eradication rates for H. pylori infection. Furthermore, probiotic treatment lasting >2 weeks and including Lactobacillus or multiple probiotic strains significantly enhanced the efficacy. In conclusion, supplementation with probiotics for H. pylori eradication may be effective in increasing eradication rates and decreasing therapy-related side effects. Probiotic administration prior or subsequent to therapy and for a duration of >2 weeks may increase the eradication efficacy.

Keywords: Adjuvant Treatment, Administration, Adverse Effects, Analyses, Analysis, Bifidobacterium-Containing Yogurt, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Practice Guidelines, Confidence, Criteria, Double-Blind, Duration, Effects, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Eradication Therapy, Guidelines, Health-Care Interventions, Helicobacter Pylori, Infection, Interval, Lactobacillus, Lactobacillus Gg Supplementation, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Practice, Practice Guidelines, Probiotics, Quadruple Therapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Relative Risk, Risk, Saccharomyces-Boulardii, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Side Effects, Software, Standard, Statistical Analysis, Success, Therapy, Therapy Plus Lactoferrin, Treatment, Triple Therapy

? Wang, Q., Zhou, Y., Qiao, T. and Zhou, M. (2015), Clinical performance of biodegradable versus permanent polymer drug-eluting stents: A meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials at long-term follow-up. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **9** (4), 1545-1556.

Full Text: 2015\Exp The Med9, 1545.pdf

Abstract: Several types of biodegradable polymer drug-eluting stents (BPDES) have been used for percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; however, the safety and efficiency of these BPDES have not been fully evaluated. A meta-analysis was, therefore, conducted to compare the clinical performance of BPDES with that of permanent polymer drug-eluting stents (PPDES) in unselected patients with coronary stenosis. PubMed, Web of Science, Medline and The Cochrane Library were searched for randomized clinical trials (RCTs) from January 2005 to January 2014. Trials that compared BPDES with PPDES in patients with coronary stenosis were considered. Twelve RCTs with a total of 15,938 patients with coronary stenosis were included in this meta-analysis. No significant difference was found between the two arms in the incidence of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) and definite or probable stent thrombosis (DpST) at the one-year follow-up (P>0.10). The use of BPDES, however, showed a tendency towards a lower risk of MACE (P=0.09) and a beneficial effect by reducing DpST episodes (P=0.04) at long-term follow-up, particularly when compared with the incidence of DpST at the one-year follow-up. BPDES also tended to be associated with a decreased late lumen loss in patients with coronary stenosis [instrumental variable =-0.04; 95% confidence interval =-0.08-0.00; P=0.05). In conclusion, the one-year outcomes following drug-eluting stent implantation showed BPDES were noninferior to PPDES in unselected patients with coronary stenosis. Long-term clinical outcomes, however, indicated that BPDES appeared to a present a lower risk of MACE and DpST.

Keywords: Bare-Metal, Biodegradable Polymer, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Different Coating Strategies, Drug-Eluting Stent, Drug-Eluting Stents, Durable Polymer, Efficiency, Endovascular Therapy, Events, Follow-Up, From, Implantation, Incidence, Interval, Intervention, Library, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Non-Inferiority Trial, Noninferiority Trial, Outcome Analysis, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty, Performance, Permanent, Permanent Polymer, Polymer, Pubmed, Randomized, Reduction, Risk, Safety, Science, Stenosis, Stent Thrombosis, Stents, Thrombosis, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhao, Q. and Ye, X.F. (2011), Additive value of adult bone-marrow-derived cell transplantation to conventional revascularization in chronic ischemic heart disease: A systemic review and meta-analysis. *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy*, **11** (12), 1569-1579.

Full Text: 2011\Exp Opi Bio The11, 1569.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Whether adult bone marrow (BM)-derived cells (BMCs) transplantation benefits patients with chronic ischemic heart disease (IHD) remains controversial. This systemic and meta-analysis study aimed to assess the potential therapeutic effects of BMCs transplantation with revascularization in chronic IHD. Research design and methods: Randomized controlled trials of BMCs in combination with coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for chronic IHD were identified by searching Med-line, Embase, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, the Cochrane Library, and the Web of Science. We conducted a random-effects meta-analysis across eligible studies measuring the same outcomes. Results: Ten randomized controlled trials including 422 participants were reviewed. In the trials with six months of follow-up, BMCs transplantation improved left ventricular (LV) ejection fraction (LVEF) by 4.02% and reduced LV end-systolic and end-diastolic volumes. Subgroup analysis revealed a statistically significant difference in LVEF associated with primary intervention, route of cell delivery, cell type, and baseline LVEF, but not with cell dose or storage duration. Conclusions: Selected-BMCs transplantation through myocardial injection after surgical revascularization may benefit patients with chronic IHD and severely impaired LV function. Due to the limitation of patient number, RCT with larger sample size and long follow-up are required for future research.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Adult, Analysis, Bone, Cell Transplantation, Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease, Cochrane, Coronary-Artery, Design, Disease, Follow-Up, Injection, Intervention, Intramyocardial Delivery, Left-Ventricular Function, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Mononuclear-Cells, Myocardial Infarction, Outcomes, Patients, PCI, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Primary, Progenitor Cells, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Research Design, Review, Science, Stem Cells, Stem-Cells, Surgical, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Vessel Formation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Exp Opi Bio The12, 593.pdf](2012\Exp%20Opi%20Bio%20The12,%20593.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Regenerative medicine involves research in a number of fields and disciplines such as stem cell research, tissue engineering and biological therapy in general. As research in these areas advances rapidly, it is critical to keep abreast of emerging trends and critical turns of the development of the collective knowledge. Areas covered: A progressively synthesized network is derived from 35,963 original research and review articles that cite 3875 articles obtained from an initial topic search on regenerative medicine between 2000 and 2011. CiteSpace is used to facilitate the analysis of the intellectual structure and emerging trends. Expert opinion: A major ongoing research trend is concerned with finding alternative reprogramming techniques as well as refining existing ones for induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). A more recent emerging trend focuses on the structural and functional equivalence between iPSCs and human embryonic stem cells and potential clinical and therapeutic implications on regenerative medicine in a long run. The two trends overlap in terms of what they cite, but they are distinct and have different implications on future research. Visual analytics of the literature provides a valuable, timely, repeatable and flexible approach in addition to traditional systematic reviews so as to track the development of new emerging trends and identify critical evidence.

Keywords: Advances, Alternative, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Biological, Citespace, Clinical, Co-Citation Analysis, Defined Factors, Development, Embryonic, Emerging Trends, Engineering, Evidence, General, Generation, Human, Human Fibroblasts, Induced, Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells, Intellectual Structure, Knowledge, Literature, Medicine, Mouse, Network, Patient, Pluripotent Stem-Cells, Potential, Recent, Regenerative Medicine, Reprogramming Factors, Research, Research Fronts, Research Trend, Review, Reviews, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, State, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Structure, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Therapeutic, Therapy, Trend, Trends

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Full Text: [2014\Exp Opi Bio The14, 1295.pdf](2014/Exp%20Opi%20Bio%20The14,%201295.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Our previous scientometric review of regenerative medicine provides a snapshot of the fast-growing field up to the end of 2011. The new review identifies emerging trends and new developments appearing in the literature of regenerative medicine based on relevant articles and reviews published between 2000 and the first month of 2014. Areas covered: Multiple datasets of publications relevant to regenerative medicine are constructed through topic search and citation expansion to ensure adequate coverage of the field. Networks of co-cited references representing the literature of regenerative medicine are constructed and visualized based on a combined dataset of 71,393 articles published between 2000 and 2014. Structural and temporal dynamics are identified in terms of most active topical areas and cited references. New developments are identified in terms of newly emerged clusters and research areas. Disciplinary-level patterns are visualized in dual-map overlays. Expert opinion: While research in induced pluripotent stem cells remains the most prominent area in the field of regenerative medicine, research related to clinical and therapeutic applications in regenerative medicine has experienced a considerable growth. In addition, clinical and therapeutic developments in regenerative medicine have demonstrated profound connections with the induced pluripotent stem cell research and stem cell research in general. A rapid adaptation of graphene-based nanomaterials in regenerative medicine is evident. Both basic research represented by stem cell research and application-oriented research typically found in tissue engineering are now increasingly integrated in the scientometric landscape of regenerative medicine. Tissue engineering is an interdisciplinary field in its own right. Advances in multiple disciplines such as stem cell research and graphene research have strengthened the connections between tissue engineering and regenerative medicine.

Keywords: Adaptation, Articles, Basic Research, Cell, Citation, Citespace, Clinical, Clinical-Application, Constructed, Coverage, Defined Factors, Disciplines, Dynamics, Engineering, Expert Opinion, Fibroblasts, Field, First, General, Generation, Graphene, Growth, Induced, Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells, Interdisciplinary, Landscape, Literature, Medicine, Modified T-Cells, Myocardial-Infarction, Nanomaterials, Networks, Pluripotent Stem-Cells, Publications, Randomized Phase-1 Trial, References, Regenerative Medicine, Research, Research Areas, Review, Reviews, Right, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Somatic-Cells, Stem Cell, Stem Cells, Temporal, Therapeutic, Tissue Engineering, Topic, Topical, Trends

# Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Petrenko, V.A. (2008), Evolution of phage display: From bioactive peptides to bioselective nanomaterials. *Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery*, **5** (8), 825-836.

Full Text: [2008\Exp Opi Dru Del5, 825.pdf](2008\Exp%20Opi%20Dru%20Del5,%20825.pdf)

Abstract: Background: New phage-derived biorecognition nanomaterials have emerged recently as a result of the in-depth study of the genetics and structure of filamentous phage and the evolution of phage display technology. Objective: This review focuses on the progress made in the development of these new nanomaterials and discusses the prospects of using phage as a bioselectable molecular recognition interface in medical and technical devices. Methods: The author used data obtained both in his research group and sourced using Science Citation Index (Web of Science) search resources. Results/conclusion: The merging of phage display technologies with nanotechnology over the past few years has proved promising and has already shown its vitality and productivity by contributing vigorously to different areas of medicine and technology, such as medical diagnostics and monitoring, molecular imaging, targeted drug and gene delivery, vaccine development, as well as bone and tissue repair.

Keywords: Author, Biosensors, Bone, Cancer-Therapy, Candida-Albicans, Citation, Coat Protein, Development, Drug, Drug Delivery, Evolution, Filamentous Bacteriophage, Gene Delivery, Gene Delivery, Genetics, Imaging, In-Vivo Selection, Landscape Phage, Mammalian-Cells, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Molecular, Molecular Imaging, Monitoring, Nanobiotechnology, Nanotechnology, Phage Display, Preclinical Manufacture, Research, Review, Salmonella-Typhimurium, Science, Science Citation Index, Vaccine, Web of Science

# Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Garbett, N.C. and Chaires, J.B. (2012), Thermodynamic studies for drug design and screening. *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery*, **7** (4), 299-314.

Full Text: [2012\Exp Opi Dru Dis7, 299.pdf](2012\Exp%20Opi%20Dru%20Dis7,%20299.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: A key part of drug design and development is the optimization of molecular interactions between an engineered drug candidate and its binding target. Thermodynamic characterization provides information about the balance of energetic forces driving binding interactions and is essential for understanding and optimizing molecular interactions. Areas covered: This review discusses the information that can be obtained from thermodynamic measurements and how this can be applied to the drug development process. Current approaches for the measurement and optimization of thermodynamic parameters are presented, specifically higher throughput and calorimetric methods. Relevant literature for this review was identified in part by bibliographic searches for the period 2004-2011 using the Science Citation Index and PUBMED and the keywords listed below. Expert opinion: The most effective drug design and development platform comes from an integrated process utilizing all available information from structural, thermodynamic and biological studies. Continuing evolution in our understanding of the energetic basis of molecular interactions and advances in thermodynamic methods for widespread application are essential to realize the goal of thermodynamically driven drug design. Comprehensive thermodynamic evaluation is vital early in the drug development process to speed drug development toward an optimal energetic interaction profile while retaining good pharmacological properties. Practical thermodynamic approaches, such as enthalpic optimization, thermodynamic optimization plots and the enthalpic efficiency index, have now matured to provide proven utility in the design process. Improved throughput in calorimetric methods remains essential for even greater integration of thermodynamics into drug design.

Keywords: Advances, Affinity, Application, Binding, Biological, Biomolecular Interactions, Calorimetry, Characterization, Chip Calorimeter, Citation, Design, Development, Differential Scanning Calorimetry, Driving, Drug, Drug Design and Development, Drug Development, Dsc, Efficiency, Energetics, Enthalpy, Entropy, Entropy-Enthalpy Compensation, Evaluation, Evolution, Free Energy, Index, Information, Integration, Interaction, Isothermal Titration Calorimetry, Itc, Ligand, Ligand-Binding, Literature, Measurement, Methods, Molecular Interactions, Molecular-Interactions, Optimization, Protein Interactions, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Thermal Shift Assay, Thermal Shift Assays, Thermodynamic, Thermodynamic Parameters, Thermodynamic Studies, Thermodynamics, Understanding, Utility, Vant-Hoff

# Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Safety

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Drug Safety

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Marinucci, L., Balloni, S., Carinci, F., Locci, P., Pezzetti, F. and Bodo, M. (2011), Diazepam effects on non-syndromic cleft lip with or without palate: Epidemiological studies, clinical findings, genes and extracellular matrix. *Expert Opinion on Drug Safety*, **10** (1), 23-33.

Full Text: 2011\Exp Opi Dru Saf10, 23.pdf

Abstract: Importance of the field: This review analyses international studies investigating the combined genetic and environmental causes of cleft lip with or without cleft palate (CL/P) and describes successes and limitations in identifying underlying genetic and environmental factors. CL/P, the most common congenital facial malformation, is a major public health burden in terms of medical costs and emotional stress to patients and families. Because genetic and environmental factors determine risk of occurrence, CL/P has a complex, multifactor aetiology. Areas covered in this review: English language reports from 1980 to 2010 were searched for in MEDLINE, PUBMED, Science Citation Index, textbooks and review articles on drugs and pregnancy. Key words were diazepam or benzodiazepine(s) combined with cleft lip, cleft palate, oral malformations, prenatal exposure, GABA, gene expression and extracellular matrix. What the reader will gain: This review presents an updated assessment of the mutagenic and genotoxic effects of diazepam (DZ), one of the most commonly used benzodiazepines, on CL/P occurrence. Take home message: Data are divergent; more studies are needed for an in-depth picture of the effects of DZ during gestation on the child’s development, particularly on orofacial clefts.

Keywords: Alcohol-Consumption, Candidate Genes, Citation, Commonly Used Benzodiazepines, Complex, Congenital-Malformations, Development, Diazepam, English, Extracellular Matrix, Field, Gaba(A) Receptors, Genes, Language, Linkage Disequilibrium, Maternal Intake, Medical, MEDLINE, Nonsyndromic Oral Clefts, Orofacial Clefts, Orofacial Clefts, Prenatal Exposure, Public Health, PUBMED, Receptor, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Textbooks

? Abarientos, C., Sperber, K., Shapiro, D.L., Aronow, W.S., Chao, C.P. and Ash, J.Y. (2011), Hydroxychloroquine in systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis and its safety in pregnancy. *Expert Opinion on Drug Safety*, **10** (5), 705-714.

Full Text: 2011\Exp Opi Dru Saf10, 705.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: The antimalarial drug hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) is widely used to treat various rheumatic diseases. Many autoimmune diseases occur in women of child-bearing age who may become pregnant while on therapy, which raises concerns regarding the teratogenicity of HCQ and its effect on the outcome of the pregnancy. There is a lack of data regarding the safety of HCQ during pregnancy. Areas covered: In this review, the authors attempt to identify relevant publications by searching MEDLINE, Cochrane database, Ovid-Currents Clinical Medicine, Ovid-Embase:Drugs and Pharmacology, EBSCO, Web of Science and SCOPUS using the search terms HCQ and/or pregnancy. A basis for the mechanism of action of HCQ is provided. Expert opinion: HCQ has been shown by numerous studies over the past 15 years to be efficacious in the treatment of autoimmune diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, discoid lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. HCQ does not appear to be associated with any increased risk of congenital defects, spontaneous abortions, fetal death, prematurity or decreased numbers of live births in patients with autoimmune diseases. Therefore, in the author’s opinion, HCQ is safe for the treatment of autoimmune diseases during pregnancy.

Keywords: 3 Medications, Antimalarial-Drugs, Arthritis, Authors, B-Cells, Cochrane, Connective-Tissue Diseases, Discoid Lupus Erythematosus, Double-Blind, Drug, Fetal Death, Hydroxychloroquine, Long-Term, Mechanism, Mechanism of Action, MEDLINE, Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, Multiethnic US Cohort, Outcome, Patients, Pharmacology, Pregnancy, Publications, Retinal Toxicity, Review, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Risk, Safety, Science, Scopus, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, T-Cells, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lonning, P.E. and Geisler, J. (2008), Indications and limitations of third-gene ration aromatase inhibitors. *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs*, **17** (5), 723-739.

Abstract: Background: Use of aromatase inhibitors in postmenopaUSAl breast cancer, initially in advanced disease but recently also for adjuvant therapy, represents a major advance. Objective: To summarize research leading to this success and to review clinical data from large Phase III trials revealing efficacy of novel third-generation aromatase inhibitors in metastatic and early breast cancer. Methods: Literature on PUBMED and on ISI Web of Science for the last 10 years was searched using the word ‘aromatase’. Recent key presentations and abstracts are also included. Results/conclusion: Third-generation aromatase inhibitors improve relapse-free survival compared to tamoxifen, and some trials reveal a survival advantage in early breast cancer. Although substantial data now confirm the safety of these potent compounds with respect to bone metabolism and cardiovascular risk, there is a need for continuous long-term follow-up, in particular into potential vascular effects. The mechanisms and optimal treatment of musculoskeletal and joint pain remain to be addressed. Ongoing studies evaluate sequential treatment versus monotherapy, potential differences between individual compounds and optimal duration of treatment, as well as combining aromatase inhibitors with novel targeting agents.

Keywords: 3rd-Line Hormonal Treatment, Adjuvant Therapy, Advanced Breast-Cancer, Aromatase, Blind Randomized-Trial, Bone, Bone Metabolism, Bone-Mineral Density, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Risk, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Disease, Efficacy, Endocrine Therapy, Estrogen, Extended Adjuvant Therapy, First-Line Therapy, Follow-Up, Indications, ISI, Methods, Monotherapy, Pain, Phase-Ii Trial, Plasma Estrogen-Levels, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Pubmed, Research, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Success, Survival, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lonning, P.E. (2010), Evolution of endocrine adjuvant therapy for early breast cancer. *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs*, **19**, S19-S30.

Abstract: Endocrine treatment plays a pivotal role in the adjuvant therapy of patients harbouring oestrogen and/or progesterone receptor positive breast cancer. The objective of this paper is to critically review endocrine treatment options in early breast cancer focusing on ongoing development. Literature was collected through the ISI Web of Science and PUBMED in January/February 2009 with subsequent update by December 2009, using the words breast cancer, endocrine therapy, oestrogen receptor and aromatase. Endocrine therapy improves outcome in early breast cancer. Yet several controversies remain. There has recently been a lack of general consensus regarding the limit of oestrogen receptor positivity. As for adjuvant therapy in general and use of aromatase inhibitors in particular, we need the results from ongoing studies to decide what may be the optimal duration of therapy and regimen (sequential treatment versus monotherapy; one drug compared with another). Further, there is a need to critically assess optimal use of endocrine therapy for metastatic disease among patients previously exposed to endocrine regimens in the adjuvant setting. While in general the mechanisms of resistance to endocrine therapy among ER positive tumours remains unknown, merging evidence suggest a role of different growth factor pathways, in particular HER-2 activation. Thus, particular attention is paid to the topic of HER-2 expression as a potential cause of endocrine resistance.

Keywords: Adjuvant Therapy, Aromatase, Aromatase Inhibitors, Attention, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Development, Disease, Drug, Endocrine Therapy, Estrogen-Receptor Status, Evolution, Hormone Binding Globulin, ISI, Luteinizing-Hormone, Monotherapy, Oestrogen, Oestrogen Receptor, Outcome, Phase-Iii, Plasma-Levels, PostmenopaUSAl Women, PremenopaUSAl Patients, Progesterone, Pubmed, Randomized-Trial, Resistance, Review, Science, Tamoxifen Therapy, Therapy, Treatment, Tumours, Web of Science

? Ghaith, O., El-Halabi, M., Hashash, J.G. and Sharara, A.I. (2010), Investigational agents for the irritable bowel syndrome. *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs*, **19** (10), 1161-1178.

Abstract: Importance of the field: Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common disorder with significant health and economic consequences. The etiology of IBS is complex and appears to be multifactorial. Traditional IBS therapies have been directed primarily at the relief of individual symptoms but have been largely disappointing. This has triggered the search for newer treatment strategies with improved patient outcomes. Areas covered in this review: Enhanced knowledge about the putative pathophysiology of IBS has allowed the identification of new mechanistic targets for treatment. Our aim is to review emerging and promising drugs in the treatment of IBS based on disease pathophysiology. Data were extracted using MEDLINE and PUBMED search engines until January 2010. Abstracts were identified through ‘Web of Science’ and abstract supplements of major gastrointestinal scientific meetings. Drugs were classified according to mechanism of action and those with efficacy in trials involving human subjects examined. What the reader will gain: Additional insight into the pathophysiology as well as current and prospective treatments of IBS. Take home message: A multitude of putative drug targets have been identified and some novel treatments have progressed through to human clinical trials, but very few will be approved for the market in the near future. Moreover, and in keeping with the complex and multifactorial nature of this syndrome, it is unlikely that there will be one dominant and universally effective form of therapy for all IBS patients.

Keywords: 5-Ht4 Receptor Agonist, Abdominal Pain, Bloating, Circular Smooth-Muscle, Clinical Trials, Colonic Motor Function, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Corticotropin-Releasing-Factor, Defecation Disorder, Disease, Disorder, Drug, Drugs, Efficacy, Enteric Nervous-System, Etiology, Functional, Gastrointestinal, High Intrinsic Activity, Human, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Knowledge, Mechanism, Mechanism of Action, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Symptoms, Tachykinin Nk2 Receptors, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Expert Opinion on Orphan Drugs

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Orphan Drugs

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chakraborty, R., Ansell, S.A., Kapoor, P. and Gertz, M.A. (2015), Phase II clinical trials for Waldenstrom’s macroglobulinemia. *Expert Opinion on Orphan Drugs*, **3** (5), 537-547.

Full Text: [2015\Exp Opi Orp Dru3, 537.pdf](2015/Exp%20Opi%20Orp%20Dru3,%20537.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Waldenstrom’s macroglobulinemia (WM) is an indolent lymphoma, characterized by infiltration of bone marrow by lymphoplasmacytic cells producing monoclonal immunoglobulin M protein. Many patients with WM may be observed, with chemotherapy reserved for symptomatic disease. Five-year survival rates vary from 36% in high-risk to 87% in low-risk patients. Studies in WM have shown improving survival over time. Recent insights into pathogenesis have revealed new targets for therapy, including mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway and PI3K/Akt/PKC pathway among others. Whole genome sequencing has identified novel activating somatic mutations in WM, including MYD88 and CXCR4, which could serve as potential targets for management. Areas covered: This paper summarizes Phase II trials incorporating novel therapeutic agents, including proteasome inhibitors, immunomodulators, inhibitors of mTOR and PI3K/Akt/PKC pathways, Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors, bendamustine and HDAC inhibitors. A comprehensive literature search was undertaken in PubMed, Ovid Medline, Ovid Embase and Web of Science databases and all relevant studies were included. Expert opinion: Rituximab is considered as a first-line agent in the management of WM, with rituximab-cyclophosphamide-dexamethasone and rituximab-bendamustine being preferred regimens. Second-line regimens include proteasome inhibitors and purine analogs.

Keywords: Bendamustine, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bruton Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cxcr4, Databases, Dexamethasone, Disease, End Results Database, Hdac Inhibitors, Hematologic Malignancies, Immunoglobulin, Immunomodulators, Infiltration, Inhibitor Everolimus, International Workshop, Literature, Low Risk, Lymphoma, Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma, Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia, Mammalian Target Of Rapamycin Inhibitors, Management, Monoclonal-Antibody, Myd88 (L265p), Pathogenesis, Pathways, Patients, Pi3k, Akt, PKC Inhibitors, Potential, Primary Therapy, Proteasome Inhibitors, Protein, Pubmed, Rates, Recent, Rituximab, Science, Sequencing, Survival, Therapeutic, Therapy, Waldenstrom’S Macroglobulinemia, Web Of Science, Weekly Bortezomib

# Title: Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Donders, G.G.G., Zodzika, J. and Rezeberga, D. (2014), Treatment of bacterial vaginosis: What we have and what we miss. *Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy*, **15** (5), 645-657.

Full Text: [2014\Exp Opi Pha15, 645.pdf](2014/Exp%20Opi%20Pha15,%20645.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The disturbing, foul-smelling discharge of bacterial vaginosis (BV) is a nuisance to women. Treatment possibilities for BV are limited and only achieve complete cure in 65 to 85% of cases. In most women, the condition relapses within weeks to months after treatment. Areas covered: In search of new therapeutic actions to cure, prevent or delay recurrences of BV, PubMed and web of science were searched for papers with i) decent study layout, ii) proper statistics, iii) comparison group (placebo or standard treatment) and iv) language English, French, Dutch or German. The following keywords were used: bacterial vaginosis and treatment or management or therapy or prophylaxis or prevention. Results were grouped in treatment categories and were discussed. Expert opinion: Clindamycin and metronidazole are the standard drugs for BV. As other antibiotic and acidifying treatments are progressively being studied, like tinidazole, rifaximin, nitrofuran, dequalinium chloride, vitamin C and lactic acid, more options have become available for switching therapy, combining therapies and long-term prophylactic use to prevent recurrences. Further studies are needed. Also, adjuvant therapy with probiotics may have a significant role in improving efficacy and in preventing recurrences. However, it is unlikely that probiotics will replace antibiotherapy.

Keywords: Abnormal Vaginal Flora, Adjuvant Therapy, Aerobic Vaginitis, Bacterial Vaginosis, Blind Clinical-Trial, Chloride, Clindamycin Vaginal Cream, Combining, Comparison, Complete, Discharge, Drugs, Dutch, Efficacy, English, Lactic Acid, Lactobacillus-Rhamnosus Gr-1, Language, Long Term, Long-Term, Low-Birth-Weight, Management, Metronidazole, Options, Papers, Pelvic-Inflammatory-Disease, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prevent, Prevent Preterm Delivery, Prevention, Probiotics, Prophylactic, Prophylaxis, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recurrences, Recurrent Vaginitis, Results, Role, Science, Sexually-Transmitted Infections, Standard, Statistics, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Virus Type-2 Infection, Vitamin, Vitamin C, Web, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents

Full Journal Title: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mogee, M.E. and Kolar, R.G. (1998), Patent citation analysis of new chemical entities claimed as pharmaceuticals. *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents*, **8** (3), 213-222.

Full Text: [1998\Exp Opi The Pat8, 213.pdf](1998/Exp%20Opi%20The%20Pat8,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: Patent references are of particular interest for technology analysis because they offer a measure of patent importance and a method of identifying links between patents. Citation analysis was performed on the set of all US patents issued during the years 1993 through late 1997 that cover new chemical entities (NCEs) claimed as pharmaceuticals. Merck & Co. heads the list, with 577 patents, almost 5% of the total, Hoechst Marion Roussel is second with 499 patents, about 4% of the total, and Eli Lilly is third with 337 patents, about 3% of all patents. However, Allergan, ranked 30th by its number of patents, is the top cited company, with 975 citations, almost all coming from subsequent Allergan patents. Merck is second with 779 citations. High levels of self-citation seem to predominate in NCE pharmaceuticals, perhaps reflecting the incentives to develop proprietary niches of in-depth knowledge and capability in the industry. Thus, looking at a company’s most highly cited patents may provide insight into the fields that it believes are most important. All 25 of Allergan’s highly cited patents are for NCEs having ‘retinoid like activity’ that are clearly related to Allergan’s development of retinoid medications for skin disorders. Similarly, all seven of American Home Products’ highly cited patents deal with one topic: rapamycin, an immunosuppressant. In the NCE pharmaceutical area, patent citations, and particularly self-citations, provide additional information beyond simple patent counts about the importance of particular lines of investigation to particular companies.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, New Chemical Entities, Patents, Pharmaceutical, References, Self Citations, Self-Citation, Technology Cycle Time, US

? Mogee, M.E. and Kolar, R.G. (1999), Patent co-citation analysis of Eli Lilly & Co. patents. *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents*, **9** (3), 291-305.

Full Text: [1999\Exp Opi The Pat9, 291.pdf](1999/Exp%20Opi%20The%20Pat9,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: This is the third in a series of articles that applies patent citation analysis to pharmaceutical patents. The authors use co-citation clustering to identify the major technology fronts that Eli Lilly & Co. is pursuing. The analysis covers all US patents assigned to Lilly and issued from 1975 through to 1998. Lilly’s patents fall into 132 Clusters, which in turn form 13 Groups. Statistics of self-citations to the Clusters identify technology fronts of key importance to Lilly. The authors examine the patents in one of these areas, pertaining to raloxifene and related compounds, in more detail. The article shows how the technique can take a large number of patents, almost 3,000 in this case, and organise them into Groups without the need for an expert to read and classify each. The technique quickly organises the patents in a portfolio and gives a starting paint that can help experts focus on areas of major importance or interest. A company can apply this technique to identify core areas of its patent portfolio, areas where it might face stiff competition, areas where others have found value within its patent portfolio, and areas where licensing opportunities may exist. Competitors applying this technique can see areas of a rival’s strength and areas the rival has abandoned or is not following up on.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clusters, Compounds, Eli Lilly, Indicators, Patent, Patents, Pharmaceutical, Self-Citations, Technology, US

? Dara, A. and Sangamwar, A.T. (2014), Anticancer patent landscape and technology assessment of Indian public-funded research institutes and organizations. *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents*, **24** (8), 893-912.

Full Text: [2014\Exp Opi The Pat24, 893.pdf](2014/Exp%20Opi%20The%20Pat24,%20893.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: This review discusses the various drug therapeutic targets and latest technologies of anticancer patents from 10 Indian public-funded research organizations covering more than 150 esteemed institutes. We have identified and reported the leading assignee and inventors along with their collaboration network and, thereby, have analyzed the various patent trends, geographical distributions, citation maps, Derwent World Patents Index, international patent classification analysis and the like. Areas covered: This article provides the insights of 1905 patent documents from 191 families and discusses in-depth anticancer technology through categorization studies at the level of drug discovery, drug development and treatment and diagnosis. In addition, various cancer targets were correlated with recent technologies so as to identify the white spaces for upcoming technologies. Expert opinion: Over a period of 13 years (1990 - 2013) the main focus of Indian cancer research was in the field of synthetic chemistry and natural extracts followed by the pharmaceutical compositions and combinations, whereas, the white spaces for future cancer remedy were identified from research in the areas of cancer stem cell lines, vaccines, gene therapy, nano formulations with targeted drug delivery systems as core and latest technologies.

Keywords: Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors, Analysis, Anticancer, Article, Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, Cancer Statistics, Cancer Targets, Categorization, Cell, Chemistry, Citation, Classification, Collaboration, Delivery, Development, Diagnosis, Discovery, Documents, Drug, Drug Delivery, Drug Delivery Systems, Drug Development, Drug Discovery, Expert Opinion, Families, Field, Gene, Gene Therapy, International, Landscape, Natural, Network, Patent, Patent Landscape, Patent Trends, Patents, Plants, Recent, Research, Review, Stem Cell, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment, Trends, Vaccines

? Mandhare, A., Banerjee, P., Bhutkar, S. and Hirwani, R. (2014), ‘Click chemistry’ for diagnosis: A patent review on exploitation of its emerging trends. *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents*, **24** (12), 1287-1310.

Full Text: [2014\Exp Opi The Pat24, 1287.pdf](2014/Exp%20Opi%20The%20Pat24,%201287.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Click chemistry is the novel synthetic approach towards developing reactions with large thermodynamic driving forces to give almost complete conversion of new molecular reagents to a single product. Thus, click chemistry describes the chemistry for making carbon - heteroatom - carbon bonds in benign solvents, especially in water, and having a plethora of chemical and biological applications. This has played an important role in early detection of diseases, real-time monitoring of drug delivery and investigating the biomolecular functions in vivo. Areas covered: This review aims at highlighting the research advancements in click chemistry published in the patent literature and categorizing the patents according to the technological progress. An extensive search was carried out to collect and analyze the patent information claiming the use of click chemistry in biotechnology, especially for diagnosis. The study further concentrates on licensing of the click chemistry patents and defining the recent breakthroughs. Different databases like Espacenet, ISI Web of Science, Patbase and Thomson Innovation are used to compile the relevant literature. Expert opinion: In recent years, considerable development in the click concept has encouraged researchers in using click reactions in almost every branch of industry that uses chemistry. Click chemistry for chemical ligation has been immensely explored in the field of biotechnology especially for detection, diagnosis and therapeutics.

Keywords: Approach, Biological, Biotechnology, Carbon, Chemical, Chemistry, Click Chemistry, Complete, Concept, Conversion, Databases, Delivery, Detection, Developing, Development, Diagnosis, Diseases, Driving, Drug, Drug Delivery, Early Detection, Expert Opinion, Field, Functions, Huisgen Reaction, In Vivo, Information, Innovation, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Licensing, Literature, Molecular Imaging, Monitoring, Patent, Patent Information, Patents, Progress, Radio-Labeling, Real-Time Monitoring, Recent, Research, Researchers, Review, Role, Science, Thermodynamic, Trends, Water, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Expert Review of Medical Devices

Full Journal Title: Expert Review of Medical Devices

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lai, W.F. (2011), In vivo nucleic acid delivery with PEI and its derivatives: Current status and perspectives. *Expert Review of Medical Devices*, **8** (2), 173-185.

Abstract: Poly(ethylenimine) (PEI) has recently emerged as a favorable candidate for nucleic acid (NA) delivery because of its good effectivity at low cost. Despite copious derivatives and formulations being explored over the years, there is a scarcity of efforts to systematically review the current status and unmet needs of related research. The objective of this article is to fill this gap by revisiting the recent advances and challenges in in vivo NA delivery mediated by PEI. For this, related literature was retrieved from Pub Med and Web of Science, and among the 530 articles yielded, 49 recent in vivo studies were selected for further analysis. Based on the distillation of literature, implications for research will be drawn and prospects of PEI-mediated NA delivery for stem cell- and RNA-based therapies will be explored. It is hoped that this article could add a new insight to the field and to clinical endeavors in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Cationic Polymers, Enhance Immune-Response, Glycol-Polyethylenimine, DNA Complexes, In Vivo, Linear Polyethylenimine, Literature, Low-Molecular-Weight, Mesenchymal Stem-Cells, Nonviral Gene Delivery, Nonviral Vector, Nucleic Acid Delivery, PEI, PEI, DNA Complexes, Plasmid DNA Delivery, Poly(Ethylenimine), Pub Med, Receptor-Mediated Endocytosis, Research, Review, Science, Transgene Expression, Web of Science

# Title: Expert Systems with Applications

Full Journal Title: [Expert Systems with Applications](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09574174)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0957-4174

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chan, F.T.S. (2005), Application of a hybrid case-based reasoning approach in electroplating industry. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **29** (1), 121-130.

Full Text: [2005\Exp Sys App29, 121.pdf](2005\Exp%20Sys%20App29,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: Case-Based Reasoning (CBR), a well known Artificial Intelligence (At) technique, has already proven its effectiveness in numerous industries. In this research, we try to adopt CBR technique in electroplating industry where the final products are electroplated accessory of watches. In order to ensure sufficient profit margin for electroplating manufacturer, it is important to grasp the coating weight of electroplating component accurately so that salespersons can make sure their quotation prices cover the precious metal cost. Apart from quotation accuracy, responsiveness is also a critical competitive edge in electroplating industry. In this connection, developing a quick response decision-making system with considerably reliable price is what electroplating industry needs. To cope with this problem, a hybrid CBR system combined with Rule-based Reasoning (RBR) and Fuzzy Logic (FL) concepts is established. Such system is capable to convert knowledge from experienced staff; simulate the ‘mind-set’ of decision maker in solving problem through acquisition of specific knowledge and experience; and build up self-learning characteristics. Moreover, this research interprets cases as some objective selection rules, putting CBR in a position much closer to RBR. This innovative concept differentiates from previous CBR researcher work, and will be explained through a practical example. Further, this research also suggested that it is very difficult and not practical to develop a pure CBR system. Applying some subjective guiding rules in CBR can significantly improve the performance of system in the early learning stage. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Case-Based Reasoning, Rule-Based Reasoning, Fuzzy Logic, Artificial Intelligence, Electroplating Industry, Knowledge Acquisition, Design, System

? Tseng, Y.H. (2010), Generic title labeling for clustered documents. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **37** (3), 2247-2254.

Full Text: [2010\Exp Sys App37, 2247.pdf](2010\Exp%20Sys%20App37,%202247.pdf)

Abstract: Document clustering is a powerful technique to detect topics and their relations for information browsing, analysis, and organization. However, clustered documents require post-assignment of descriptive titles to help users interpret the results. Existing techniques often assign labels to clusters based only on the terms that the clustered documents contain, which may not be sufficient for some applications. To solve this problem, a cluster labeling algorithm for creating generic titles, based on external resources such as WordNet, is proposed. Our method first extracts category-specific terms as cluster descriptors. These descriptors are then mapped to generic terms based on a hypernym search algorithm. The proposed method has been evaluated on a patent document collection and a subset of the Reuters-21578 collection. Experimental results revealed that our method performs as anticipated. Real-case applications of these generic terms show promising in assisting humans in interpreting the clustered topics. Our method is general enough such that it can be easily extended to use other hierarchical resources for adaptable label generation.

Keywords: Hypernym Search, Clustering Labeling, Wordnet, Correlation Coefficient, Topic Identification

? Wen, W. (2010), An intelligent traffic management expert system with RFID technology. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **37** (4), 3024-3035.

Full Text: [2010\Exp Sys App37, 3024.pdf](2010\Exp%20Sys%20App37,%203024.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents an intelligent traffic management expert system with RFID technology. The system provides both practically important traffic data collection and control information and can trace criminal or illegal vehicles such as stolen cars or vehicles that evade tickets, tolls or vehicle taxes. The system architecture consists of an RFID reader, a passive tag, a personal computer, a pair of infrared sensors, and a high-speed server with a database system. Based on RFID technology, the system collects and calculates average speed and average flow information on each road of a district area in a city. It then transmits the messages from all the congested roads in a district area to the server in the district center via a communication program. Through a flooding algorithm, each server in a district center exchanges and updates information with all neighbor servers in other district centers so all that the servers in various district centers can get all the latest congestion messages in a city. Therefore, a dynamic navigation system can find the shortest path that avoids congested roads. Meanwhile, we compare three types of tags for choosing a better solution for e-plates in the future. We also adopt infrared sensors for detecting cars that do not have a tag.

Keywords: Radio Frequency Identification’ Passive Tags’ Intelligent Traffic Management’ Shortest Path

? Tsai, H.H. (2012), Global data mining: An empirical study of current trends, future forecasts and technology diffusions. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **39** (9), 8172-8181.

Full Text: [2012\Exp Sys App39, 8172.pdf](2012\Exp%20Sys%20App39,%208172.pdf)

Abstract: Using a bibliometric approach, this paper analyzes research trends and forecasts of data mining from 1989 to 2009 by locating heading “data mining” in topic in the SSCI database. The bibliometric analytical technique was used to examine the topic in SSCI journals from 1989 to 2009, we found 1181 articles with data mining. This paper implemented and classified data mining articles using the following eight categories publication year, citation, country/territory, document type, institute name, language, source title and subject area for different distribution status in order to explore the differences and how data mining technologies have developed in this period and to analyze technology tendencies and forecasts of data mining under the above results. Also, the paper performs the K-S test to check whether the analysis follows Lotka’s law. Besides, the analysis also reviews the historical literatures to come out technology diffusions of data mining. The paper provides a roadmap for future research, abstracts technology trends and forecasts, and facilitates knowledge accumulation so that data mining researchers can save some time since core knowledge will be concentrated in core categories. This implies that the phenomenon “success breeds success” is more common in higher quality publications. (c) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accumulation, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methodology, Bibliometric Methods, Citation, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Database, Distribution, Information, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Discovery, Law, Lotka Law, Lotka’s Law, Management, Mining, Neural-Networks, Performance, Prediction, Publication, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Trends, Research Trends and Forecasts, Reviews, Rights, Scientific Productivity, Source, SSCI, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Technology Diffusions, Trends

? Munoz-Leiva, F., Sanchez-Fernandez, J., Liebana-Cabanillas, F.J. and Lopez-Herrera, A.G. (2012), Applying an automatic approach for showing up the hidden themes in financial marketing research (1961-2010). *Expert Systems with Applications*, **39** (12), 11055-11065.

Full Text: [2012\Exp Sys App39, 11055.pdf](2012/Exp%20Sys%20App39,%2011055.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses the academic research conducted in financial marketing from 1961 to 2010. To do so, an automatic approach for detecting and visualising the hidden themes is applied. This automatic approach, based on co-word analysis, combines performance analysis and science mapping. It permits visualising the division of the financial marketing research (FMR) into several subfields, and indicate the relationships between them. These outcomes are completed with a systematic review, where a content analysis is used to explore the type of methodologies and topics most frequently used. The results allow us to identifying trends that will presumably be developed in FMR in coming years. In addition, these results also help both experts and novices to understand the current state of the art of FMR and to predict where future research could lead. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptance, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Art, Bank Marketing, Bibliometric Study, Co-Word Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Conceptual Evolution, Content Analysis, Emerging Trends, Evolution, Experts, Field, Financial Marketing Research, Internet Banking, Lead, Mapping, Marketing, Methodologies, Network, Outcomes, Performance, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Science Mapping, Services, Spain, State, System, Systematic Review, Topics, Trends

? Yin, M.S. (2013), Fifteen years of grey system theory research: A historical review and bibliometric analysis. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **40** (7), 2767-2775.

Full Text: [2013\Exp Sys App40, 2767.pdf](2013/Exp%20Sys%20App40,%202767.pdf)

Abstract: The grey system theory, identified as one of the developed multiple attribute decision-making techniques, has been published by and indexed in over 300 internationally recognized refereed journals. The objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric study on publication and citation patterns of grey system theory published from 1996 to 2010 through a systemic search using the ISI web-based databases with a specific focus on grey relational analysis (GRA) and grey prediction. Results of the study demonstrate that there has been a substantial increase in the number of peer-reviewed papers on GRA or grey prediction indexed by the ISI Web of Knowledge. Also, citation analysis was used to examine the contributions of GRA and grey prediction studies. This bibliometric analysis would provide a ready reference for scholarly works on GRA and grey prediction, and serve as an informative summary kit for future research works. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Patterns, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Grey Prediction, Grey Relational Analysis, Grey System Theory, Historical Review, ISI, Journals, Model, Multiple Attribute Decision-Making, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Prediction, Principal Component Analysis, Publication, Reference, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Techniques, Theory, Web of Knowledge

? Iruetaguena, A., Adeva, J.J.G., Pikatza, J.M., Segundo, U., Buenestado, D. and Barrena, R. (2013), Automatic retrieval of current evidence to support update of bibliography in clinical guidelines. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **40** (6), 2081-2091.

Full Text: [2013\Exp Sys App40, 2081.pdf](2013/Exp%20Sys%20App40,%202081.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on a system developed to support medical experts in the process of updating clinical guidelines by automatically suggesting new articles suitable to the domain under consideration. It follows a comprehensive process based on several consecutive steps in order to (i) identify which articles from the current guideline are eligible to be updated; (ii) retrieve and filter new related articles from MEDUNE; and (iii) select the most relevant resulting articles by applying a scoring algorithm. Extensive validation is based on a set of experiments on 40 guidelines from multiple medical domains. The analysis of results shows a promising prospect as indicated by recall values greater than 90%. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Bibliography, Bibliometrics Information Retrieval, Clinical, Clinical Guidelines, Connections, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, Experiments, Experts, Guideline, Guidelines, Knowledge, Literature-Based Discovery, Literatures, Medical, Quality, Recall, Rights, Search, Support, Validation

? Tsai, H.H. (2013), Knowledge management vs. data mining: Research trend, forecast and citation approach. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **40** (8), 3160-3173.

Full Text: [2013\Exp Sys App40, 3160.pdf](2013/Exp%20Sys%20App40,%203160.pdf)

Abstract: Knowledge management (KM) and data mining (DM) have become more important today, however, there are few comprehensive researches and categorization schemes to discuss the characteristics for both of them. Using a bibliometric approach, this paper analyzes KM and DM research trends, forecasts and citations from 1989 to 2009 by locating headings “knowledge management” and “data mining” in topics in the SSCI database. The bibliometric analytical technique was used to examine these two topics in SSCI journals from 1989 to 2009, we found 1393 articles with KM and 1181 articles with DM. This paper implemented and classified KM and DM articles using the following eight categories publication year, citation, country/territory, document type, institute name, language, source title and subject area for different distribution status in order to explore the differences and how KM and DM technologies have developed in this period and to analyze KM and DM technology tendencies under the above result. Also, the paper performs the K-S test to check whether the distribution of author article production follows Lotka’s law. The research findings can be extended to investigate author productivity by analyzing variables such as chronological and academic age, number and frequency of previous publications, access to research grants, job status, etc. In such a way characteristics of high, medium and low publishing activity of authors can be identified. Besides, these findings will also help to judge scientific research trends and understand the scale of development of research in KM and DM through comparing the increases of the article author. Based on the above information, governments and enterprises may infer collective tendencies and demands for scientific researcher in KM and DM to formulate appropriate training strategies and policies in the future. This analysis provides a roadmap for future research, abstracts technology trend information and facilitates knowledge accumulations, therefore the future research can concentrated in core categories. This implies that the phenomenon “success breeds success” is more common in higher quality publications. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Activity, Age, Analysis, Approach, Author Productivity, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methodology, Bibliometric Methods, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Database, Development, Distribution, Enterprises, Forecast, Framework, Impact, Information, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Language, Law, Lotka Law, Lotka’s Law, Management, Mining, Neural-Networks, Perspective, Policies, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Trend, Research Trend Analysis, Research Trends, Rights, Scale, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Research, Source, SSCI, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Training, Trend, Trends

? Cadez, S. (2013), Social change, institutional pressures and knowledge creation: A bibliometric analysis. *Expert Systems with Applications*, **40** (17), 6885-6893.

Full Text: [2013\Exp Sys App40, 6885.pdf](2013/Exp%20Sys%20App40,%206885.pdf)

Abstract: Contemporary academic environment can be characterized by an overwhelming trend toward enhancing research productivity and knowledge creation. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of radical social change and subsequent institutional pressures on internationally relevant knowledge creation. The setting examined is business and economics science in Eastern Europe. Using a case study of Slovenian business schools and deploying a bibliometric analysis we find that research productivity is increasing significantly. We note however dilemmas pertaining to the content and quality of knowledge created. Further, we find that international research cooperation has positive quality effects. From a theoretical perspective, we argue that radical social change was not mirrored by such change in normative institutions, whereas recent changes in regulatory institutions seem to have a substantial positive effect on research performance. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accounting Research, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Case Study, Changes, Citation Analysis, Cooperation, Dilemmas, Eastern Europe, Economics, Effects, Environment, Europe, Impact, Institutional Pressures, Institutions, International, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Creation, Perceptions, Performance, Pressures, Productivity, Public Research, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Recent Changes, Relative Efficiency, Research, Research Assessment Exercises, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Research-And-Development, Rights, Science, Social, Social Change, Theoretical, Trend, Universities

# Title: Explorations in Economic History

Full Journal Title: Explorations in Economic History

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Di Vaio, G., Waldenstrom, D. and Weisdorf, J. (2012), Citation success: Evidence from economic history journal publications. *Explorations in Economic History*, **49** (1), 92-104.

Full Text: [2012\Exp Eco His49, 92.pdf](2012\Exp%20Eco%20His49,%2092.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the determinants of citation success among authors who have recently published their work in economic history journals. Besides offering clues about how to improve one’s scientific impact, our citation analysis also sheds light on the state of the field of economic history. Consistent with our expectations, we find that full professors, authors appointed at economics and history departments, and authors working in Anglo-Saxon and German countries are more likely to receive citations than other scholars. Long and co-authored articles are also a factor for citation success. We find similar patterns when assessing the same authors’ citation success in economics journals. As a novel feature, we demonstrate that the diffusion of research publication of working papers, as well as conference and workshop presentations - has a first-order positive impact on the citation rate. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, As, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Countries, Determinants, Diffusion, Economic History, Economics, First Order, History, Impact, Journal, Journal Publications, Journals, Papers, Poisson Regression, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Diffusion, Science, Scientific Impact, Success

# Title: Explore-the Journal of Science and Healing

Full Journal Title: Explore-the Journal of Science and Healing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bao, T. (2011), Commentary on the cochrane review of stimulation of the wrist acupuncture point P6 for preventing postoperative nausea and vomiting. *Explore-the Journal of Science and Healing*, **7** (4), 263-264.

Abstract: Background: Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) are common complications following surgery and anaesthesia. Drugs to prevent PONV are only partially effective. An alternative approach is to stimulate the P6 acupoint on the wrist. This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in 2004. Objectives: To determine the efficacy and safety of P6 acupoint stimulation in preventing PONV. Search Strategy: TWe searched CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2008), MEDLINE (January 1966 to September 2008), EMBASE (January 1988 to September 2008), ISI Web of Science (January 1965 to September 2008), The National Library of Medicine publication list of acupuncture studies, and reference lists of articles. Selection Criteria: All randomized trials of techniques that stimulated the P6 acupoint compared with sham treatment or drug therapy for the prevention of PONV. Interventions used in these trials included acupuncture, electroacupuncture, transcutaneous nerve stimulation, laser stimulation, capsicum plaster, an acu-stimulation device, and acupressure in patients undergoing surgery. Primary outcomes were the risks of nausea and vomiting. Secondary outcomes were the need for rescue antiemetic therapy and adverse effects. Data Collection and Analysis: Two review authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted the data. We collected adverse effect information from the trials. We used a random-effects model and reported relative risk (RR) with associated 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Main Results: We included 40 trials involving 4,858 participants; four trials reported adequate allocation concealment. Twelve trials did not report all outcomes. Compared with sham treatment P6 acupoint stimulation significantly reduced: nausea (RR 0.71, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.83); vomiting (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.59 to 0.83), and the need for rescue antiemetics (RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.83). Heterogeneity among trials was moderate. There was no clear difference in the effectiveness of P6 acupoint stimulation for adults and children; or for invasive and noninvasive acupoint stimulation. There was no evidence of difference between P6 acupoint stimulation and antiemetic drugs in the risk of nausea (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.60 to 1.13), vomiting (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.77-1.31), or the need for rescue antiemetics (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.59-1.13). The side effects associated with P6 acupoint stimulation were minor. There was no evidence of publication bias from contour-enhanced funnel plots. Authors’ Conclusions: P6 acupoint stimulation prevented PONV. There was no reliable evidence for differences in risks of postoperative nausea or vomiting after P6 acupoint stimulation compared to antiemetic drugs.

Keywords: Adults, Adverse Effects, Anaesthesia, Authors, Bias, Children, Cochrane, Confidence Intervals, Drug, Drugs, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Information, ISI, MEDLINE, Model, Outcomes, Prevention, Primary, Publication, Publication Bias, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Surgery, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Kendall, E., Maujean, A., Pepping, C.A. and Wright, J.J. (2014), Hypotheses about the psychological benefits of horses. *Explore-the Journal of Science and Healing*, **10** (2), 81-87.

Full Text: [2014\Exp-J Sci Hea10, 81.pdf](2014/Exp-J%20Sci%20Hea10,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the last few decades, therapeutic horse-riding has become recognized as a progressive form of therapy, particularly for people with disabilities. Although there is a substantial amount of literature that supports the physical benefit of therapeutic riding, only anecdotal evidence exists in relation to its psychological benefits. Objective: The purpose of this article is to develop hypotheses about the mechanisms by which therapeutic riding might have a beneficial psychological effect. These hypotheses can then be tested, leading to a more detailed knowledge base. Data Sources: PsychINFO, MEDLINE, PROQUEST, Scopus, Web of Science, and CINAHL. Study Selection: Data sources were searched for studies that (a) were related to the psychological effects of therapeutic horse-riding, (b) focused exclusively on therapeutic horse-riding, (c) described, explicitly or implicitly, the mechanism by which therapeutic riding had a beneficial psychological effect. Studies were limited to those published between 2008 and 2012. Data Extraction: Data were extracted by two authors independently. Data Synthesis: Thirty articles met the inclusion criteria. Three potential hypotheses emerged from the literature, namely, (1) the psychological benefits of therapeutic riding are actually unrelated to the horse, (2) the horse provides a particularly positive context within which psychological gains are facilitated, and (3) the horse itself has specific therapeutic qualities that bring about unique changes not otherwise likely to occur. Conclusion: The challenge for researchers in this area is to design studies that adequately test these competing hypotheses.

Keywords: Authors, Benefits, Cerebral-Palsy, Challenge, Changes, Children, Context, Criteria, Data, Design, Effects, Equine, Equine Therapy, Evidence, Extraction, Hippotherapy, Horse, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Literature, Mechanism, Mechanisms, Medline, People With Disabilities, Physical, Physical And Psychological Well-Being, Potential, Project, Psychological, Psychotherapy, Purpose, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Science, Scopus, Sources, Synthesis, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Riding, Therapy, Trauma, Web of Science

? Roe, C.A., Sonnex, C. and Roxburgh, E.C. (2015), Two meta-analyses of noncontact healing studies. *Explore-the Journal of Science and Healing*, **11** (1), 11-23.

Full Text: [2015\Exp-J Sci Hea11, 11.pdf](2015/Exp-J%20Sci%20Hea11,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Reviews of empirical work on the efficacy of non-contact healing have found that adopting various practices that incorporate an intention to heal can have some positive effect upon the recipient’s wellbeing. However, such reviews focus on ‘whole’ human participants who might be susceptible to expectancy effects or benefit from the healing intentions of friends, family or their own religious groups. We proposed to address this by reviewing healing studies that involved biological systems other than ‘whole’ humans (e.g., studies of plants or cell cultures) that were less susceptible to placebo-like effects. Secondly, doubts have been cast concerning the legitimacy of some of the work included in previous reviews so we planned to conduct an updated review that excluded that work. Data Sources: The following databases were searched: Swetswise, ASSIA, Psych-NET, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, British Nursing Index, Cinahl Full Text, and Informaworld. Study Selection: Only studies in English were eligible for inclusion. All studies must have examined the effects upon a biological system of the explicit intention to improve the wellbeing of that target; 49 non-whole human studies from 34 papers and 57 whole human studies across 56 papers were included. Data Synthesis: The combined weighted effect size for non-whole human studies yielded a highly significant r of.258, but outcomes were heterogeneous and correlated with blind ratings of study quality; 22 studies that met minimum quality thresholds gave a reduced but still significant weighted r of .115. Whole human studies yielded a small but significant effect size of r = .203. Outcomes were again heterogeneous, and correlated with methodological quality ratings; 27 studies that met threshold quality levels gave an increased r = .224. Conclusions: Results suggest that subjects in the active condition exhibit a significant improvement in wellbeing relative to control subjects under circumstances that do not seem to be susceptible to placebo and expectancy effects. Findings with the whole human database suggests that the effect is not dependent upon the previous inclusion of suspect studies and is robust enough to accommodate some high profile failures to replicate. Both databases show problems with heterogeneity and with study quality and recommendations are made for necessary standards for future replication attempts.

Keywords: Active, Biological, Cell, Control, Culture, Data, Database, Databases, Distance Healing, Effect Size, Effects, Efficacy, England, English, Enhancement, Expectancy, Failures, Family, From, Groups, Healing, Heterogeneity, Human, Humans, Improvement, Intercessory Prayer, Intercessory Prayer And Wellbeing, Johrei, Legitimacy, Massage Therapy, Meta-Analysis, Methodological Quality, Minimum, Noncontact Healing, Nursing, Outcomes, Papers, Placebo, Plants, Population, Practices, Quality, Recommendations, Reiki, Replication, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Size, Small, Standards, Synthesis, Systems, Therapeutic Touch, Therapeutic Touch, Threshold, Thresholds, Trials, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Eye

Full Journal Title: Eye

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Faes, L., Bodmer, N.S., Bachmann, L.M., Thiel, M.A. and Schmid, M.K. (2014), Diagnostic accuracy of the Amsler grid and the preferential hyperacuity perimetry in the screening of patients with age-related macular degeneration: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eye*, **28** (7), 788-796.

Full Text: [2014\Eye28, 788.pdf](2014/Eye28,%20788.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To clarify the screening potential of the Amsler grid and preferential hyperacuity perimetry (PHP) in detecting or ruling out wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Evidence acquisition Medline, Scopus and Web of Science (by citation of reference) were searched. Checking of reference lists of review articles and of included articles complemented electronic searches. Papers were selected, assessed, and extracted in duplicate. Evidence synthesis Systematic review and meta-analysis. Twelve included studies enrolled 903 patients and allowed constructing 27 two-by-two tables. Twelve tables reported on the Amsler grid and its modifications, twelve tables reported on the PHP, one table assessed the MCPT and two tables assessed the M-charts. All but two studies had a case-control design. The pooled sensitivity of studies assessing the Amsler grid was 0.78 (95% confidence intervals; 0.64-0.87), and the pooled specificity was 0.97 (95% confidence intervals; 0.91-0.99). The corresponding positive and negative likelihood ratios were 23.1 (95% confidence intervals; 8.4-64.0) and 0.23 (95% confidence intervals; 0.14-0.39), respectively. The pooled sensitivity of studies assessing the PHP was 0.85 (95% confidence intervals; 0.80-0.89), and specificity was 0.87 (95% confidence intervals; 0.82-0.91). The corresponding positive and negative likelihood ratios were 6.7 (95% confidence intervals; 4.6-9.8) and 0.17 (95% confidence intervals; 0.13-0.23). No pooling was possible for MCPT and M-charts. Conclusion Results from small preliminary studies show promising test performance characteristics both for the Amsler grid and PHP to rule out wet AMD in the screening setting. To what extent these findings can be transferred to a real clinic practice still needs to be established.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Articles, Assessing, Bevacizumab, Case-Control, Characteristics, Choroidal Neovascularization, Citation, Clinic, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Design, Diagnostic Accuracy, Evidence, Intervals, M-Charts, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metamorphopsia, Monitoring-System, Needs, Patients, Performance, Php, Potential, Practice, Ranibizumab, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Shape-Discrimination, Small, Specificity, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tool, Visual Outcomes, Web Of Science

? Erikitola, O.C., Crosby-Nwaobi, R., Lotery, A.J. and Sivaprasad, S. (2014), Photodynamic therapy for central serous chorioretinopathy. *Eye*, **28** (8), 944-957.

Full Text: [2014\Eye28, 944.pdf](2014/Eye28,%20944.pdf)

Abstract: a Purpose Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) is an idiopathic disorder characterised by detachment of the neurosensory retina due to serous fluid accumulation between the photoreceptor outer segments and the retinal pigment epithelium. There are currently no set guidelines or protocols on its treatment. This study was undertaken to assess the current literature on the the efficacy and safety of photodynamic therapy (PDT) as a treatment option for CSCR. Methods Seven databases (PubMed, CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Web of Science, Embase, Scopus, and The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews) were searched without restrictions on time or location. We followed PRISMA guidelines and evaluated quality according to STROBE criteria. In total, 117 citations were identified and 31 studies describing 787 eyes were included for review. Data on indications for PDT in CSCR, dosing regimens of verteprofin PDT (which includes treatment dose of vertoporfin, treatment time, fluence, and spot size), number of treatment sessions, response to treatment, mean length of follow-up, and complications were extracted and analysed. Results Since the introduction of PDT for the treatment of CSCR in 2003, there have been three randomised controlled trials (RCTs), one for acute and two chronic CSCR and 28 further studies that met the STROBE criteria that compared the use of PDT with other treatment options. All studies showed short-term efficacy of PDT in CSCR. The studies were of small sample size and lacked sufficient follow-up to draw conclusions on long-term efficacy and safety. Conclusions There is sufficient scientific evidence to suggest that PDT may be a useful treatment option for chronic CSCR in the short-term. The review identifies a need for robust RCTs with longer follow-up to ascertain the role of PDT as a useful treatment option for CSCR.

Keywords: Accumulation, Association, Choroidal Neovascularization, Chronic, Citations, Complications, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Efficacy, Evidence, Follow-Up, Fundus Autofluorescence, Guidelines, Half-Dose Verteporfin, Indications, Indocyanine Green Angiography, Length, Literature, Location, Long Term, Long-Term, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Methods, Optical Coherence Tomography, Options, Pigment, Protocols, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Response, Restrictions, Results, Review, Role, Safety, Sample Size, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scopus, Size, Small, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Thickness, Treatment, Treatment Option, Web Of Science

# Title: Eye & Contact Lens-Science and Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: Eye & Contact Lens-Science and Clinical Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wei, Y. and Asbell, P.A. (2014), The core mechanism of dry eye disease is inflammation. *Eye & Contact Lens-Science and Clinical Practice*, **40** (4), 248-256.

Full Text: [2014\Eye Con Len-Sci Cli Pra40, 248.pdf](2014/Eye%20Con%20Len-Sci%20Cli%20Pra40,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this article is to review the evidence for the hypothesis that the core mechanism of dry eye disease (DED) is inflammation, including evidence from recent basic, clinical, and translational research involving human patients, animal models, and cell cultures. Methods: Using the key words “dry eye + inflammation,” the authors conducted a comprehensive search of the PubMed and Web of Science databases for scientific articles published in English between January 1, 1900 and August 30, 2013 on the role of inflammation in DED in cell cultures, animal models, and humans. The resulting articles were then categorized and reviewed. Results: The literature search revealed a total of 458 publications, almost all published after 1992. The percentages of original studies and review articles are 77.29% (354) and 22.71% (104), respectively. Among the original studies, the number of reports on human DED is 200 (43.7%), on animal models is 115 (25.1%), and cell cultures is 39 (8.5%). A yearly distributing plot revealed that 76% were published from 2003 to 2011, 53% from 2008 to 2012, and 11% during the first 9 months of 2013. This distribution signifies a rapidly growing awareness of the importance of inflammation in DED pathogenesis. Conclusions: Inflammation plays a key role in the pathogenesis of DED as evidenced by research using tissue culture, animal models, and subjects with DED. Developing biomarkers for inflammation of the ocular surface will provide improved understanding of the mechanisms leading to DED, classification of the severity of DED, and objective metrics for outcome measures of treatment. The chronicity of the disease suggests that dysregulation of immune mechanisms leads to a cycle of continued inflammation, accompanied by alterations in both innate and adaptive immune responses. Given the underlying mechanism for DED, developing effective and safe anti-inflammatory treatments is likely to be beneficial for patients with DED.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Authors, Awareness, Biomarkers, Cd25ko Mice, Cell, Classification, Clinical, Corneal Epithelium, Culture, Databases, Ded, Deficient Mice, Desiccating Stress, Developing, Disease, Distribution, Dry Eye, Dry Eye Disease, Dysregulation, English, Essential Fatty-Acids, Evidence, Eye, First, Human, Humans, Immune, Inflammation, Innate, Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca, Literature, Literature Search, Matrix Metalloproteinases, Measures, Mechanism, Mechanisms, Methods, Metrics, Models, Ocular Surface Disease, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Pathogenesis, Patients, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Recent, Research, Results, Review, Role, Science, Sjogrens-Syndrome, Surface, Tear Cytokine, Tissue Culture, Translational Research, Treatment, Understanding, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Cardona, G. and Sanz, J.P. (2014), Citation parameters of contact lens-related articles published in the ophthalmic literature. *Eye & Contact Lens-Science and Clinical Practice*, **40** (5), 301-304.

Full Text: [2014\Eye Con Len-Sci Cli Pra40, 301.pdf](2014/Eye%20Con%20Len-Sci%20Cli%20Pra40,%20301.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed at exploring the citation parameters of contact lenses articles published in the Ophthalmology thematic category of the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Methods: The Thompson Reuters Web of Science database was accessed to record bibliometric information and citation parameters of all journals listed under the Ophthalmology area of the 2011 JCR edition, including the journals with main publication interests in the contact lens field. In addition, the same database was used to unveil all contact lens-related articles published in 2011 in the same thematic area, whereupon differences in citation parameters between those articles published in contact lens and non-contact lens-related journals were explored. Results: Significant differences in some bibliometric indicators such as half-life and overall citation count were found between contact lens-related journals (shorter half-life and fewer citations) and the median values for the Ophthalmology thematic area of the JCR. Visual examination of all Ophthalmology journals uncovered a total of 156 contact lens-related articles, published in 28 different journals, with 27 articles each for Contact Lens & Anterior Eye, Eye & Contact Lens, and Optometry and Vision Science. Significant differences in citation parameters were encountered between those articles published in contact lens and non-contact lens source journals. Conclusions: These findings, which disclosed contact lenses to be a fertile area of research, may be of interest to researchers and institutions. Differences in bibliometric indicators are of relevance to avoid unwanted bias when conducting between-and within-discipline comparisons of articles, journals, and researchers.

Keywords: Articles, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Contact Lenses, Database, Differences, Examination, Eye, Field, Half-Life, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Literature, Methods, Ophthalmology, Publication, Record, Relevance, Research, Researchers, Results, Science, Source, Web Of Science

# Title: Family Business Review

Full Journal Title: [Family Business Review](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/fabr)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0894-4865

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Casillas, J. and Acedo, F. (2007), Evolution of the intellectual structure of family business literature: A bibliometric study of FBR. *Family Business Review*, **20** (2), 141-162.

Full Text: [2007\Fam Bus Rev20, 141.pdf](2007\Fam%20Bus%20Rev20,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: This article aims at identifying the characteristics of the family business as a differentiated field within management. For that aim, we use author co-citation analysis (ACA) to identify different research trends within the field, studying all the papers published in the Family Business Review from its foundation in 1988 through to the December 2005 issue. Results show that despite the literature being fragmented and showing a lack of consensus, we are facing, in Kuhn’s words, a development of the research frontier by enlarging the number of approaches used for understanding the family business.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Characteristics, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Consensus, Development, Family, Field, Intellectual Structure, Literature, Management, Papers, Research, Structure, Trends, Understanding

# Title: Family Medicine

Full Journal Title: Family Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0742-3225

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Merenstein, J., Rao, G. and D’Amico, F. (2003), Clinical research in family medicine: Quantity and quality of published articles. *Family Medicine*, **35** (4), 284-288.

Full Text: [2003\Fam Med35, 284.pdf](2003/Fam%20Med35,%20284.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective: Publication of clinical research in peer-reviewed journals is an important measure of scholarly productivity. This study determined the quantity and quality of original clinical research published by family physicians. Methods: We surveyed clinical research papers published in the year 2000 in four leading family medicine research journals and research originating in a family practice institution but published in 16 non-family medicine journals. All were selected on the basis of relevance to family physicians and ‘impact factor.’ The relevance and validity of papers was assessed using previously established criteria. Results: The survey of family medicine journals revealed a total of 170 original research articles. Ninety eight were from academic family practice programs, and the remaining 72 were from other medical specialities or health care institutions. Most of the papers were cross-sectional surveys. There were seven qualitative studies, six randomized controlled trials, and no systematic reviews from family practice programs in these journals. Eight of the articles were from practice-based research networks. A total of 79 articles were considered relevant or highly relevant, and 22 of these were also considered valid (Patient-oriented Evidence That Matters or POEMs). The survey of 16 non-family medicine journals revealed 37 clinical research papers: 16 surveys, nine prospective cohort studies, seven randomized controlled trials, three systematic reviews/meta-analysis, one qualitative study, and one case-control study. There were nine ‘highly relevant’ papers-seven could be classified as POEMs. Conclusions: Most clinical family medicine research uses less-rigorous study designs, such as the cross-sectional survey. The majority of papers do not meet established criteria for relevance and validity. There are no standards or comparable studies to compare these results to prior years or to other disciplines.

Keywords: Institutions

? Schrager, S., Bouwkamp, C. and Mundt, M. (2011), Gender and first authorship of papers in *Family Medicine Journals* 2006-2008. *Family Medicine*, **43** (3), 155-159.

Full Text: [2011\Fam Med43, 155.pdf](2011/Fam%20Med43,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Despite increasing numbers of women attending medical school and completing residencies, women continue to lag behind men in academic achievement. Other specialties have found that women publish fewer journal articles than men. While family medicine is becoming increasingly gender balanced, the aim of this study was to evaluate the gender balance of published material within family medicine journals.

METHODS: All original articles were reviewed in five family medicine journals published in the United States (Family Medicine, Journal of Family Practice, Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine, Annals of Family Medicine, and American Family Physician) between 2006-2008. The articles were categorized based on type of publication and gender of first author. The editorial boards of each of the journals were examined to determine gender breakdown.

RESULTS: A total of 2,126 articles were included in the study. Females were first author on 712 (33.5%) of the articles, and males authored 1,414 (66.5%). There was no significant difference between years. More female authors wrote original research, and fewer wrote letters to the editor. Only Family Medicine had gender parity on its editorial board.

CONCLUSIONS: Female authors wrote about a third of all original publications in family medicine journals between 2006-2009 even though they comprise 44% of the faculty. Further research can evaluate reasons for this gender disparity. (Fam Med 2011;43(3):155-9.)

Keywords: 35-Year Perspective, Female Authorship, Academic Medicine, 3 Decades, Women, Representation, Faculty, Trends, Gap

? Wilson, S.A. (2011), Gender and first authorship: More than just numbers. *Family Medicine*, **43** (8), 593-594.

Full Text: [2011\Fam Med43, 593.pdf](2011/Fam%20Med43,%20593.pdf)

? Hasnain, M., Massengale, L., Dykens, A. and Figueroa, E. (2014), Health disparities training in residency programs in the United States. *Family Medicine*, **46** (3), 186-191.

Full Text: [2014\Fam Med46, 186.pdf](2014/Fam%20Med46,%20186.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives: Our objective was to review and summarize extant literature on us-based graduate medical education programs to guide the development of a health disparities curriculum. Methods: The authors searched medline using pubmed, web of science, and embase for published literature about us-based graduate medical education programs focusing on training residents to care for underserved and vulnerable populations and to address health disparities. Articles were reviewed and selected per study eligibility criteria and summarized to answer study research questions. Results: of 302 initially identified articles, 16 (5.4%) Articles met study eligibility criteria. A majority, 15 (94%), of reported programs were from primary care; One (6.25%) Was from surgery. Eight (50%) Programs reported longitudinal training; Seven (44%) Reported block experiences, while one (6.25%) Described a one-time internet-based module. Four (25%) Programs required residents to develop and complete a research project, and six (37.5%) Included community-based clinical training. All 16 programs utilized some form of evaluation to assess program impacts. Conclusions: There are few published reports of graduate medical education programs in the united states that focus on preparing residents to address health disparities. Reported programs are mostly from primary care disciplines. Programs vary in curricular elements, using a wide variety of training aims, learner competencies, learning activities, and evaluation methods. This review highlights the need for published reports of educational programs aimed at training residents in health disparities and underserved medicine to include the evidence for effectiveness of various training models.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Care, Clinical, Community, Community Based, Competencies, Complete, Criteria, Cultural Competence, Curriculum, Development, Disciplines, Disparities, Education, Effectiveness, Ethnic Disparities, Evaluation, Evaluation Methods, Evidence, Graduate, Health, Health Disparities, Impacts, Learning, Literature, Longitudinal, Mar, Medical, Medical Education, Medical-Education, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Models, Pediatrics Residents, Physicians, Populations, Primary, Primary Care, Primary-Care, Research, Results, Review, Rotation, Science, Surgery, Training, United States, Us, Vulnerable Populations, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Family Practice

Full Journal Title: Family Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Daley, A., Jolly, K. and MacArthur, C. (2009), The effectiveness of exercise in the management of post-natal depression: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Family Practice*, **26** (2), 154-162.

Abstract: Background. Post-natal depression (PND) is a serious mental health problem that may be reduced by exercise. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence in England have recommended that health professions should consider exercise as a treatment for PND. Objective. To evaluate the effectiveness of exercise in the management of PND. Methods. Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Data sources involved in the study are Cochrane Library (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index, CINAHL and SPORTDiscus. Review methods. Selection criteria are RCTs and quasi-RCTs that compared any type of exercise intervention with other treatments or no treatment in women with PND. Database searches and abstracts were reviewed independently by two authors. The Delphi criteria were used to assess the quality of included studies. Data were abstracted by two reviewers. Data synthesis is meta-analysis. Main outcome measure is post-natal depression. Results. Five studies fulfilled our inclusion criteria. When compared with no exercise, exercise reduced symptoms of PND {SMD = -0.81 [95% confidence interval (CI): -1.53 to -0.10]}. The overall WMD in Edinburgh Post-natal Depression Scale score was -4.00 points (95% CI: -7.64 to -0.35). However, significant heterogeneity was found. The effect size was reduced considerably (non-significant) when the trial that included exercise as a co-intervention with social support was excluded [SMD = -0.42 (95% CI: -0.90 to 0.05)] and heterogeneity was no longer present. Conclusions. Due to heterogeneity, it is uncertain whether exercise reduces symptoms of PND. Caution is also required when interpreting findings from the main analysis as only five small trials were included and CIs were wide. Further research is evidently required.

Keywords: Behavioural Sciences, Citation, Depression, Exercise, Management, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Meta-Analysis, Postpartum Depression, Pregnancy, Program, Quality, Research, Science, Systematic Review, Women

? van Weel, C. (2011), The impact of research in primary care and family medicine: The Thomson Reuters Web of Science subject category ‘primary health care’. *Family Practice*, **28** (3), 239-240.

Full Text: [2011\Fam Pra28, 239.pdf](2011\Fam%20Pra28,%20239.pdf)

Keywords: Care, Family, Family Medicine, General-Practice, Health, Impact, Medicine, Primary, Primary Care, Primary Health Care, Research, Science, Thomson Reuters, Web of Science

? van Weel, C. (2011), The Web of Science subject category ‘primary health care’. *Family Practice*, **28** (4), 351.

Full Text: [2011\Fam Pra28, 351.pdf](2011\Fam%20Pra28,%20351.pdf)

Keywords: Health Care, Primary, Primary Health Care, Science, Subject Category, Web of Science

? Tsang, C., Majeed, A. and Aylin, P. (2012), Routinely recorded patient safety events in primary care: A literature review. *Family Practice*, **29** (1), 8-15.

Full Text: [2012\Fam Pra29, 8.pdf](2012\Fam%20Pra29,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Existing patient-level data can be used to measure and monitor patient safety. Data from sources including electronic patient records are routinely collected in primary care and may be suitable for adverse event screening, such as patient safety indicators. To inform the feasibility of developing primary care measures of patient harm, information about routinely collected data is needed. Objective. A literature review was conducted to determine the types of adverse events that are routinely recorded in primary care. Methods. We searched ASSIA, Cochrane Library, Embase, HMIC, ISI Web of Science, MEDLINE and PsycInfo databases, grey literature and websites. We included only original research studies in English where routinely collected patient data were used to identify adverse events occurring in primary or ambulatory care settings. Adverse events were defined as unexpected and undesirable patient outcomes arising from health care contact. Results. of 5029 citations identified, 15 were reviewed. Twelve studies used multiple data sources. Approximately 6.5% of adult emergency admissions were due to drug-related events (n = 1225). Between 0.7% and 2.3% of deaths following adverse events were attributed to treatment in primary care. A large proportion of adverse events resulting in the most severe harm may be preventable. For example, one study estimated that 42% of serious adverse drug events were avoidable. Conclusions. There is limited use of routinely collected data to measure adverse events in primary care despite large volumes of data generated. The potential for using readily available data recorded in primary care for active patient safety surveillance needs further exploration.

Keywords: Admission, Adult, Adverse Drug Events, Adverse Events, Ambulatory Care, Ambulatory-Care, Author, Care, Citations, Cochrane, Computerized, Countries, Databases, Drug, Emergency, England, English, Errors, Feasibility, General Practice, Health, Health Care, Iatrogenic Disease, Indicators, Information, ISI, isi Web of Science, Literature, Literature Review, Medical Records Systems, MEDLINE, Methods, Older Persons, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Primary, Primary Care, Quality, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Screening, Surveillance, Treatment, Visits, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Websites

? Booth, H.P., Prevost, T.A., Wright, A.J. and Gulliford, M.C. (2014), Effectiveness of behavioural weight loss interventions delivered in a primary care setting: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Family Practice*, **31** (6), 643-653.

Full Text: [2014\Fam Pra31, 643.pdf](2014/Fam%20Pra31,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Overweight and obesity have negative health effects. Primary care clinicians are best placed to intervene in weight management. Previous reviews of weight loss interventions have included studies from specialist settings. The aim of this review was to estimate the effect of behavioural interventions delivered in primary care on body weight in overweight and obese adults. Methods. The review included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of behavioural interventions in obese or overweight adult participants in a primary care setting, with weight loss as the primary outcome, and a minimum of 12 months of follow-up. A systematic search strategy was implemented in Medline, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Trials. Risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool and behavioural science components of interventions were evaluated. Data relating to weight loss in kilograms were extracted, and the results combined using meta-analysis. Results. Fifteen RCTs, with 4539 participants randomized, were selected for inclusion. The studies were heterogeneous with respect to inclusion criteria and type of intervention. Few studies reported interventions informed by behavioural science theory. Pooled results from meta-analysis indicated a mean weight loss of -1.36 kg (-2.10 to -0.63, P < 0.0001) at 12 months, and -1.23 kg (-2.28 to -0.18, P = 0.002) at 24 months. Conclusion. Behavioural weight loss interventions in primary care yield very small reductions in body weight, which are unlikely to be clinically significant. More effective management strategies are needed for the treatment of overweight and obesity.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Bias, Body Weight, Care, Criteria, Data, Effectiveness, Effects, Follow-Up, From, General Practice, Health, Intervention, Interventions, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minimum, Negative, Obese, Obesity, Obesity Treatment, Outcome, Overweight, Overweight, P, Physical-Activity, Primary, Primary Care, Primary Health Care, Primary-Health-Care, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Reduction Program, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Search Strategy, Services Task-Force, Small, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theory, Treatment, United-States, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Weight Management

# Title: Family Process

Full Journal Title: Family Process

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gelkopf, M. and Roe, D. (2014), Evaluating outcome domains assessing caregivers of individuals with mental illness: A review. *Family Process*, **53** (1), 150-174.

Full Text: [2014\Fam Pro53, 150.pdf](2014/Fam%20Pro53,%20150.pdf)

Abstract: In this article, we describe the properties and consider the outcome dimensions of a collection of self-administered questionnaires that assess caregivers of offspring with mental illness. To this end, we searched the MEDLINE, Web of Science, and PsycINFO databases, as well as reference lists of studies published between 1980 and 2012. We reviewed 43 instruments, and found multiple outcome domains, associated with either objective burden or subjective burden, or both. A number of tools captured additional negative aspects of caregiving (e.g., strain, stress, and worrying) as well as positive aspects (e.g., personal growth, strength, support, rewards, and satisfaction), supplemented by measures assessing caregivers’ perceptions and attitudes toward their offspring with SMI (e.g., insight, stigma, and efficacy). This current review of existing measures and their specific domains contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the caregiving experience and allows both clinicians and researchers to select the most appropriate measurement tools for their purposes.

Keywords: Article, Assessing, Attitudes, Burden, Care, Caregiver Review, Caregivers, Caregiving, Collection, Cuidador Familiar, Databases, Efficacy, Enfermedad Mental Grave, Evaluacion Del Cuidador, Experience, Family Burden, Family Caregiver, Growth, Health, Impact, Instruments, Key Relatives, Mar, Measurement, Measures, Medidas De Autoinforme, Medline, Mental Illness, Outcome, People, Perceived Stress, Properties, Psychometric Properties, Psycinfo, Questionnaires, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Satisfaction, Scale, Schizophrenia, Science, Self-Report Measures, Serious Mental Illness, Stigma, Strength, Stress, Support, Understanding, Web Of Science

# Title: Farmatsevtychnyĭ Zhurnal

Full Journal Title: Farmatsevtychnyĭ Zhurnal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Farm Zh

ISSN: 0014-8342

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shuraeva, T.K. and Galenko, D.N. (1978), Scientometric approach to studying trends in the development of pharmacy. I. *Farmatsevtychnyĭ Zhurnal*, (2), 72-78

Keywords: Approach, Development, Pharmacy, Trends

# Title: FASEB Journal

Full Journal Title: [FASEB Journal](http://www.fasebj.org/contents-by-date.0.shtml)

ISO Abbreviated Title: FASEB J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: FASEB J

ISSN: 0892-6638

Issues/Year: 14

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Federation Amer Soc Exp Biol

Publisher Address: 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814-3998

Subject Categories:

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology: Impact Factor 9.249, 18/310 (2000)

Biology Cell Biology: Impact Factor 9.249, /(2000)

Biagioli, M. (1998), The instability of authorship: Credit and responsibility in contemporary biomedicine. *FASEB Journal*, **12** (1), 3-16.

Full Text: [1998\Fas J12, 3.pdf](1998\Fas%20J12,%203.pdf)

Keywords: Medical-Research, Copyright, Integrity, Rights

? Igic, R. (2004), Can an outstanding research be done under less than ideal conditions? FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the Genome, April 17-21, 2004, Washington, District of Columbia, USA, *FASEB Journal*, **18** (4-5). Abst. 708.2.

Abstract: Great scientific discoveries rarely originate from small and poor countries. However, some researchers have been successful in this environment. For example, we shall outline the lives and achievements of three Yugoslav scientists who were active in the biomedical sciences: Laza K. Lazarevic (1851-1891), Ivan Djaja (1884-1957) and Pavao Stern (1913-1976). (Two Nobel laureates of Yugoslav origin, Leopold Ruzicka (1887-1976) and Vladimir Prelog (1906-1998), are not included here because their scientific contributions were mainly performed in Switzerland.) These successful scientists overcame the obstacles of wars and civil unrests. What do these researchers have in common? Lazarevic, Djaja, and Stern were trained in foreign and developed countries. Upon return home, they received sufficient support and were given the freedom to initiate an independent research program. Unfortunately, each generation in the former Yugoslavia is disturbed by at least one war. War and economic sanctions destroy, like a cancer, the normal functions of a society, and significantly damage scientific output (Scientometrics 2002;53:447- 452). New biomedical technologies are often expensive. Therefore, countries need to select the most promising and productive scientists. These decisions are especially challenging in small and war-torn countries.

? Evangelou, E., Trikalinos, T.A. and Ioannidis, J.P.A. (2005), Unavailability of online supplementary scientific information from articles published in major journals. *FASEB Journal*, **19** (14), 1943-1944.

Full Text: [2005\Fas J19, 1943.pdf](2005\Fas%20J19,%201943.pdf)

Abstract: Printed articles increasingly rely on online supplements to store critical scientific information, but such data may eventually become unavailable. We checked the current availability of online supplementary scientific information published in six top-cited scientific journals (Science, Nature, Cell, New England Journal of Medicine, Lancet, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA). Here we show that in 4.7% and 9.6% of articles with online supplementary material, some of the supplements became unavailable within 2 and 5 years of their publication, respectively.

Keywords: Broken Links, Internet, Publication, Scientific Journals, Supplementary Information, Web Page

? Falagas, M.E. and Kavvadia, P. (2006), “Eigenlob”: Self-citation in biomedical journals. *FASEB Journal*, **20** (8), 1039-1042.

Full Text: [2006\Fas J20, 1039.pdf](2006\Fas%20J20,%201039.pdf)

Keywords: Bias, Impact, Journals, Self-Citation

? Falagas, M.E., Kouranos, V.D., Arencibia-Jorge, R. and Karageorgopoulos, D.E. (2008), Comparison of SCImago journal rank indicator with journal impact factor. *FASEB Journal*, **22** (8), 2623-2628.

Full Text: [2008\Fas J22, 2623.pdf](2008\Fas%20J22,%202623.pdf)

Abstract: The application of currently available sophisticated algorithms of citation analysis allows for the incorporation of the “quality” of citations in the evaluation of scientific journals. We sought to compare the newly introduced SCImago journal rank (SJR) indicator with the journal impact factor (IF). We retrieved relevant information from the official Web sites hosting the above indices and their source databases. The SJR indicator is an open-access resource, while the journal IF requires paid subscription. The SJR indicator (based on Scopus data) lists considerably more journal titles published in a wider variety of countries and languages, than the journal IF (based on Web of Science data). Both indices divide citations to a journal by articles of the journal, during a specific time period. However, contrary to the journal IF, the SJR indicator attributes different weight to citations depending on the “prestige” of the citing journal without the influence of journal self-citations; prestige is estimated with the application of the PageRank algorithm in the network of journals. In addition, the SJR indicator includes the total number of documents of a journal in the denominator of the relevant calculation, whereas the journal IF includes only “citable” articles (mainly original articles and reviews). A 3-yr period is analyzed in both indices but with the use of different approaches. Regarding the top 100 journals in the 2006 journal IF ranking order, the median absolute change in their ranking position with the use of the SJR indicator is 32 (1st quartile: 12; 3rd quartile: 75). Although further validation is warranted, the novel SJR indicator poses as a serious alternative to the well-established journal IF, mainly due to its openaccess nature, larger source database, and assessment of the quality of citations.

Keywords: Algorithm, Algorithms, Alternative, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bias, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric Analysis, Calculation, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Database, Databases, Editors, English, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Indices, Information, Journal, Journal Impact, Journals, Language, Languages, Mathematical Computing, Network, Open Access, Publication, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Publications, Rank, Ranking, Reviews, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientometrics, Scopus, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Source, Trends, Validation, Web of Science

? Trikalinos, T.A. (2009), Does it mean anything if your own name is wrong in your published paper? *FASEB Journal*, **23** (8), 2345-2348.

Full Text: [2009\Fas J23, 2345.pdf](2009\Fas%20J23,%202345.pdf)

Abstract: Journals instruct authors to proofread their accepted manuscripts before signing them off for publication and expect them to submit errata to correct any mistakes identified thereafter. Herein, I examine papers with obvious errors in the author name list. I queried PUBMED for papers under common Greek forenames looking for citations where author surnames and forenames are swapped. I identified 113 such papers from 101 journals. Author names are corrected with errata only in 20, after a median of 6.5 mo. Time to name correction is shorter for journals with impact factor above the median (P=0.015). To further explore this suggested association of apparent author sloppiness with journal impact, I use as controls all errata published between 1996 and 2008 in 5 top-cited general medical journals (New England Journal of Medicine, JAMA, The Lancet, Annals of Internal Medicine, and British Medical Journal); 3.4% of the latter contain name corrections (vs. 18.1% of all errata in the 101 journals during the same period, P<10(-6)). Egregious errors may be markers of cursory if any proofreading and, therefore, markers for additional unidentified inaccuracies. In addition, I wonder whether authors may be as reluctant to rectify other, nonobvious (yet potentially consequential) mistakes after a paper’s publication. -Trikalinos, T. A. Does it mean anything if your own name is wrong in your published paper? FASEB J. 23, 2345-2348 (2009).

Keywords: Citations, Errata, Errors, Galley Proofs, Impact Factor, Journal, Medical Journals, Proofs, Publication, Sloppiness

? Ioannidis, J.P.A. (2010), Is there a glass ceiling for highly cited scientists at the top of research universities? *Faseb Journal*, **24** (12), 4635-4638.

Full Text: [2010\Fas J24, 4635.pdf](2010\Fas%20J24,%204635.pdf)

Abstract: University leaders aim to protect, shape, and promote the missions of their institutions. I evaluated whether top highly cited scientists are likely to occupy these positions. of the current leaders of 96 U. S. high research activity universities, only 6 presidents or chancellors were found among the 4009 U. S. scientists listed in the ISIHighlyCited.com database. of the current leaders of 77 UK universities, only 2 vice-chancellors were found among the 483 UK scientists listed in the same database. In a sample of 100 top-cited clinical medicine scientists and 100 top-cited biology and biochemistry scientists, only 1 and 1, respectively, had served at any time as president of a university. Among the leaders of 25 U. S. universities with the highest citation volumes, only 12 had doctoral degrees in life, natural, physical or computer sciences, and 5 of these 12 had a Hirsch citation index m < 1.0. The participation of highly cited scientists in the top leadership of universities is limited. This could have consequences for the research and overall mission of universities.-Ioannidis, J. P. A. Is there a glass ceiling for highly cited scientists at the top of research universities? FASEB J. 24, 4635-4638 (2010). www.fasebj.org.

Keywords: 5 Futures, Academic Medicine, Biology, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Index, Citations, h-Index, Leaders, Leaders, Research, University

? Ioannidis, J.P.A. (2010), Is there a glass ceiling for highly cited scientists at the top of research universities? *Faseb Journal*, **24** (12), 4635-4638.

Full Text: [2010\Fas J24, 4635.pdf](2010\Fas%20J24,%204635.pdf)

Abstract: University leaders aim to protect, shape, and promote the missions of their institutions. I evaluated whether top highly cited scientists are likely to occupy these positions. of the current leaders of 96 U. S. high research activity universities, only 6 presidents or chancellors were found among the 4009 U. S. scientists listed in the ISIHighlyCited.com database. of the current leaders of 77 UK universities, only 2 vice-chancellors were found among the 483 UK scientists listed in the same database. In a sample of 100 top-cited clinical medicine scientists and 100 top-cited biology and biochemistry scientists, only 1 and 1, respectively, had served at any time as president of a university. Among the leaders of 25 U. S. universities with the highest citation volumes, only 12 had doctoral degrees in life, natural, physical or computer sciences, and 5 of these 12 had a Hirsch citation index m < 1.0. The participation of highly cited scientists in the top leadership of universities is limited. This could have consequences for the research and overall mission of universities.-Ioannidis, J. P. A. Is there a glass ceiling for highly cited scientists at the top of research universities? FASEB J. 24, 4635-4638 (2010). www.fasebj.org.

Keywords: 5 Futures, Academic Medicine, Biology, Citation, Citation Impact, Citation Index, Citations, h-Index, Leaders, Leaders, Research, University

? Davis, P.M. (2011), Open access, readership, citations: A randomized controlled trial of scientific journal publishing. *FASEB Journal*, **25** (7), 2129-2134.

Full Text: [2011\Fas J25, 2129.pdf](2011\Fas%20J25,%202129.pdf)

Abstract: Does free access to journal articles result in greater diffusion of scientific knowledge? Using a randomized controlled trial of open access publishing, involving 36 participating journals in the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, we report on the effects of free access on article downloads and citations. Articles placed in the open access condition (n = 712) received significantly more downloads and reached a broader audience within the first year, yet were cited no more frequently, nor earlier, than subscription-access control articles (n = 2533) within 3 yr. These results may be explained by social stratification, a process that concentrates scientific authors at a small number of elite research universities with excellent access to the scientific literature. The real beneficiaries of open access publishing may not be the research community but communities of practice that consume, but rarely contribute to, the corpus of literature.-Davis, P. M. Open access, readership, citations: a randomized controlled trial of scientific journal publishing. FASEB J. 25, 2129-2134 (2011). www.fasebj.org.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Downloads, Impact, Journal, Journal Publishing, Journals, Literature, Open Access, Publishing, Research, Science, Science Communication, Scientific Journal, Social Sciences, USAge Statistics, Web

? Casadevall, A., Steen, R.G. and Fang, F.C. (2014), Sources of error in the retracted scientific literature. *FASEB Journal*, **28** (9), 3847-3855.

Full Text: 2014\Fas J28, 3847.pdf

Abstract: Retraction of flawed articles is an important mechanism for correction of the scientific literature. We recently reported that the majority of retractions are associated with scientific misconduct. In the current study, we focused on the subset of retractions for which no misconduct was identified, in order to identify the major causes of error. Analysis of the retraction notices for 423 articles indexed in PubMed revealed that the most common causes of error-related retraction are laboratory errors, analytical errors, and irreproducible results. The most common laboratory errors are contamination and problems relating to molecular biology procedures (e.g., sequencing, cloning). Retractions due to contamination were more common in the past, whereas analytical errors are now increasing in frequency. A number of publications that have not been retracted despite being shown to contain significant errors suggest that barriers to retraction may impede correction of the literature. In particular, few cases of retraction due to cell line contamination were found despite recognition that this problem has affected numerous publications. An understanding of the errors leading to retraction can guide practices to improve laboratory research and the integrity of the scientific literature. Perhaps most important, our analysis has identified major problems in the mechanisms used to rectify the scientific literature and suggests a need for action by the scientific community to adopt protocols that ensure the integrity of the publication process.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Barriers, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Biomedical Publishing, Cd95 Ligand, Cell, Cell-Lines, Cloning, Community, Confer Immune Privilege, Contamination, Cross-Contamination, Error, Errors, Ethics, Group 1-98 Trial, Human Basophil Degranulation, Literature, Mechanism, Mechanisms, Misconduct, Molecular Biology, Multidrug-Resistance, Postmenopausal Women, Practices, Procedures, Protocols, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Responsive Breast-Cancer, Retraction, Scientific Community, Scientific Literature, Scientific Misconduct, Sequencing, Tamoxifen Response, Understanding

# Title: FEMS Microbiology Letters

Full Journal Title: [FEMS Microbiology Letters](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=4929&_auth=y&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=cfc39ccbc66ce70127b3f5b2414d4b5c)

ISO Abbreviated Title: FEMS Microbiol. Lett.

JCR Abbreviated Title: FEMS Microbiol Lett

ISSN: 0378-1097

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Microbiology: Impact Factor 1.615, 39/83 (2000)

Notes: TTopic

Garfield, E. and Welljamsdorof, A. (1992), The microbiology literature: Languages of publication and their relative citation impact. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, **100** (1-3), 33-37.

Full Text: [1992\FEMS Mic Let100, 33.pdf](1992\FEMS%20Mic%20Let100,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: This study examined trends in the number of papers published annually in various languages in 78 microbiology journals indexed in the Science Citation Index(R) (SCI(R)), 1981-1991. Trends in the average number of citations per paper (impact) for each language were also tracked. In addition, interlingual citation patterns were examined. The results showed that English is the lingua franca of microbiology research, accounting for 90-95 percent of all SCI-indexed papers in this time period. Also, the impact of English-language papers was greater than that of other languages by factors ranging from 2.4 to 14.4. Lastly, the majority of citations to papers published in English, German, French, or Italian were from English-language papers. The exception were papers in Russian: more than 90 percent of citations they received were from Russian-language papers.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Patterns, Citations, Impact, Journals, Languages, Microbiology, Papers, Research, Trends

# Title: Federal Probation

Full Journal Title: Federal Probation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Corbett, R.P. and Harris, M.K. (1997), A review of research for practitioners: Our “Top Ten” list of books and articles in 1996. *Federal Probation*, **61** (3), 63-70.

Full Text: Fed Pro61, 63.pdf

Keywords: Articles, Books, Research, Review

# Title: Fertility and Sterility

Full Journal Title: [[Fertility and Sterility](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00150282)](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5033&_auth=y&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=75b5636261386c9def249a79872b7ed6)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Fertil. Steril.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Fertil Steril

ISSN: 0015-0282

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Obstetrics & Gynecology Reproductive Biology: Impact Factor

? Bobick, J.E. (1981), Citation data for selected journals in reproductive-biology. *Fertility and Sterility*, **35** (2), 126-130.

? Barbieri, R.L. (1986), Citation analysis for the journal, *Fertility and Sterility*. *Fertility and Sterility*, **45** (6), 892-893.

? Key, J.D. and Kempers, R.D. (1987), Citation-classics - most-cited articles from *Fertility and Sterility*. *Fertility and Sterility*, **47** (6), 910-915.

Kempers, R.D. (2002), Ethical issues in biomedical publications. *Fertility and Sterility*, **77** (5), 883-888.

Full Text: [2002\Fer Ste77, 883.pdf](2002\Fer%20Ste77,%20883.pdf)

Abstract: Peer-reviewed biomedical journals are expected to publish accurate and important information. In the process, numerous ethical issues may arise from within both the editorial and research communities. This paper will focus on four general ethical issues—authorship, peer review, duplicate or repetitive publication, and conflict of interest. Issues of authorship include multiple authorship, misconduct among coauthors, guest and honorary authorship, order of authorship, and credit for those not qualifying for authorship. Peer review attempts to ensure that what is published is valid. Peer review ethical issues include confidentiality of the manuscript, potential editor and reviewer bias, and conflict of interest on the part of the reviewer. Duplicate or repetitive publication, in which the same information is reported two or more times, can damage a journal’s reputation for publishing new and important information and can waste its resources. Conflicts of interest, in which financial and personal considerations may affect the investigator’s personal judgment, can seriously damage the integrity of the author and of the journal. Increased awareness of these ethical issues should stimulate everyone to take an active role in promulgating and enforcing the highest ethical standards in biomedical publications.

Keywords: Biomedical Publishing, Peer Review, Duplicate Publishing, Publishing Ethics

? Yang, H. and Pan, B.C. (2006), Citation classics in *Fertility and Sterility*, 1975-2004. *Fertility and Sterility*, **86** (4), 795-797.

Full Text: [2006\Fer Ste86, 795.pdf](2006\Fer%20Ste86,%20795.pdf)

Abstract: The Science Citation Index of the Institute for Scientific Information was searched to identify the 102 most frequently cited articles in the Fertility and Sterility journal for the past 30 years. Identification of the citation classic articles provides resourceful perspectives on the evolution of Fertility and Sterility and reproductive medicine.

Keywords: Citation, Evolution, Institute for Scientific Information, Journal, Medicine, Science Citation Index

Notes: FField

? González-Alcaide, G., Aleixandre-Benavent, R., Navarro-Molina, C. and Valderrama-Zurián, J.C. (2008), Coauthorship networks and institutional collaboration patterns in reproductive biology. *Fertility and Sterility*, **90** (4), 941-956.

Full Text: [2008\Fer Ste90, 941.pdf](2008\Fer%20Ste90,%20941.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Reproductive biology is a highly productive area. By analyzing papers published in the major journals in the period 2003-2005, the collaborative patterns were characterized. Design: Original research papers published in 2004 in the journals included in the first quartile of the category “Reproductive Biology” of the Journal Citation Reports (2005) were selected. A bibliometric analysis was carried out with the information obtained, thus building up the networks of coauthorship and institutional collaboration. Result(s): A total of 4,702 papers were analyzed, 96.75% signed in collaboration by two or more authors, the authors per paper index being 5.24; 73.73% of the papers were collaborations between institutions. The U.S.A. and the U.K. headed the absolute productivity ranking in number of papers, and adapting the data with respect to the population, Israel, Australia, and other European countries, such as Finland, Belgium, Sweden, and The Netherlands, had notable contributions. Conclusion(s): We identified the networks of authors who publish in the journals with the greatest impact factor. Only some of the most productive institutions have consolidated collaborative relationships with other institutions. We identified the scientific “isolation” of some countries which, although their productivity is high, have a small number of international collaborations.

Keywords: Analysis, Analysis of Social Networks, Australia, Authors, Belgium, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Building, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Data, Finland, First, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Information, Institutions, International, Israel, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Networks, Papers, Population, Productivity, Ranking, Reproductive Biology, Research, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Publications, Small, Society, Sweden, The Netherlands

? Fischer, B., Gleason, C. and Asthana, S. (2014), Effects of hormone therapy on cognition and mood. *Fertility and Sterility*, **101** (4), 898-904.

Full Text: [2014\Fer Ste101, 898.pdf](2014/Fer%20Ste101,%20898.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Results of the Women’s Health Initiative (WHI) and Women’s Health Initiative Memory Study (WHIMS) suggested that hormone therapy (HT) may be detrimental to cognitive health. This article reviews clinical studies that address issues relevant to those results. Design: Literature review. Intervention(s): A search of Pubmed and Web of Science was conducted using the search terms HT and cognition, HT and mood. Clinical and observational studies were selected if they were published after the year 2000. Theories of HT mechanisms of action, pharmacology, biology, and observational and clinical trials are discussed. Result(s): Although observational and clinical trials show conflicting findings, methodologic considerations must be acknowledged. HT formulation and dose, route of administration, timing of initiation, length of treatment, and health of participants all contribute to inconsistencies in results. Transdermal estradiol and micronized progesterone administered at time of menopause are generally associated with cognitive and affective benefit. Conclusion(s): At the present time, results from existing studies are equivocal regarding the benefits of HT on cognition and affect. Future studies, such as the Kronos Early Estrogen Prevention Study (KEEPS), should address methodologic inconsistencies to provide clearer answers to this important question. (C) 2014 by American Society for Reproductive Medicine.

Keywords: Administration, Benefits, Biology, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trials, Cognition, Conjugated Equine Estrogens, Design, Double-Blind, Estradiol, Estradiol Improves Cognition, Estrogen, Estrogen Plus Progestin, Formulation, Health, Health Initiative Memory, Hormone Therapy, Initiation, Issues, Length, Literature, Literature Review, Mechanisms, Medicine, Memory, Menopause, Micronized Progesterone, Mood, Observational, Observational Studies, Older Women, Pharmacology, Postmenopausal Women, Prevention, Progesterone, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Replacement Therapy, Results, Review, Reviews, Route, Route Of Administration, Science, Therapy, Timing, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Finance A Uver-Czech Journal of Economics and Finance

Full Journal Title: Finance A Uver-Czech Journal of Economics and Finance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0015-1920

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Machacek, M. and Kolcunova, E. (2005), Publish or perish? On the importance of publishing on the economic sciences tenure-track in the CR. *Finance A Uver-Czech Journal of Economics and Finance*, **55** (11-12), 563-577.

Full Text: [2005\Fin Uve-Cze J Eco Fin55, 563.pdf](2005\Fin%20Uve-Cze%20J%20Eco%20Fin55,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: This paper scrutinizes the publishing histories of associate and tenured professors of economic sciences in the Czech Republic. According to domestic regulation, only certain universities may grant associate and tenured professorships. Such universities require that professorial candidates publish original work in internationally credible academic journals. To investigate whether such publishing requirement is indeed fulfilled, the authors studied the publishing histories of those who were granted tenured or associate professorships from January 1999 to June 2005 using the Social Sciences Citation Index developed by the Institute of Scientific Information. They found that, of the professors tenured in the respective period, almost 54 percent had not published any journal article before their appointment. At the same time, some 85 percent had not published an article in a foreign academic journal. Similar results held for those who were made associate professors in that period. It appears, then, that Czech universities in fact do not regard publishing as a principal factor on the academic tenure-track in the economic sciences.

Keywords: American, Authors, CR, Czech Republic, Economic, European Economists, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Publishing, Regulation, Requirement, Sciences, United-States, Universities, Work

# Title: Financial Management

Full Journal Title: Financial Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0046-3892

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Chung, K.H., Cox, R.A.K. and Mitchell, J.B. (1978), Citation patterns in the finance literature. *Financial Management*, **30** (3), 99-118.

Full Text: [1960-80\Fin Man30, 99.pdf](1960-80\Fin%20Man30,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: Out of a total of 12,637 individuals whose works were ever cited in the leading finance journals over the past 25 years, the top 1% (10%) account for more than one third (3/4) of the number of citations to articles published in these journals. In contrast, nearly one half of the authors have been cited only once. Similarly, the top 1% (10%) of articles/books received 22% (56%) of the total number of citations. These results indicate that afew prominent researchers dominate citation in the leading finance journals. More than half of the 100 most cited works were published in the Journal of Finance and Journal of Financial Economics.

? Borokhovich, K.A., Bricker, R.J. and Simkins, B.J. (1999), Financial Management’s success as an academic journal. *Financial Management*, **28** (3), 76-82.

Full Text: 1999\Fin Man28, 76.pdf

? Smith, S.D. (2004), Is an article in a top journal a top article? *Financial Management*, **33** (4), 133-149.

Full Text: [2004\Fin Man33, 133.pdf](2004\Fin%20Man33,%20133.pdf); [2004\Fin Man33, 133-1.pdf](2004\Fin%20Man33,%20133-1.pdf)

Abstract: This study ranks 15 leading finance journals by the average number of Social Sciences Citation Index cites per articles for articles published in 1996. It also defines a “top article,” compared to an “article in a top journal.” Using diffierent criteria for top articles, I examine the Type I error (a top article is rejected by a particular decision rule, e.g., in top three journals) and the Type II error (a “non-top” article is accepted as a top article) for each journal and combinations of the journals. Due to the high error rates, the results suggest that identifying top articles requires looking beyond the Top 3 journals, as well as examining each article more carefully for its intrinsic quality.

Keywords: Criteria, Decision, Error, Journal, Journals, Quality, Rates

# Title: Fish and Fisheries

Full Journal Title: Fish and Fisheries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fenichel, E.P., Abbott, J.K. and Huang, B. (2013), Modelling angler behaviour as a part of the management system: Synthesizing a multi-disciplinary literature. *Fish and Fisheries*, **14** (2), 137-157.

Full Text: [2013\Fis Fis14, 137.pdf](2013/Fis%20Fis14,%20137.pdf)

Abstract: It is often said that managing fisheries is managing people. This truism implies that fisheries science inherently involves disciplines that focus on fish and their population dynamics, humans and their behaviour, and policy and decision making. This is particularly true for recreational fisheries, where the human behavioural motivation and human response to management actions may be more difficult to predict than in commercial fisheries. We provide a synthesis of the multi-disciplinary literature on modelling recreational angler behaviour to inform management of recreational fisheries. We begin by defining the recreational fisheries system in an interdisciplinary manner. We then assess the literature for empirical evidence of disciplinary crossover. Using bibliometric data, we provide evidence that there is little disciplinary crossover, particularly between fisheries biology, including applied ecology, and quantitative social science, including economics. We identify critical barriers to disciplinary crossover, such as database indexing issues and nomenclature. Next, we provide a review of critical contributions to the literature, and locate these contributions within our interdisciplinary conceptualization of the recreational fisheries system. This synthesis is intended to be a cross-disciplinary bridge to facilitate access to the broader literature on modelling angler behaviour, with the ultimate goal of improving recreational fisheries management.

Keywords: Access, Angling, Barriers, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Bioeconomic Model, Biology, Bridge, Data, Database, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Analysis, Decision-Making, Dynamics, Ecology, Economics, Evidence, Fish, Fisheries, Fisheries Management, Fisheries Science, Human, Humans, Indexing, Interdisciplinary, Lake-Michigan, Literature, Management, Modelling, Multidisciplinary, Nested-Logit Model, Nomenclature, Policy, Population, Population Dynamics, Random Utility Model, Recreation Demand, Recreational Fishing, Recreational Fishing Effort, Review, Science, Site Choice, Social, Sport Fishing, Synthesis, Travel Cost Models, Welfare Estimation

# Title: Fisheries Management and Ecology

Full Journal Title: Fisheries Management and Ecology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bender, M.G., Floeter, S.R. and Hanazaki, N. (2013), Do traditional fishers recognise reef fish species declines? Shifting environmental baselines in Eastern Brazil. *Fisheries Management and Ecology*, **20** (1), 58-67.

Full Text: [2013\Fis Man Eco20, 58.pdf](2013/Fis%20Man%20Eco20,%2058.pdf)

Abstract: Local fisher knowledge is an important source of information for the adjustment of environmental baselines relative to anthropogenic impacts on marine ecosystems. This knowledge is also susceptible to the shifting baseline syndrome. Four generations of fishers neighbouring a marine park in Eastern Brazil, were surveyed regarding the conservation status of nine reef fish species. Shifts in environmental baselines were detected among fisher generations. Fishers older than 50 years not only caught larger individual fish, but catches of large fish occurred four decades ago, suggesting that bigger fish are in decline in the region. of nine reef fish species, seven exhibited significant declining catch trends based on information provided by fishers. Such declining status was not reported by all informants of younger generations, so the ability to identify such species increases significantly with fisher age. The fish species most cited as overexploited were Mycteroperca bonaci (Poey), Epinephelus morio (Valenciennes) and Ocyurus chrysurus (Bloch), emphasising that special attention should be given to the management and conservation of these species in Eastern Brazil. These results also showed that knowledge acquired by elder fishers (> 50 years old) can provide valuable insights into the conservation status of reef fish and the adjustment of environmental baselines for proper management of a marine park.

Keywords: Age, Anthropogenic, Brazil, Communities, Conservation, Coral Reefs, Ecological Knowledge, Ecosystems, Environmental, Environmental Changes, Fish, Grouper, Gulf-Of-California, Impacts, Informants, Information, Knowledge, Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK), Local Knowledge, Management, Marine, Marine Protected Areas, Reef, Region, Resource-Management, Source, Species, Syndrome, Threatened Species, Trends

# Title: Fiziologicheskiĭ Zhurnal

Full Journal Title: Fiziologicheskiĭ Zhurnal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Fiziol Zh

ISSN: 0201-8489

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Duplenko, I.K. and Burchinskii, S.G. (1991), Interdisciplinary research in gerontology: Citation analysis. *Fiziologicheskiĭ Zhurnal*, **37** (1), 114-117.

Abstract: The results of the citation analysis carried out to assess the interdisciplinary research level in gerontology and its separate research fields are presented. The data on the dynamics of the interdisciplinary index during 1975-1985 year period are analyzed. A conclusion is made on the possibility and expediency to the scientometric indicators and, in particular the interdisciplinary index, in the evaluation of the qualitative peculiarities of the research process.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Data, Dynamics, Evaluation, Expediency, Gerontology, Index, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Qualitative, Research, Scientometric

# Title: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal

Full Journal Title: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0201-8489

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Burchinsky, S.G. (1988), Scientometrical analysis of modern trends of the aging biology development. *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal*, **34** (3), 93-100.

Keywords: Aging

? Zadorozhny, A.G., Khorevin, V.I. and Kienko, V.M. (1992), Some aspects of analysis of scientific publications from Bogomoletz, A.A institute of physiology Academy-of-Sciences-of-Ukraine. *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal*, **38** (4), 79-85.

Abstract: Scientific publications from three sectors of the Institute have analyzed for the period since 1979 till 1988 inclusive. The analysis is based on data of annual reference books Science Citation Index (SCI) and lists of publications of each researcher of the Institute. It is shown that with almost equal numerical strength of researchers and similar number of publications the sector of molecular physiology contributed 43.6 % to cited works and 48.2 % of these works are included into database of SCI. Such indices for the sectors of neurophysiology and physiology of visceral systems accounted for 33 %, 33.4 % and 23.4, 18.4 % respectively. It is of interest that 475 % of references to the cited works of the molecular physiology sector were made by foreign scientists and self-citation constituted 17.4 %, while for the other sectors such indices had a reverse relationship. The problem on objectification of estimation of research is under discussion.

Keywords: Analysis, Calcium, Citation, Mollusk Neurons, Publications, References, Research, Researchers, SCI, Science Citation Index, Self-Citation, Somatic Membrane

# Title: Fleischwirtschaft

Full Journal Title: Fleischwirtschaft

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Islam, R. and Jockel, J. (2005), Reponse of the first authors. *Fleischwirtschaft*, **85** (11), 120.

Full Text: 2005\Fleischwirtschaft85, 120.pdf

# Title: Folia Entomologica Mexicana

Full Journal Title: Folia Entomologica Mexicana

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Galicia-Alcantara, M.A. (1990), Entomology in Latin America: A bibliometric essay. *Folia Entomologica Mexicana*, (80), 263-277.

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of the entomological research in Latin America is made, through the production of published documents in the Latin American journals which are included in the data base named PERIODICA, during a five years period (1980-1984). The analysis includes countries, volume, institutions, disciplines treated, insect orders and the journals where such documents are published. Eleven countries published 1066 documents produced by 149 institutions in 148 journals treating 15 different subjects and 21 insect orders. The contribution of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Cuba and Chile (in decreasing order of importance) excessed 90% of the total.

# Title: Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica

Full Journal Title: [Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica](http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=JournalHome&ProduktNr=224177)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1021-7762

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schutte, H.K. and Švec, J.G. (2007), Reaction of *Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica* on the current trend of impact factor measures. *Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica*, **59**, 281-285.

Full Text: [2007\Fol Pho Log59, 281.pdf](2007\Fol%20Pho%20Log59,%20281.pdf)

Keywords: Impact, Impact Factor, Trend

? Lowe, R., O’Brian, S. and Onslow, M. (2013), Review of telehealth stuttering management. *Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica*, **65** (5), 223-238.

Full Text: 2013\Fol Pho Log65, 223.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Telehealth is the use of communication technology to provide health care services by means other than typical in-clinic attendance models. Telehealth is increasingly used for the management of speech, language and communication disorders. The aim of this article is to review telehealth applications to stuttering management. Methods: We conducted a search of peer-reviewed literature for the past 20 years using the Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science database, PubMed: The Bibliographic Database and a search for articles by hand. Results: Outcomes for telehealth stuttering treatment were generally positive, but there may be a compromise of treatment efficiency with telehealth treatment of young children. Our search found no studies dealing with stuttering assessment procedures using telehealth models. No economic analyses of this delivery model have been reported. Conclusion: This review highlights the need for continued research about telehealth for stuttering management. Evidence from research is needed to inform the efficacy of assessment procedures using telehealth methods as well as guide the development of improved treatment procedures. Clinical and technical guidelines are urgently needed to ensure that the evolving and continued use of telehealth to manage stuttering does not compromise the standards of care afforded with standard in-clinic models. (C) 2014 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Analyses, Article, Articles, Assessment, Bibliographic, Camperdown Program, Care, Children, Clinical-Outcome Research, Communication, Database, Delivery, Delivery Model, Development, Economic, Efficacy, Efficiency, Evidence, Guidelines, Health, Health Care, Health Care Services, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Intervention, Language, Lidcombe Program, Literature, Management, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Outcomes, Peer-Reviewed, Phase-I Trial, Predicting Treatment Time, Procedures, Pubmed, Research, Results, Review, S, Science, Services, Speech-Language Pathology, Standard, Standards, Technology, Telehealth, Treatment, Web Of Science

# Title: Food Chemistry

Full Journal Title: [Food Chemistry](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5037&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=c2d863a29762abb6ff0e7cb27cfebde8)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Food Chem.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Food Chem

ISSN: 0308-8146

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Applied: Impact Factor 0.921, / (2000)

Food Science & Technology: Impact Factor 0.921, / (2000)

Nutrition & Dietetics: Impact Factor 0.921, / (2000)

? Hall, N.G. and Schönfeldt, H.C. (2013), Total nitrogen vs. amino-acid profile as indicator of protein content of beef. *Food Chemistry*, **140** (3), 608-612.

Full Text: [2013\Foo Che140, 608.pdf](2013/Foo%20Che140,%20608.pdf)

Abstract: In most cited food composition studies and tables, the proximate system measures protein as total nitrogen (N) (determined by Kjeldahl or Dumas method) multiplied by a specific factor. A factor of 6.25 is used for determining total protein from total N (Jones, Munsey, & Walker, 1942). Although more expensive, it is considered more accurate to base protein content of foods on amino acid data (Greenfield & Southgate, 2003). A study on the nutrient composition of beef analysed the full amino-acid profile of fifteen retail cuts from three age groups and six fat codes, as well as determined total nitrogen content to determine proximate protein composition. For all cuts, the correlation coefficient of total amino acids to protein (N x 6.25) was 0.635. This indicates a poor correlation for predicting actual protein content (as determined by total amino acid count), based on the nitrogen factor of 6.25. On average, the sum of amino acids per cut amounted to 91% of total determined protein (N x 6.25) for the same cut. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Amino Acid, Amino Acids, Beef, Codes, Composition, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Data, Fat, Food, Groups, Indicator, Meat, N, Nitrogen, Nutrient, Protein, Protein Content, Proximate, Rights, Si, South Africa, Total Nitrogen

# Title: Food Control

Full Journal Title: [Food Control](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5038&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=20407eef5e7335bca25de2f0a002fa06)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Food Control.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Food Control

ISSN: 0956-7135

Issues/Year: 5

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd, Oxford

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford Ox5 1gb, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Biotechnology & applied microbiology: Impact Factor 0.903, / (2000)

Food science & technology: Impact Factor 0.903, / (2000)

? Ilic, S., Rajic, A., Britton, C.J., Grasso, E., Wilkins, W., Totton, S., Wilhelm, B., Waddell, L. and LeJeune, J.T. (2012), A scoping study characterizing prevalence, risk factor and intervention research, published between 1990 and 2010, for microbial hazards in leafy green vegetables. *Food Control*, **23** (1), 7-19.

Full Text: [2012\Foo Con23, 7.pdf](2012\Foo%20Con23,%207.pdf)

Abstract: A scoping study was conducted to identify all published prevalence, risk factor, and intervention research investigating 16 microbial hazards in leafy green vegetables and to evaluate the volume, main characteristics, basic aspects of methodological soundness and/or reporting, and the main knowledge gaps and research needs. Our study included a comprehensive literature search, a replicable two-level relevance screening (abstract and article levels), and a two-phase quality assessment and data extraction (article level). All steps were conducted by two independent reviewers following general principles of systematic review methodology. From the initial 7961 citations, 657 articles were relevant, reporting one or more research themes: prevalence (314 studies), risk factor (472) and intervention research (269). These articles were published in 190 different scientific journals, 15% between 1990 and 2000, and the remaining 85% after year 2000. Sixty-five percent of studies was conducted in the USA, Canada, or Europe. Over 70% of all studies investigated lettuce. Collectively, four leafy greens (lettuce, cabbage, spinach, and fresh leafy herbs) and microorganism (Escherichia coil, Salmonella, Listeria and coliforms) combinations accounted for almost 80% of relevant studies. Forty-one percent of the research was conducted at the processing stage of production. Lack of reporting sufficient data and/or replicable laboratory protocols (first phase assessment) resulted in exclusion of 60% of relevant articles. In total, 231 papers were retained following second phase quality evaluation, and only 152 (20% of all relevant articles) met all ranking criteria. A lack of well designed, executed, and reported prevalence studies with sampled populations representative of the target populations and of experimental studies investigating the efficacy of intervention(s) under real-life conditions was observed. A limited number of articles investigating commonly accepted important risk factors, for example worker hygiene and health, equipment sanitation, and wildlife, was identified. We highlight research areas with the data potentially feasible for full systematic review-meta-analysis methodology and areas warranting additional investigation. The resulting information is necessary for the establishment of evidence-informed guidelines for food safety enhancement. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, Citations, Efficacy, Enhancement, Escherichia-Coli O157-H7, Europe, Evaluation, Experimental, Extraction, Food Safety, Fruit, Guidelines, Health, Information, Intervention, Journals, Knowledge, Leafy Green Vegetables, Lettuce, Literature, Management, Metaanalysis, Methodological Assessment, Methodology, Microbial Hazards, Papers, Prevalence, Quality, Ranking, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Safety, Scoping Study, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, USA, Vegetables

# Title: Food Science and Technology Research

Full Journal Title: Food Science and Technology Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Torlak, E. and Akan, I.M. (2012), Evaluation of TEMPO STA for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in cheese. *Food Science and Technology Research*, **18** (5), 645-650.

Full Text: 2012\Foo Sci Tec Res18, 645.pdf

Abstract: TEMPO STA is based on traditional most probable number technique and is a test for use with the TEMPO system for an automated enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in 24 h in food products. In this study, TEMPO STA was compared with Baird-Parker (BP) agar which is the most cited medium in reference methods for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in cheese. A method comparisons study was conducted both artificially and naturally contaminated cheese samples. Pearson correlation coefficients were determined as 0.875 and 0.897 between the two methods for naturally and artificially contaminated samples, respectively. In general, absolute differences did not exceed one log between results obtained by the two methods. According to intra-laboratory reproducibility standard deviation of two methods, TEMPO STA was more precise than BP agar. The results of this study showed that TEMPO STA is an efficient alternative method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in cheese.

Keywords: Alternative, Aureus, Baird-Parker Agar, Cheese, Coagulase-Positive Staphylococci, Correlation, Dairy-Products, Enterotoxins, Evaluation, Food, General, Method Comparison, Methods, Milk, Reference, Reproducibility, Standard, Tempo STA

# Title: Food Science and Technology International

Full Journal Title: Food Science and Technology International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ayala-Gascon, M., Aleixandre-Benavent, R. and Gandia-Balaguer, A. (2011), Eduardo Primo Yúfera, founder of *Revista de Agroquímica y Tecnología de Alimentos* and pioneer on *Food Science and Technology Research* in Spain. *Food Science and Technology International*, **17** (6), 549-556.

Full Text: [2011\Foo Sci Tec Int17, 549.pdf](2011\Foo%20Sci%20Tec%20Int17,%20549.pdf)

Abstract: Eduardo Primo Yufera was the founder and director of the Instituto de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de Alimentos (IATA, 1957-1974) until he was appointed president of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC). His aim to publicize food science led him to create the Revista de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de Alimentos in 1961, the forerunner of this journal, Food Science and Technology International, which he directed until 1977. of his scientific output, 50% has been published in this journal. He is considered to be the promoter and exponent of Food Science and Technology and Chemical Ecology in Spain as well as the instigator of the country’s innovation model (R&D and innovation). In his work, he was able to combine basic research excellence and socially relevant applied research to move both science and society forward. He was an example and inspiration to many colleagues and followers. The aim of this study is to highlight the influence and importance of Primo Yufera in the formation, development and consolidation of the journal Revista de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de Alimentos, and to appraise his scientific contribution to this journal.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Biography, Coauthorship Networks, Contribution, Csic, Development, Ecology, Eduardo Primo Yufera, Iata, Innovation, Institutional Collaboration, International, Journal, Model, Patterns, Research, Revista De Agroquimica Y Tecnologia De Alimentos, Science, Scientific Output, Spain, Technology

# Title: Food Research International

Full Journal Title: [Food Research International](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5040&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=a9f2353a3e5683582b2af26661ad545a)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Food Res. Int.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Food Res Int

ISSN: 0963-9969

Issues/Year: 9

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV, Amsterdam

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 Ae Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Food Science & Technology: Impact Factor 0.707, / (2000)

? Erdogan-Orhan, I. and Kartal, M. (2011), Insights into research on phytochemistry and biological activities of *Prunus armeniaca* L. (apricot). *Food Research International*, **44** (5), 1238-1243.

Full Text: [2011\Foo Res Int44, 1238.pdf](2011\Foo%20Res%20Int44,%201238.pdf)

Abstract: Prunus armeniaca L (Rosaceae) is an important medicinal edible plant species commonly known as “apricot”. Apricot is one of the most delicious and commercially traded fruits in the world. The plant is rich in mono- and polysaccharides, polyphenols, fatty acids and sterol derivatives, carotenoids, cyanogenic glucosides, and volatile components due to its appealing smell. P. armeniaca has been also investigated for various biological activities such as antimicrobial, antimutagenic, inhibitory activity against several enzymes, cardioprotective, anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive as well as antioxidant activity. Among these activities, antioxidant activity of apricot has been studied extensively and the plant displayed a high antioxidant effect in both in vitro and in vivo test systems. In this review, the relevant literature summary is given on phytochemistry and biological activity reports published on apricot. The literature survey for this review was performed using the key words “Prunus armeniaca and apricot” through the search Scopus, ScienceDirect, Pubmed, and Web of Science data bases between 1950 and 2010. (C) 2010 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Activities, Antioxidant Capacity, Apricot, Aroma Compounds, Beta-Carotene, Biological Activity, Carotenoid Content, Carotenoids, Cyanogenic Glycosides, Fatty Acids, Fatty-Acid, Fruit Product Authenticity, Fruits, In Vivo, Kernel Oil, Literature, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Phytochemistry, Plant, Polyphenols, Prunus Armeniaca, Research, Review, Rosaceae, Science, Scopus, Smell, Survey, Volatile Constituents, Web of Science

# Title: The Foot

Full Journal Title: The Foot

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Menz, H.B. (2001), The first ten years of The Foot: A retrospective analysis of publication patterns, 1991-2000. The *Foot*, **11**, 113-118.

Full Text: [2001\Foot11, 113.pdf](2001\Foot11,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Foot commenced publication in 1991 to provide an international forum for clinical foot and ankle research. As the journal has just reached the end of its first decade, it is timely to look back and review publication patterns over this time.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of every paper published in The Foot between 1991 and 2000 was undertaken. Articles were evaluated to determine the article type (i.e.: original research, literature review, case report, etc), The topic area, the country of origin of the primary author and the professional background of the primary author.

Results: The majority of papers published have been original research (44%), followed by case reports (32%) and literature reviews (18%). The topic area of papers has been diverse, covering 23 different categories, with most papers pertaining to foot surgery (27%). Authors from 27 different countries have published in the journal, with most papers submitted by authors from the UK (67%). The most frequent publishers in the journal were orthopaedic surgeons (63%), followed by podiatrists (25%). Between 1991 and 2000, there has been a steady increase in the number of papers published by podiatrists, and a small increase in the number of papers published by authors outside the UK.

Conclusions: These results confirm the status of The Foot as a truly international, multidisciplinary forum for the publication of clinical foot and ankle research. ß 2001 Harcourt Publishers Ltd

# Title: Foreign Literature Studies

Full Journal Title: Foreign Literature Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ding, J., Wang, L.Y. and Liu, X.L. (2014), Statistical analysis of high impact papers about foreign literature study from 2007 to 2011 in China. *Foreign Literature Studies*, **36** (1), 167-174.

Full Text: 2014\For Lit Stu36, 167.pdf

Abstract: Based on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure(CNKI) database, the high impact papers in 6 journals about foreign literature. study indexed in Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) database from 2007 to 2011 were statistically analyzed. The papers with citations >= 5 and downloads >= 300 had been identified as high impact papers, and the papers with citations >= 10 and downloads >= 500 had been identified as extremely high impact papers. There are 262 high impact papers and 12 extremely high impact papers. In the 262 high impact papers, 81 papers were published in Foreign Literature Studies, 66 in Contemporary Foreign Literature, and 46 in Foreign Literature. The institutions which published the most high-impact papers were Nanjing University (18), Zhejiang University (15), and Central China Normal University (14), respectively. Theme analysis shows that novels, poems, reviews, Nobel Prize works, Chinese literature, black literature and women’s literature were the focus of foreign literature research in the past five years.

Keywords: Analysis, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, CSSCI, Database, Extremely High Impact Paper, Foreign Literature, High Impact Paper, Impact, Institutions, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Study, Nobel Prize, Papers, Research, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Source Journal of CSSCI, University

# Title: Forensic Science International

Full Journal Title: [Forensic Science International](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5041&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=ac82239fa9cbda5cc2ef1b4e015e45f3)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Forensic Sci.Int.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Forensic Sci Int

ISSN: 0379-0738

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Ireland

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate Co, Clare, Ireland

Subject Categories:

Medicine, Legal: Impact Factor 1.052,/(2001)

Notes: JJournal

Jones, A.W. (1993), The impact of Forensic Science Journals. *Forensic Science International*, **62** (3), 173-178.

Full Text: [1993\For Sci Int62, 173.pdf](1993\For%20Sci%20Int62,%20173.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Peer-Review, Citations, Impact Factor, Citation Analysis, Policy

Notes: JJournal

Jones, A.W. (2003), Impact Factors of forensic science and toxicology journals: What do the numbers really mean? *Forensic Science International*, **133** (1-2), 1-8.

Full Text: [2003\For Sci Int133, 1.pdf](2003\For%20Sci%20Int133,%201.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents review and opinion about the use and abuse of journal impact factors for judging the importance and prestige of scientific journals in the field of forensic science and toxicology. The application of impact factors for evaluating the published work of individual scientists is also discussed. The impact factor of a particular journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to a journal’s articles that were published in the previous 2 years by the total number of citable items (articles and reviews) published in the same 2-year period. Journal impact factors differ from discipline to discipline and range from 0 for a journal whose articles are not cited in the previous 2 years to 46 for a journal where the average recent article is cited 46 times per year. The impact factor reflects the citation rate of the average article in a journal and not a specific article. Many parameters influence the citation rate of a particular journal’s articles and, therefore, its impact factor. These include the visibility and size of the circulation of the journal including availability of electronic formats and options for on-line search and retrieval. Other things to consider are editorial standards especially rapid and effective peer-reviewing and a short time lag between acceptance and appearance in print. The number of self-citations and citation density (the ratio of references to articles) and also the inclusion of many review articles containing hundreds of references to recently published articles will boost the impact factor. Judging the importance of a scientist’s work based on the average or median impact factor of the journals used to publish articles is not recommended. Instead an article-by-article citation count should be done, but this involves much more time and effort. Moreover, some weighting factor is necessary to allow for the number of co-authors on each article and the relative positioning of the individual names should also be considered. Authors should submit their research results and manuscripts to journals that are easily available and are read by their peers (the most interested audience) and pay less attention to journal impact factors. To assess the true usefulness of a person’s contributions to forensic science and toxicology one needs to look beyond impact factor and citation counts. For example, one might consider whether the articles contained new ideas or innovations that proved useful in routine forensic casework or are widely relied upon in courts of law as proof source.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics, Forensic Science, Impact Factor, Journals, Toxicology

Chaudhry, R. and Pant, S.K. (2004), Identification of authorship using lateral palm print: A new concept. *Forensic Science International*, **141** (1), 49-57.

Full Text: [2004\For Sci Int141, 49.pdf](2004\For%20Sci%20Int141,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Identification of individual by signature examination could be improved by the lateral palm print examination. By the use of new technique discussed by the author in this paper, the forensic expert can find out very useful information about the writer of writings even without going into the depth of questioned document/signature examination and without the formal or informal handwriting exemplars. The document expert with little more knowledge of the palm print can identify whether the signature is done by hand/leg/anything else, whether the author is right handed or left handed, the approximate age of the author, whether the signature is genuine or forged. Such information of author would be very much useful in elimination of the list of suspects of anonymous letters. In order to fix the authorship, standard and disputed lateral palm prints can be examined either with photographic superimposition technique or with the statistical study of the outline of the lateral palm print or with the standard method as implied in fingerprint examination. The evidential value of such lateral palm print can be placed at par with the finger prints in the court of law and could be placed right on the top of all other scientific evidences.

Keywords: Lateral Palm Print, Handwriting Examination, Line of Writing, Forged Signatures, Identification of Author

? Jones, A.W. (2007), The distribution of forensic journals, reflections on authorship practices, peer-review and role of the impact factor. *Forensic Science International*, **165** (2-3), 115-128.

Full Text: [2007\For Sci Int165, 115.pdf](2007\For%20Sci%20Int165,%20115.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents information about journals specializing in the forensic sciences and legal medicine, their development and distribution and their current status as reflected in the journal impact factor. The first scientific journal devoted to spreading information and reporting new developments in social and legal medicine seemingly originated in Germany about 150 years ago. The official journal of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (*Journal of Forensic Sciences*, JFS) was founded in 1956 and has enjoyed 50 years of scholarly publishing. The two leading European journals specializing in forensics are *Forensic Science International* (FSI) and *International Journal of Legal Medicine* (IJLM). Besides the size of the circulation, the readership numbers, the quality of the editorial staff and the peer-reviewers, the number of submitted and accepted manuscripts, considerable interest has focused on the journal’s impact factor as a measure of prestige. The 2006 impact factor of a certain journal is derived by counting the number of citations in 2006 to all material published in the journal in the previous 2 years (2004 and 2005) and dividing this total by the number of citable items (articles and reviews) published in the same 2 years. Impact factors for several thoUSAnd scientific journals are compiled and published by a company called Thomson Institute for Scientific Information (Thomson ISI) and are available on-line via the database Journal Citation Reports. Forensic journals are grouped within the subject category Medicine, Legal, which currently comprises nine journals a few of which are seemingly unrelated to mainstream forensics. The top-ranked forensic journal in terms of its impact factor was IJLM with a score of just over 2.0 in 2004. This means that the average article published in 2003 and 2002 was cited twice per year in the 2-year window after publication. Impact factors of forensic journals are fairly low in comparison with many other disciplines, probably because of the small size of the field, fewer active researchers and less pressure to publish. The relatively low impact factors of forensic journals should be less of a concern than ensuring that manuscripts receive a rigorous and preferably an open peer-review prior to acceptance for publication. The information, conclusions and opinions published in forensic science journals might one day be proffered as evidence in criminal or civil litigation.

Keywords: Acceptance, American, Association, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Biomedical-Research, Citation, Citations, Comparison, Concern, Database, Development, Distribution, Evidence, Field, First, Forensic, Forensic Science, Forensic Science Journals, Forensic Sciences, Forensics, Gatekeepers, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Information, Institute for Scientific Information, Ireland, ISI, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Legal, Legal Medicine, Legal-Medicine, Litigation, Measure, Medicine, Misconduct, On-Line, Open, Opinions, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Practices, Pressure, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Reporting, Research Assessment Exercise, Reviews, Rights, Role, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Size, Small, Social, Status

# Title: Forensic Science International-Genetics

Full Journal Title: Forensic Science International-Genetics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Phillips, C. (2014), Gauging the impact of Forensic Science International: Genetics-Citation metrics for top articles in the journal. *Forensic Science International-Genetics*, **11**, E1-E6.

Full Text: [2014\For Sci Int11, E1.pdf](2014/For%20Sci%20Int11,%20E1.pdf)

Abstract: Using the Thomson Reuters’ Web of Knowledge bibliometric tool enables the analysis of citation patterns for the articles published in FSI: Genetics since it was launched. This brief survey identifies the most cited articles published by the journal since its inception and amongst these, the most impactful original research articles: those showing the highest citation rates per year since their publication. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Patterns, Citation Rates, Eye Color, Genetics, Highly Cited Research, Impact, Ireland, Journal, Knowledge, Metrics, Model, Most Cited Articles, Publication, Rates, Research, Rights, Science, Survey, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web Of Knowledge

# Title: Foresight

Full Journal Title: Foresight

ISO Abbreviated Title: Foresight

JCR Abbreviated Title: Foresight

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Daim, T., Monalisa, M., Dash, P. and Brown, N. (2007), Time lag assessment between research funding and output in emerging technologies. *Foresight*, **9** (4), 33-44.

Full Text: [2007\Foresight9, 33.pdf](2007\Foresight9,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - In this paper, an analysis is presented of the research funding towards nanotechnology at the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) and its relationship to the research output in Nanoscope, an application area of nanotechnology. Design/methodology/approach - The paper analyzes the data collected from 1997 till 2006 and derives a definitive time lag between the allocation of research funds and issued patents and published journals. This assessment is achieved by identifying growth trends in patents, funds and publications and doing a curve-fit analysis using the Fisher-Pry model. Linear regression analysis is used to show the correlation between the funding and research outputs. Alongside, non-linear programming objective function optimization technique is used to derive the time lag in years for each of the research outputs from the year of funds granted. Findings - This paper demonstrated that there is a strong correlation between research funding and different research outputs. The time lag between funding and patents issued is evident from the patent trend analysis and Bibliometric analysis. In the case of Nanoscope, the patent time lag was found to be approximately five to six years, for journal article it was approximately two to three years and conference presentations happened right after the funding. The research outputs showed similar trends and were found to be interdependent as evident from our mathematical analysis. Research limitations/implications - While this study has shown that lag times exist within the chosen example of Nanoscope, and furthermore can be calculated to a precise degree, further data points in terms of additional emerging technologies would support the hypothesis in a more general term. A future study can look at developing technology roadmaps of the future based on the funding happening today. Originality/value - The work takes bibliometric analysis to a further intelligence and establishes key linkages between these indicators.

Keywords: Allocation, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Correlation, Data, Developing, Emerging Technologies, Function, Funding, General, Growth, Indicators, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Linear Regression, Model, Nanotechnology, Optimization, Patent, Patents, Programming, Publications, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Research Funding, Right, Roadmaps, Support, Technologies, Technology, Term, Till, Trend, Trend Analysis, Trends, Work

# Title: Forest Policy and Economics

Full Journal Title: [Forest Policy and Economics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13899341)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wang, S., Liu, C. and Wilson, B. (2007), Is China in a later stage of a U-shaped forest resource curve? A re-examination of empirical evidence. *Forest Policy and Economics*, **10** (1-2), 1-6.

Full Text: [2007\For Pol Eco10, 1.pdf](2007\For%20Pol%20Eco10,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Amidst surging interest in the policy implications of a hypothetical environmental Kuznets curve, a claim has emerged recently arguing that China has entered a later stage of a U-shaped forest resource curve. Using published data for the past two decades, we show that there is a lack of empirical evidence supporting that claim. At the level of provinces in China, forest cover and per capita GDP appear to have a nonlinear, positive relationship, but regression results do not lend support to the existence of a nicely-behaved U-shaped curve. The findings suggest that policy makers need to be cautious about the statement that a particular jurisdiction is in an advanced stage of forest resources management.

? Petrokofsky, G., Brown, N.D. and Hemery, G.E. (2013), Matching a scientific knowledge base with stakeholders’ needs The T10Q project as a case study for forestry. *Forest Policy and Economics*, **37**, 29-36.

Full Text: [2013\For Pol Eco37, 29.pdf](2013/For%20Pol%20Eco37,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: The extent and provenance of the existing global knowledge base were qualified in relation to ten specific questions of priority to forestry research. The ten questions were derived from a participatory exercise; the Top Ten Questions for Forestry research (T10Q) completed in 2008. Analysis of the first-ranked question, relating to invasive species, pests and diseases, revealed a lower than expected volume of published European literature, compared with the other nine questions and overall database figures. Analysing the published scientific literature of relevance to the T10Q demonstrated a novel method of using bibliometrics to link stakeholder priorities with the existing knowledge base to provide a richer picture of the state of scientific evidence available for decision-making. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Australia, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Case Study, Conservation, Database, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Diseases, Ecological Questions, Environmental-Management, Evidence, Evidence-Based Forestry, Exercise, Forestry, Forestry Research, Global, Harm, Health, Invasive, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Literature, Needs, Participatory, Pests, Policy, Relevance, Research, Research Priorities, Rights, Science, Scientific Evidence, Scientific Literature, Si, Species, Stakeholders, State, Systematic Reviews, Volume

# Title: Forestry Chronicle

Full Journal Title: Forestry Chronicle

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0015-7546

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cheveau, M., Imbeau, L., Drapeau, P. and Belanger, L. (2008), Current status and future directions of traditional ecological knowledge in forest management: A review. *Forestry Chronicle*, **84** (2), 231-243.

Full Text: [2008\For Chr84, 231.pdf](2008\For%20Chr84,%20231.pdf)

Abstract: In the last 25 years, the number of published studies that refer to traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has constantly increased, with now more than 200 papers published each year. The objective of this review was to determine how this knowledge is used in current forest management around the world, and how local communities are involved in forest management planning. Published papers from 1983 to 2005 relating to TEK were found using the ISI Web of Science database. Despite the growing amount of literature published on TEK, we found only 21 studies that specifically address forest management per se. In these studies, TEK integration took different paths: using traditional management rules as a framework (five studies), using value maps to adapt practices in time and space (three studies), or by a zoning process that divides the land into areas in which different land uses are emphasized (six studies). Some community involvements are “active” with co-management committees composed of stakeholders (including community members), each having a voice; some are “passive” with external managers using criteria and indicators previously developed from community values and objectives. Although important changes in mentality and firm political decisions are still required before more efficient partnership between TEK and western science is reached in forest management planning, our review showed that Canadian initiatives proposed promising processes that could ensure better TEK incorporation and improved community participation.

Keywords: Araucaria-Araucana Forest, Challenges, Community Participation, Ethnobotany, Expert Knowledge, First Nations, Forest Management Planning, Indicators, Indigenous Knowledge, ISI, Knowledge, Land-Use, Literature, Management, Midzichenda Tribes, Papers, Plant Uses, Resource-Management, Review, Science, Sustainable Forest Management, TEK, Traditional, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Web of Science

? Bonnell, B. (2012), Trends in research and collaboration in the Canadian Model Forest Network, 1993-2010. *Forestry Chronicle*, **88** (3), 274-282.

Full Text: [2012\For Chr88, 274.pdf](2012/For%20Chr88,%20274.pdf)

Abstract: A fundamental principle of the Model Forest concept focuses on the generation and sharing of knowledge through research, innovation and collaboration. Over 380 papers, published in journals, have been identified that are based on research and other activities supported by a Model Forest in Canada. Bibliometrics is a research method used to measure scientific output, level of influence of a researcher or organization, changes in research focus and levels of collaboration between researchers and organizations. This study presents an analysis of research trends and collaborative research activity within the Canadian Model Forest Network from 1993 to 2010 based on journal articles produced during that time period. The analysis shows publication of research varies among Model Forests and individual projects. The most significant result is a clear trend towards increased national-level collaboration in research activities with the Canadian Forest Service and various universities acting as key hubs in the publication of the results of Model Forest-supported research.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometrics, Canada, Changes, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Generation, Innovation, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Knowledge, Measure, Method, Model, Model Forest, Network, Organization, Papers, Projects, Publication, Research, Research Method, Research Trends, Scientific Output, Trend, Trends, Universities

# Title: Forschende Komplementarmedizin

Full Journal Title: Forschende Komplementarmedizin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Agdal, R., Hjelmborg, J.V. and Johannessen, H. (2011), Energy healing for cancer: A critical review. *Forschende Komplementarmedizin*, **18** (3), 146-154.

Full Text: 2011\For Kom18, 146.pdf

Abstract: Background: This article explores the evidence base of efficacy and effectiveness of ‘energy healing’ for cancer patients. The term ‘energy healing’ refers to a wide variety of therapies which are based on the premise that the healer transfers energy to the patient. Among the most researched forms of energy healing are reiki, therapeutic touch and healing touch. Material and Methods: PUBMED, AMED, JStor, Social Science Citation Index and PsycInfo databases were searched, and articles were rated according to the SIGN (Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network) quality scale. Six quantitative and two qualitative studies on the efficacy and effectiveness of energy healing for cancer patients met the inclusion criteria. Results: None of the studies are of a size or quality that allows to draw reliable conclusions. The results of the studies are, however, interesting and should be considered when developing new studies and hypotheses on working mechanisms. Conclusion: The existing research does not allow conclusions regarding the efficacy or effectiveness of energy healing. Future studies should adhere to existing standards of research on the efficacy and effectiveness of a treatment, and given the complex character of potential outcomes, cross-disciplinary methodologies may be relevant. To extend the scope of clinical trials, psychosocial processes should be taken into account and explored, rather than dismissed as placebo.

Keywords: Alternative Medicine, Cancer, Citation, Clinical Trials, Complementary, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Energy, Energy Healing, Healing Touch, Outcomes, Pain, Perceptions, PUBMED, Reiki, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Standards, Therapeutic Touch, Therapeutic Touch, Trial, Tumor-Cell Proliferation, Women

# Title: Fractals-Complex Geometry Patterns and Scaling in Nature and Society

Full Journal Title: [Fractals-Complex Geometry Patterns and Scaling in Nature and Society](http://www.worldscinet.com/fractals/17/1704/S0218348X091704.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kostoff, R.N., Shlesinger, M.F. and Malpohl, G. (2004), Fractals text mining using bibliometrics and database tomography. *Fractals-Complex Geometry Patterns and Scaling in Nature and Society*, **12** (1), 1-16.

Full Text: [2004\Fra-Com Geo Pat Sca Nat Soc12, 1.pdf](2004\Fra-Com%20Geo%20Pat%20Sca%20Nat%20Soc12,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Database Tomography (DT) is a textual database analysis system consisting of two major components: (1) algorithms for extracting multi-word phrase frequencies and phrase proximities (physical closeness of the multi-word technical phrases) from any type of large textual database, to augment (2) interpretative capabilities of the expert human analyst. DT was used to obtain technical intelligence from a Fractals database derived from the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index (SCI). Phrase frequency analysis by the technical domain experts provided the pervasive technical themes of the Fractals database, and the phrase proximity analysis provided the relationships among the pervasive technical themes. Bibliometric analysis of the Fractals literature supplemented the DT results with author/journal/institution publication and citation data.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Index, Computational Linguistics, Database, Fractals, Intelligence, Literature, Multi-Fractal, Roadmaps, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Self-Organized Criticality, Self-Similarity, System, Technical Intelligence, Text Mining, Text-Mining

# Title: Free Radical Research

Full Journal Title: Free Radical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Long, Y., Zeng, F., Shi, J., Tian, H. and Chen, T. (2014), Gamma-glutamyltransferase predicts increased risk of mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective observational studies. *Free Radical Research*, **48** (6), 716-728.

Full Text: [2014\Fre Rad Res48, 716.pdf](2014/Fre%20Rad%20Res48,%20716.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) and mortality through a comprehensive analysis of existing evidence. PubMed, Embase, Chinese Biomedical Literature, and Science Citation Index databases were electronically searched. Studies were included if the study design was prospective and included reference and at-risk levels of GGT at baseline and mortality as a separate outcome. The quality of the studies included was assessed on the basis of Newcastle-Ottawa scale. Data from selected qualified studies were systematically reviewed, pooled, and analyzed according to the MOOSE guidelines and PRISMA statement. The results included the following: 1. 35 studies including 571 511 participants and 72 196 cases of mortality; 2. GGT, even at physiologic levels, was associated with increased all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality, and might also be associated with cancer-related mortality in the general population; and 3. GGT was very likely to be associated with all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality in patients with coronary artery disease and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Many of the studies included did not specifically exclude subjects with hepatic diseases or alcohol abuse, which may have obscured the results. Moderate heterogeneity was observed in the meta-analysis of GGT and all-cause mortality. Different compositions of cause-specific mortality might be the reason. However, subgroup analysis could only be performed on cardiovascular death because of insufficient information. GGT, even at physiologic high levels, predicted mortality, especially cardiovascular mortality and cancer mortality. The underlining mechanism and potential effects of GGT-targeted intervention on health warrant further investigation.

Keywords: Abuse, Alanine Aminotransferase, Alcohol, All-Cause Mortality, Analysis, Artery, Association, Biomedical, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular-Disease Mortality, Chinese, Citation, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Data, Databases, Death, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Disease, Diseases, Effects, Evidence, Follow-Up, Gamma Glutamyltransferase, Gamma-Glutamyltransferase, General, Guidelines, Health, Heterogeneity, Information, Intervention, Investigation, Literature, Mechanism, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Oxidative Stress, Oxidative Stress, Patients, Population, Potential, Prognostic Value, Prospective, Prospective Cohort, PubMed, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Serum Liver-Enzymes, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systemic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

# Title: French Review

Full Journal Title: French Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Porter, L.M. (2010), Plagiarism and creativity (thirteen inquiries about the author and other). *French Review*, **83** (5), 1068-1069.

Keywords: Creativity, Plagiarism

# Title: Fresenius Environmental Bulletin

Full Journal Title: [Fresenius Environmental Bulletin](http://www.psp-parlar.de/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Fresenius Environ. Bull.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Fresen Environ Bull

ISSN: 1018-4619

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Inst Lebensmitteltechnologie Analytische Chemie

Publisher Address: Technische Universitat Munchen, D-85350 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.225, 115/126 (1999); Impact Factor 0.277, 112/127 (2000); Impact Factor 0.325, 123/131 (2003); Impact Factor 0.480, 118/134 (2004); Impact Factor 0.509, 124/140 (2005); Impact Factor 0.429, 148/160 (2007); Impact Factor 0.463, 154/163 (2008); Impact Factor 0.531, 168/181 (2009)

? Zhang, L.Y., Ying, Z., Donghai, Y., Xi, B.D., Huo, S.L., Xiong, Y. and Xia, X.F. (2011), Effect of season, nitrogen loading rate and operational age on nitrogen removal rate of full-scale horizontal subsurface flow constructed wetlands: Three year’s study. *Fresenius Environmental Bulletin*, **20** (7A), 1749-1757.

Full Text: 2011\Fre Env Bul20, 1749.pdf

Abstract: In order to investigate the effect of season, nitrogen loading rate and operation age on nitrogen removal rate of horizontal subsurface flow (HSF) constructed wetlands treating wastewater, three full-scale constructed wetlands with same design parameters were operated continuously from 2006 until 2008 in parallel experiments. It was found that nitrogen removal rate of the studied CWs varied widely by season and it was in positive correlation with temperature. The highest nitrogen removal efficiency was found in summer and the lowest in early spring. Although the CWs have the same design parameters, nitrogen removal appeared significant different. The average nitrogen removal rate in DCW with high nitrogen loading rate was 1.63g NH(3)-N m(-2)d(-1) and 1.65g TN m(-2)d(-1), whereas lower nitrogen removal rate of 0.12g NH(3)-N m(-2)d(-1) and 0.16g TN m(-2)d was found in ECW with low carbon and low nitrogen influent loading rate. The capability of nitrogen removal rates increases gradually with the operation time of CWs and it was proven that there was a mature process for new CWs.

Keywords: Constructed Wetland, Nitrogen Loading Rate, Seasonal Effect, Operational Age, Nitrogen Removal Rate, Waste-Water, Performance, Systems, China, Denitrification, Nitrification, Efficiency, Oxidation, Climate

# Title: Freshwater Biology

Full Journal Title: [Freshwater Biology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117962093/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notex: CCountry

? Wishart, M.J. and Davies, B.R. (1998), The increasing divide between First and Third Worlds: Science, collaboration and conservation of Third World aquatic ecosystems. *Freshwater Biology*, **39** (3), 557-567.

Full Text: [1998\Fre Bio39, 557.pdf](1998\Fre%20Bio39,%20557.pdf)

Abstract: 1. Ten of the leading journals in the field of freshwater ecology were identified using the Science Citation Index’s Journal Citation Reports. These journals were surveyed to assess the levels and patterns of collaboration in research initiatives in regions of the Third World. Membership demographics of five professional societies in this field were also examined to elucidate distribution patterns of practitioners in the field.

2. In total, 8960 papers were surveyed, of which only forty were published in a language other than English. Senior authors came from 114 of the 130 different countries listed among authors’ addresses. of these, forty-five were from Third World countries and sixty-nine from the First World. Five countries were responsible for 60.64% of the papers submitted; the United States = 25.65%; Canada = 11.55%; Australia = 10.15%; the United Kingdom = 6.73%; New Zealand = 6.56%. Multi-authored papers accounted for 73.05% of all papers.

3. Papers by authors from Third World countries accounted for only 10.93% of single-author papers and less than 10% of multi-authored papers. Collaboration was found in 73.05% of the papers surveyed, the vast majority of which (87.39%) was between authors from First World countries. Only 825 (9.21%) of the papers surveyed involved authors from different countries. Most of this collaboration (72.36%) was between authors from different First World countries.

4. Some 1038 papers surveyed included research undertaken in, or included authors from, Third World countries. The majority of these papers (69.08%) were submitted by authors from Third World countries, involving either multiple or single authorship. The third most common publication relating to research in Third World regions (17.4%) came from single-author papers in which the authors were from a First World country. Only four of the papers surveyed were submitted by single authors from Third World countries working in First World countries.

5. There is a disproportionate representation of taxonomic (20.3%) and marine (10.5%) papers from the Third World regions in comparison to both lentic (8.0%) and lotic (7.4%) papers.

6. Membership demographics of the professional societies surveyed continue to reflect the historical origins of freshwater ecology. More than 80% of members in the three largest societies examined are registered in Europe and North America, while membership of the remaining societies remains largely regional.

7. It is argued that present levels of collaboration and technology transfer from the First World to the Third World are inadequate and that, given the widening gulf in terms of personnel and resources, the future of essential research on inland waters in the Third World does not bode well unless in situ capacity building within Third World countries becomes a target of First World research and funding agencies.

Keywords: Scientific Collaboration

# Title: Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kreiman, G. and Maunsell, J.H.R. (2011), Nine criteria for a measure of scientific output. *Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience*, **5**, Article Number: 48.

Full Text: [2011\Fro Com Neu5, 48.pdf](2011\Fro%20Com%20Neu5,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific research produces new knowledge, technologies, and clinical treatments that can lead to enormous returns. Often, the path from basic research to new paradigms and direct impact on society takes time. Precise quantification of scientific output in the short-term is not an easy task but is critical for evaluating scientists, laboratories, departments, and institutions. While there have been attempts to quantifying scientific output, we argue that current methods are not ideal and suffer from solvable difficulties. Here we propose criteria that a metric should have to be considered a good index of scientific output. Specifically, we argue that such an index should be quantitative, based on robust data, rapidly updated and retrospective, presented with confidence intervals, normalized by number of contributors, career stage and discipline, impractical to manipulate, and focused on quality over quantity. Such an index should be validated through empirical testing. The purpose of quantitatively evaluating scientific output is not to replace careful, rigorous review by experts but rather to complement those efforts. Because it has the potential to greatly influence the efficiency of scientific research, we have a duty to reflect upon and implement novel and rigorous ways of evaluating scientific output. The criteria proposed here provide initial steps toward the systematic development and validation of a metric to evaluate scientific output.

Keywords: Author, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Confidence Intervals, Development, Efficiency, Impact, Impact Factors, Institutions, Journals Impact Factor, Knowledge, Lead, Paper, Peer Review, Productivity, Quality, Quality Versus Quantity, Quantitative, Research, Review, Scientific Output, Scientific Research, Systematic, USA, Validation

? Lee, C. (2012), Open peer review by a selected-papers network. *Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience*, **6**, Article Number: 1.

Full Text: [2012\Fro Com Neu6, 1.pdf](2012\Fro%20Com%20Neu6,%201.pdf)

Abstract: A selected-papers (SP) network is a network in which researchers who read, write, and review articles subscribe to each other based on common interests. Instead of reviewing a manuscript in secret for the Edit or of a journal, each reviewer simply publishesh is review (typically of a paper he wishes to recommend) to his SP network subscribers. Once the SP network reviewers complete their review decisions, the authors can invite any journal editor they want to consider these reviews and initial audience size, and make a publication decision. Since all impact assessment, reviews, and revisions are complete, this decision process should be short. I show how the SP network can provide a new way of measuring impact, catalyze the emergence of new subfields, and accelerate discovery in existing fields, by providing each reader a fine-grained filter for high-impact. I present a three phase plan for building a basic SP network, and making it an effective peer review platform that can be used by journals, conferences, users of repositories such as arXiv, and users of search engines such as PubMed. I show how the SP network can greatly improve review and dissemination of research articles in areas that are not well-supported by existing journals. Finally, I illustrate how the SP network concept can work well with existing publication services such as journals, conferences, arXiv, PubMed, and online citation management sites.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment, Author, Authors, Citation, Dissemination, Filter, Impact, Interdisciplinary Research, Journal, Journals, Management, Network, Open Evaluation, Open Peer Review, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Process, Publication, Publishing, Pubmed, Research, Researchers, Review, Reviewing, Scientometrics, Sites, Subscribers, USA

? Priem, J. and Hemminger, B.M. (2012), Decoupling the scholarly journal. *Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience*, **6**, Article Number: 19.

Full Text: [2012\Fro Com Neu6, 19.pdf](2012\Fro%20Com%20Neu6,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Although many observers have advocated the reform of the scholarly publishing system, improvements to functions like peer review have been adopted sluggishly. We argue that this is due to the tight coupling of the journal system: the system’s essential functions of archiving, registration, dissemination, and certification are bundled together and siloed into tensc of thoUSAnds of individual journals. This tight coupling makes it difficult to change any one aspect of the system, choking out innovation. We suggest that the solution is the “decoupled journal (DcJ).” In this system, the functions are unbundled and performed as services, able to compete for patronage and evolve in response to the market. For instance, a scholar might deposit an article in her institutional repository, have it copyedited and typeset by one company, indexed for search by several others, self-marketed over her own social networks, and peer reviewed by one or more stamping agencies that connect her paper to external reviewers. The DcJ brings publishing out of its current seventeenth-century paradigm, and creates a Web-like environment of loosely joined pieces-a marketplace of tools that, like the Web, evolves quickly in response to new technologies and users’ needs. Importantly, this system is able to evolve from the current one, requiring only the continued development of bolt-on services external to the journal, particularly for peer review.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Certification, Development, Environment, Functions, Impact, Innovation, Journal, Journals, Libraries, Market, Models, Needs, Networks, Observers, Paradigm, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Peer-Reviewed, Publishing, Reform, Review, Scholarly Communication, Services, Social, Social Networks, Solution, Technologies

# Title: Frontiers in Education Fie’96 - 26th Annual Conference, Proceedings, Vols 1-3 - Technology-Based Re-Engineering Engineering Education

Full Journal Title: Frontiers in Education Fie’96 - 26th Annual Conference, Proceedings, Vols 1-3 - Technology-Based Re-Engineering Engineering Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0190-5848

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, Y.B., He, L.Q. and Xi, D.X. (1996), Towards 21st century China’s higher education of engineering. *Frontiers in Education Fie’96 - 26th Annual Conference, Proceedings, Vols 1-3 - Technology-Based Re-Engineering Engineering Education*: 354-355. edited by Iskander, M.F., Gonzalez, M.J., Engel, G.L., Rushforth, C.K., Yoder, M.A., Grow, R.W. and Durney, C.H.

Abstract: Southeast University is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in China. In this paper, we summarize the experience China gained in the field of higher education of engineering, make an assessment of the current situation and set objectives for the reform and development of higher education. One is China’s 211 project, another is the reform and construction of teaching and curriculum design.

# Title: Frontiers in Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: Frontiers in Pharmacology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Holst, L., Havnen, G.C. and Nordeng, H. (2014), Echinacea and elderberry-should they be used against upper respiratory tract infections during pregnancy? *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, **5**, Article Number: 31.

Full Text: [2014\Fro Pha5, 31.pdf](2014/Fro%20Pha5,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: This review evaluates the safety of echinacea and elderberry in pregnancy. Both herbs are commonly used to prevent or treat upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) and surveys have shown that they are also used by pregnant women. The electronic databases PubMed, ISI Web of Science, AMED, EMBASE, Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database, and Cochrane Library were searched from inception to November 2013. Relevant references from the acquired articles were included. No clinical trials concerning safety of either herb in pregnancy were identified. One prospective human study and two small animal studies of safety of echinacea in pregnancy were identified. No animal- or human studies of safety of elderberry in pregnancy were identified. Twenty clinical trials concerning efficacy of various echinacea preparations in various groups of the population were identified between 1995 and 2013. Three clinical trials concerning efficacy of two different elderberry preparations were identified between 1995 and 2013. The results from the human and animal studies of Echinacea sp. are not sufficient to conclude on the safety in pregnancy. The prospective, controlled study in humans found no increase in risk of major malformations. The efficacy of Echinacea sp. is dubious based on the identified studies. Over 2000 persons were given the treatment, but equal amounts of studies of good quality found positive and negative results. All three clinical trials of Elderberry concluded that it is effective against influenza, but only 77 persons were given the treatment. Due to lack of evidence of efficacy and safety, health care personnel should not advice pregnant women to use echinacea or elderberry against upper respiratory tract infection.

Keywords: Animal Studies, Articles, Blind Clinical-Trial, Cam, Care, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Common Cold, Database, Databases, Echinacea, Efficacy, Efficacy, Elderberry, Embase, Evidence, Experimental Rhinovirus Colds, Extract, From, Groups, Health, Health Care, Human, Human Study, Humans, Immune-Response, Infection, Infections, Influenza, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Malformations, Mar, Negative, Personnel, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Population, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prevent, Prevention, Prospective, Pubmed, Purpurea, Quality, Randomized-Trial, References, Respiratory Infection, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Small, Surveys, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sharma, B. and Lawrence, D.W. (2014), Top-cited articles in traumatic brain injury. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, **8**, Article Number: 879.

Full Text: [2014\Fro Hum Neu8, 879.pdf](2014/Fro%20Hum%20Neu8,%20879.pdf)

Abstract: A review of the top-cited articles in a scientific discipline can identify areas of research that are well established and those in need of further development, and may, as a result, inform and direct future research efforts. Our objective was to identify and characterize the top-cited articles in traumatic brain injury (TBI). We used publically available software to identify the 50 TBI articles with the most lifetime citations, and the 50 TB I articles with the highest annual citation rates. A total of 73 articles were included in this review, with 27 of the 50 papers with the highest annual citation rates common to the cohort of 50 articles with the most lifetime citations. All papers were categorized by their primary topic or focus, namely: predictor of outcome, pathology/natural history, treatment, guidelines and consensus statements, epidemiology, assessment measures, or experimental model of TBI. The mean year of publication of the articles with the most lifetime citations and highest annual citation rates was 1990 +/- 14.9 years and 2003 +/- 6.7 years, respectively. The 50 articles with the most lifetime citations typically studied predictors of outcome (34.0%, 17/50) and were specific to severe TBI (38.0%, 19/50). In contrast, the most common subject of papers with the highest annual citation rates was treatment of brain injury (22.0%, 11/50), and these papers most frequently investigated mild TBI (36.0%, 18/50). These findings suggest an intensified focus on mildTBI, which is perhaps a response to the dedicated attention these injuries are currently receiving in the context of sports and war, and because of their increasing incidence in developing nations. Our findings also indicate increased focus on treatment of TBI, possibly due to the limited efficacy of current interventions for brain injury. This review provides a cross-sectional summary of some of the most influential articles in TBI, and a bibliometric examination of the current status of TBI research.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Articles, Assessment, Attention, Bibliometric, Brain, Brain Injury, Citation, Citation Rates, Citation-Classics, Citations, Cohort, Concussion, Consensus, Context, Cross-Sectional, Depression, Developing, Development, Early Adulthood, Efficacy, Epidemiology, Examination, Experimental, Guidelines, H-Index, Head Injury, Head-Injury, History, Impact, Incidence, Incog Recommendations, Influential Articles, Injury, Interventions, Measures, Mild, Model, Nations, Nov, Outcome, Papers, Part I, Predictor, Predictors, Primary, Publication, Rates, Research, Response, Review, Software, Tb, Top Cited Articles, Top-Cited, Top-Cited Articles, Topic, Traumatic, Traumatic Brain Injury, Treatment, War, Works

# Title: Frontiers of Materials Science

Full Journal Title: Frontiers of Materials Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Wang, H.M. and Li, F.Y. (2014), Bibliometric analysis of the literature from the mainland of China on animal-derived regenerative implantable medical devices. *Frontiers of Materials Science*, **8** (4), 403-408.

Full Text: [2014\Fro Mat Sci8, 403.pdf](2014/Fro%20Mat%20Sci8,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: Choosing animal-derived regenerative implantable medical devices based on tissue engineering technology as a research theme, this paper presents bibliometric analysis of relative literature from the mainland of China to understand such data as publication year and journal preference, authors’ geographic location, research topics and core expertise to predict the research trends and provide an informed basis of decision making for researchers and clinicians.

Keywords: Analysis, Animal-Derived Medical Device, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Data, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Engineering, From, Journal, Literature, Literature Mainland China, Location, Medical, Medical Devices, Preference, Publication, Regenerative Implantable Medical Device, Research, Research Trends, Researchers, Technology, Tissue Engineering, Trends

# Title: Fruits

Full Journal Title: Fruits

ISO Abbreviated Title: Fruits

JCR Abbreviated Title: Fruits

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Leiser, H., Aventurier, P., Fournier, D., Dosba, F. and Jeannequin, B. (2009), Tools for producing indicators from a bibliometric study of scientific production: The case of fruit and vegetable publications by the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA). *Fruits*, **64** (5), 305-312.

Full Text: [2009\Fruits64, 305.pdf](2009\Fruits64,%20305.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. The fruit and vegetable sector group of the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) undertook a bibliometric analysis of INRA scientific academic literature on fruits and vegetables for the 2000-2006 period. This study made it possible to produce quantitative and qualitative indicators that will shed light on the institute’s scientific position in relation to the fruit and vegetable sectors. Materials and methods. Different steps were taken to constitute and process a corpus of INRA researcher publication data. The citation corpus gathering bibliographic data was constituted using the Web of Science. The Sphinx data processing program allowed the constituted databases to be structured and manipulated. Results. After the data were cleaned, there was a total of 1463 articles published by INRA authors between 2000 and 2006; this constituted the “fruit and vegetable corpus” studied, which represented 8% of the total number of INRA publications during this period. The typology of fruits and vegetables studied at INRA, the INRA research centres involved, the main subjects addressed by INRA research divisions and the national and international partnerships of INRA authors were analysed. Conclusion. The analysis presented highlights the overall magnitude of research dedicated to fruits and vegetables at INRA. This research is undertaken in the principal research centres of horticulture and/or fruit regions, with a high level of involvement of Southeast centres of France. Partnerships with other French and foreign organisations are numerous. This assessment allows an understanding of the rapid evolution of research that has occurred over the past several years in the fruit and vegetable field, notably the growing involvement of nutrition and consumer sciences. The development of multi-disciplinary and integrated approaches must also be emphasised.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Data Collection, France, Fruits, Information Processing, Information Science, Public Research, Research, Research Institutions, Scientific Production, Vegetables

? Tatry, M.V., Fournier, D., Jeannequin, B. and Dosba, F. (2011), Tools for analyzing and mapping scholarly publications not indexed by the Web of Science: The case of fruit and vegetable publications by the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA). *Fruits*, **66** (2), 131-140.

Full Text: [2011\Fruits66, 131.pdf](2011\Fruits66,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. The fruit and vegetable sector group of the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) carried out a bibliometric analysis of INRA publications on fruits and vegetables produced between 2002 and 2006. While a previous study focused on scientific publications indexed by the Web of Science, this study took into account the remaining INRA publications, i.e., gray literature, technical papers and scientific papers not indexed by the Web of Science. Materials and methods. Different steps were taken to constitute and process a corpus of INRA researchers’ publication data. The citation corpus gathering bibliographic data was mainly constituted using the INRA institutional repository (ProdINRA). To ensure exhaustivity, a survey was carried out to collect INRA researchers’ publications. Due to the different types of publications involved, we had to develop an original method to constitute a complete database which could allow bibliometric analysis. The Sphinx Plus(2) Survey program was used to analyze publications and Pajek software was used to visualize networks. Results. A total of 2,224 publications were authored by INRA between 2002 and 2006. We analyzed the typology of fruits and vegetables studied at INRA, the INRA research centers and research divisions involved, the main research topics, and the national and international partners of INRA authors. Graphic visualizations allowed an attractive presentation of relationships between authors within and outside INRA. Conclusion. This study led to the mapping of INRA fruit and vegetable research publications. It confirmed that INRA plays an active role in the field of fruit and vegetable research. French research is carried out in the main INRA research centers located in horticultural and/or fruit regions, particularly in South-Eastern France. Despite the fact that the nature of these publications provides less opportunity for co-publication, this study highlights the relationships between INRA and French partners or foreign countries.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Data, Data Collection, Database, Field, France, Fruits, Gray Literature, Information Processing, Information Science, International, Literature, Mapping, Mar, Methods, Networks, Papers, Partnerships, Presentation, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Centers, Research Institutions, Role, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Sector, Software, Survey, Vegetables, Web of Science

# Title: Fudan Xuebao (Yixuekexueban)

Full Journal Title: Fudan Xuebao (Yixuekexueban)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shi, W., Wang, Y., Li, D., Li, S., Yan, M., Chen, B. and Cheng, N. (2004), Analysis of adverse drug reaction of NSAIDs reported in domestic medical journals within past 43 years. *Fudan Xuebao (Yixuekexueban)*, **31** (5), 527-531.

Abstract: Purpose To explore the rules and characteristics of adverse drug reaction(ADR) of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs(NSAIDs). Methods A metrological analysis was conducted on data of ADR of analgesics from Chinese medical journal reports in past 43 years. All reports were evaluated according to the ADR guidance of state food and drug administration bureau (SFDA). Results The amounts of ADR were not statistically different among groups of different sex and age strata. The ADRs commonly appeared within 3 months after taken medicine. Gastrointestinal reactions was the most frequent injured. Followed were skin injury, respiratory system injury, nervous system injury and hepototoxicity. The outcome of ADR was well, 98.3% patients could fay recover or improve, but also quite a number of patients left sequela or death. Conclusions NSAIDs are widely used in clinical therapy and their ADR is comprehensive. Some of them belong to over the counter (OTC) drugs, so it is important to enhance the clinical monitoring and improve educations in common population.

# Title: Fullerenes Nanotubes and Carbon Nanostructures

Full Journal Title: [Fullerenes Nanotubes and Carbon Nanostructures](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/(lzgo3tetaosmd445ohso5j55)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:107832,1;&absoluteposition=1#A1)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1536-383X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Terekhov, A.I., Efremenkova, V.M., Stankevich, I.V., Krukovskaya, N.V. and Terekhov, A.A. (2006), Information resources for evaluating the development of research direction - ‘Fullerenes’. *Fullerenes Nanotubes and Carbon Nanostructures*, **14** (2-3), 579-584.

Full Text: [2006\Ful Nan Car Nan14, 579.pdf](2006\Ful%20Nan%20Car%20Nan14,%20579.pdf)

Abstract: The intent of the paper is to evaluate the progress of R&D in the field of fullerene science in Russia in comparison with the world trends. With that end in view we use the databases (DBs) of Scientific and Technical Network International (STN) and also less known Russian DBs: of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (applications and grants received, research teams, titles and abstracts of the papers, published by projects participants); of ROSPATENT (patents), and of the Russian Higher Certification Commission (dissertation abstracts). Together with bibliometric statistics, institutional structure and socioeconomic problems of the scientific field development are considered.

Keywords: Applications, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Databases, Development, Fullerenes, Paper, Patents, Research, Research and Development, Russia, Science, Socioeconomic Appraisal, Statistics, Structure, Trends

# Title: Functions of Language

Full Journal Title: Functions of Language

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, S.H. (2010), Attribution in high-and low-graded persuasive essays by tertiary students. *Functions of Language*, **17** (2), 181-206.

Abstract: This paper explores cross-cultural and grade-based differences in the use of intertextual resources in persuasive essays written by tertiary students. Expressions of explicit intertextuality are analysed using the model of Attribution, an element of the ENGAGEMENT system formulated within the interpersonal metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The text analysis, supported by interview results, reveals that while there are some differences in the overall use of Attribution between native English speaking and ESL students, the most significant grade-based differences were found in expressions of Attribution and in the Attribution patterns adopted in the presentation of intersubjective claims supported by evidence. The differences identified are interpreted in terms of dialogic literacy perspectives. Pedagogical implications are discussed in terms of the contribution of the differences to the success of the essays, and the need to support academic literacy.

Keywords: Academic Literacy, Essays, Literacy, Plagiarism, Students

# Title: Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: [Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117978161/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0767-3981

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Aronson, J.K., Derry, S. and Loke, Y.K. (2002), Adverse drug reactions: Keeping up to date. *Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology*, **16** (1), 49-56.

Full Text: [2002\Fun Cli Pha16, 49.pdf](2002\Fun%20Cli%20Pha16,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: The amount of published literature on adverse drug reactions is overwhelming; for example, the serial publication Side Effects of Drugs Annual lists and critically discusses over 3000 references each year. As a group, pharmacotherapeutics journals publish more papers on adverse drug reactions than journals that cover other fields, but even so they publish a minority of the total number of papers, and no single journal or group of journals can be highlighted as being a frequent source of primary information. Non-specialists must therefore rely on secondary literature (reviews) and tertiary literature (critical summaries) for information. Most of the primary published literature is in the form of anecdotal reports (30%) and formal studies or randomized controlled trials (35%). The anecdotal reports vary in quality; a new serial publication devoted to this type of article would bring some of the literature together and would improve the quality of reporting. Although many of the randomized controlled trials are of good quality and large enough to reveal benefit, most are too small to provide robust information about adverse drug reactions. Systematic reviews are too few in number (only 1.25% of publications on adverse drug reactions cited in Side Effects of Drugs Annual); more are needed.

Keywords: Adverse Drug Reactions, Drug, Information, Journal, Journals, Literature, Papers, Primary, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reporting, Reviews, Small, Source

? Robert, C., Wilson, C.S., Donnadieu, S., Gaudy, J.F. and Arreto, C.D. (2008), Snapshot of the European Union contribution to pain research: A 2006-bibliometric study. *Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology*, **22** (S1), 17.

Full Text: [2008\Fun Cli Pha22, 17.pdf](2008\Fun%20Cli%20Pha22,%2017.pdf)

Keywords: European Union, Pain, Research

Notes: TTopic

? Robert, C., Saenz-Feijoo, R., Gaudy, J.F. and Arreto, C.D. (2009), Quantitative analysis of the scientific literature on acetaminophen in medicine and biology: A 2003-2005 study. *Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology*, **23** (2), 159-168.

Full Text: [2009\Fun Cli Pha23, 159.pdf](2009\Fun%20Cli%20Pha23,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: This study quantifies the utilization of acetaminophen in life sciences and clinical medicine using bibliometric indicators. A total of 1626 documents involving acetaminophen published by 74 countries during 2003-2005 in the Thompson-Scientific Life sciences and Clinical Medicine collections were identified and analyzed. The USA leads in the number of publications followed by the UK, and industrialized countries, including France, Japan and Germany; the presence of countries such as China, India and Turkey among the top 15 countries deserves to be noticed. The European Union stands as a comparable contributor to the USA, both in terms of number of publications and in terms of profile of papers distributed among subcategories of Life Sciences and Clinical Medicine disciplines. All documents were published in 539 different journals. The most prolific journals were related to pharmacology and/or pharmaceutics. All aspects of acetaminophen (chemistry, pharmacokinetics, metabolism, etc.) were studied with primary interest for therapeutic use (42%) and adverse effects (28%) comprising a large part of publications focusing on acetaminophen hepatotoxicity. This quantitative overview provides as to the interest of the scientific community in this analgesic and completes the various review documents that regularly appear in the scientific literature.

Keywords: Acetaminophen, Acute Liver-Failure, Adverse Effects, Analgesic, Analgesics, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biology, Care, Chemistry, China, Clinical, Community, Disciplines, Distributed, Effects, European Union, European-Union, France, Germany, Hepatotoxicity, India, Indicators, Japan, Journals, Life, Life Sciences, Literature, Management, Medicine, Metabolism, Number of Publications, Osteoarthritis, Pain, Papers, Paracetamol, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacology, Presence, Primary, Publications, Research Profile, Review, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Therapeutic, Turkey, UK, United-States, USA, Utilization

# Title: Fungal Ecology

Full Journal Title: Fungal Ecology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pautasso, M. (2013), Fungal under-representation is (slowly) diminishing in the life sciences. *Fungal Ecology*, **6** (1), 129-135.

Full Text: [2013\Fun Eco6, 129.pdf](2013/Fun%20Eco6,%20129.pdf)

Keywords: Biodiversity, Biological Sciences, Citation Databases, Conservation Needs, Crisis, Ecosystem Services, Fungal Pathogens, Global Change, Keyword Search, Life, Life Sciences, Number of Species, Plant, Sciences, Scientometrics, Taxonomy, Temporal Trend, Web of Science

? Dam, N. (2013), Comment on Fungal under-representation is (slowly) diminishing in the life sciences. *Fungal Ecology*, **6** (5), 458-459.

Full Text: [2013\Fun Eco6, 458.pdf](2013/Fun%20Eco6,%20458.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Comment On, Ecology, England, Environmental, Fungi, Life, Life Sciences, N, SCI, Sciences, Uncertainty Estimates

? Pautasso, M. (2013), Fungal under-representation is (indeed) diminishing in the life sciences. *Fungal Ecology*, **6** (5), 460-463.

Full Text: [2013\Fun Eco6, 460.pdf](2013/Fun%20Eco6,%20460.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Biological Sciences, Citation Databases, Ecology, England, Entomological Literature, Environmental, France, h-Index, Keyword Search, Life, Life Sciences, Mycologists, SCI, Sciences, Scientometrics, Temporal Trend, Web of Science

# Title: Future Generation Computer Systems

Full Journal Title: [Future Generation Computer Systems](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0167739X)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Huang, Z.X. and Qiu, Y.H. (2010), A multiple-perspective approach to constructing and aggregating Citation Semantic Link Network. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, **26** (3), 400-407.

Full Text: [2010\Fut Gen Com Sys26, 400.pdf](2010\Fut%20Gen%20Com%20Sys26,%20400.pdf)

Abstract: Various kinds of semantic relationships exist among scientific literatures which worth to be explored. This paper proposes a Citation Semantic Link Network (C-SLN) to describe the semantic information over the literature citation networks. A framework of the construction of C-SLN is represented by integrating several NLP methods. The methods of aggregating a C-SLN and the algorithms of discovering opinion communities in a C-SLN are also discussed. Based on a multi-perspective exploration on the C-SLN, we can effectively find articles of high importance, aggregate the function of citations and detect opinion communities among scientific documents.

Keywords: Semantic Link Network, Opinion Mining, Sentiment Analysis, Community Identification

# Title: Fuzzy Sets and Systems

Full Journal Title: [Fuzzy Sets and Systems](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5637&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=4a54757212ce8b680b88ff678ef9befb)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Fuzzy Sets Syst.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Fuzzy Set Syst

ISSN: 0165-0114

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Computer Science, Theory & Methods Mathematics, Applied Statistics & Probability: Impact Factor

? van Wezenbeek, W. (1999), A selection of the most cited papers in *Fuzzy Sets and Systems* - Publisher’s note. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, **100** (S1), IX.

Full Text: [1999\Fuz Set Sys100, IX.pdf](1999\Fuz%20Set%20Sys100,%20IX.pdf)

Keywords: Papers, S

# Title: Gaceta Medica de Mexico

Full Journal Title: Gaceta Médica de México

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Medina-Mora, P.T. and Valenzuela, M.S. (2013), A bibliometric review of infant feeding in Mexico. *Gaceta Médica de México*, **149** (1), 53-60.

Full Text: [2013\Gac Med Mex149, 53.pdf](2013/Gac%20Med%20Mex149,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: a bibliometric analysis on published articles about infant feeding, in Mexican biomedical journals, during 2000-2009, is presented. Methods: six journals, edited by public institutions or medical associations, published at least one article dealing with the selected theme. From a total of 3,077 articles published, only 2.5% were about infant feeding (78). Title, abstracts, frequency of keywords and institutional affiliation of main author of those articles were analyzed; the contents were classified in seven thematic nodes. Results: the most frequent node was feeding model; breastfeeding appeared 10 times as key word; the authorial institutional affiliation followed Lotka’s Law. The results indicate a predominant univocal feeding model; the assumption on universality of mother-infant dyad; the focus on medical and clinical entities; and an absence about social agents involved in the feeding process. Conclusion: hence, if the bibliometry elucidates the explicit knowledge and illustrates the current biomedical discourses, this analysis shows that the required knowledge for design and operation of public policies related to maternal and infant welfare, in Mexico, are still insufficient for fulfilling international public health recommendations.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bibliometry, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Breastfeeding, Clinical, Design, Feeding, Health, Infant, Infant Feeding, Institutions, International, Journal Article, Journals, Knowledge, Law, Lotka’s Law, Maternal, Medical, Methods, Mexico, Model, Operation, Policies, Public, Public Health, Published Articles, Recommendations, Results, Review, Social, Welfare

? Lifshitz, A., Halabe, J. and Ramiro, H.M. (2014), Medical gazette of Mexico in the bibliometrics. *Gaceta Médica de México*, **150** (2), 121.

Full Text: [2014\Gac Med Mex150, 121.pdf](2014/Gac%20Med%20Mex150,%20121.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Mexico

# Title: Gaceta Sanitaria

Full Journal Title: [Gaceta Sanitaria](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02139111)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vilagut, G., Ferrer, M., Rajmil, L., Rebollo, P., Permanyer-Miralda, G., Quintana, J.M., Santed, R., Valderas, J.M., Ribera, A., Domingo-Salvany, A. and Alonso, J. (2005), The Spanish version of the Short Form 36 Health Survey: A decade of experience and new developments. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **19** (2), 135-150.

Full Text: [2005\Gac San19, 135.pdf](2005\Gac%20San19,%20135.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The Short Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36) is one of the most widely used and evaluated generic health-related quality of life (HRQL) questionnaires. After almost a decade of use in Spain, the present article critically reviews the content and metric properties of the Spanish version, as well as its new developments. METHODS: A review of indexed articles that used the Spanish version of the SF-36 was performed in MEDLINE (PUBMED), The Spanish bibliographic databases IBECS and IME. Articles that provided information on the measurement model, reliability, validity, and responsiveness to change of the instrument were selected. RESULTS: Seventy-nine articles were found, of which 17 evaluated the metric characteristics of the questionnaire. The reliability of the SF-36 scales was higher than the suggested standard (Cronbach’s alpha) of 0.7 in 96% of the evaluations. Grouped evaluations obtained by meta-analysis were higher than 0.7 in all cases. The SF-36 showed good discrimination among severity groups, moderate correlations with clinical indicators, and high correlations with other HRQL instruments. Moreover, questionnaire scores predicted mortality and were able to detect improvement due to therapeutic interventions such as coronary angioplasty, benign prostatic hyperplasia surgery, and non-invasive positive pressure home ventilation. The new developments (norm-based scoring, version 2, the SF-12 and SF-8) improved both the metric properties and interpretation of the questionnaire. CONCLUSIONS: The Spanish version of the SF-36 and its recently developed versions is a suitable instrument for use in medical research, as well as in clinical practice.

? Belinchón, I., Ramos, J.M. and Bellver, V. (2007), Scientific production in bioethics in Spain through MEDLINE. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **21** (5), 408-411.

Full Text: [2007\Gac San21, 408.pdf](2007\Gac%20San21,%20408.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To describe Spain’s scientific production in the field of bioethics from 1966 to 2003. Methods: Manuscripts published by Spanish authors between 1966 and 2003 and containing key word references to bioethics, ethics, and 22 other related terms were retrieved from the MEDLINE database. Results: 858 documents were selected: 78 (9.1%) were published between 1966 and 1983,163 (19%) between 1984 and 1993, and 617 (71.9%) between 1994 and 2003. The main subject areas treated were laws and rights (15.4%) and research and ethics committees (13.1%). The last of these periods witnessed an increase in publications on genetics and human cloning and a decrease in those treating abortion. Institutional affiliations referred mainly to universities (38.9%) and hospitals (38.5%). Conclusions: There was a progressive increase in the number of scientific publications on bioethics by Spanish authors during the study period.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Bioethics, Biomedicine, Ethics, Health-Sciences, Publications, Research, Spain

? Vives-Cases, C., Gil-González, D., Carrasco-Portiño, M. and Álvarez-Dardet, C. (2007), Systematic review of studies on the socioeconomic status of men who batter their intimate partners. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **21** (5), 425-430.

Full Text: [2007\Gac San21, 425.pdf](2007\Gac%20San21,%20425.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Despite the visibility of intimate partner violence against women in low socioeconomic groups, the association of low socioeconomic status and violent behavior is unclear. We performed a systematic review of the empirical evidence on the caUSAl role of batterers’ socioeconomic status in this phenomenon. Methods: We performed a systematic review, using the following databases: Eric (1966-2004), Sociological Abstracts (1963-2005), Science Citation Index (1945-2005), Social Science Citation Index (1956-2005), MEDLINE through PUBMED (1966-2005), Social Service Abstracts (1980-2005), Lilacs (1982-2005) and Psycinfo (1972-2005). We included empirical papers with aims or hypothesis related to the caUSAl relation between low socioeconomic status (employment, education, income) in men and IPV. Results: A total of 251 studies were identified, but only 10 met the inclusion criteria. There was one cohort study, one case-control study, one ecological study and one study based on a series of cases. Two studies calculated odds ratio in the analyses. One of these studies reported an odds ratio of 1.4 (95% Cl, 1.1-1.9) with unemployment and the other study showed no significant positive associations with this factor or with low income or education. Conclusions: More information and better quality data are required to establish conclusive results on the caUSAl role of the socioeconomic status of men who batter their intimate partners. The empirical evidence on the relationship between violent male behavior against.

Keywords: Batterers, Citation, Databases, Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence, Papers, Prevalence, Socioeconomic Status, Systematic Review, Visibility

? Espallargues, M., de Sola-Morales, O., Moharra, M., Tebe, C. and Pons, J.M.V. (2008), The opinion of practitioners and internists on the impact of health technologies introduced in the last 25 years. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **22** (1), 20-28.

Full Text: [2008\Gac San22, 20.pdf](2008\Gac%20San22,%2020.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To identify the most important health technologies (HT) introduced in the last 25 years and their impact on patients’ health according to hospital internists and generalist physicians. Methods: We performed a cross-sectional descriptive study. The 30 HT receiving the highest number of bibliometric citations in the previous 25 years (1977-2002) in generalist and primary care journals were selected. To assess the health impact of HT, a postal survey of the medical heads of 46 hospitals with 100-400 beds and an equal random sample of the directors of primary care centers was carried out in Catalonia, Spain. The professionals surveyed were asked to consider how adverse the effect on their patients’ health would be if each of the HT on the list were unavailable. The personal and professional characteristics of the participating physicians were also collected. Results: A total of 49 physicians answered the survey (53%). Instrumental and diagnostic technologies were considered to have the greatest impact on health, diagnostic imaging being the most highly scored. The lowest impact would be caused if some drugs were not available, hypoglycemic agents receiving the lowest scores. Although assessments were similar regardless of professional/practice characteristics (r >= 0.7), some differences in diagnostic HT were observed, as well as variability in the participants’ responses. Conclusions: Assessment of the impact of HT from the physicians’ point of view varied. However, diagnostic and instrumental-visual technologies seem to be more highly rated than pharmacological innovations. Variability in responses was more closely related to the physicians’ personal characteristics than to practice setting.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citations, Cost-Effectiveness, General Practitioners and Internists, Health Impact, Health Technologies, Hospital, Impact, Interventions, Journals, Medical, Professional, Spain, Survey

? Davó, M.C., Gil-González, D., Vives-Cases, C., Álvarez-Dardet, C. and La Parra, D. (2008), Research on health education and promotion in Spanish nursery and primary schools. A systematic review of studies published between 1995 and 2005. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **22** (1), 58-64.

Full Text: [2008\Gac San22, 58.pdf](2008\Gac%20San22,%2058.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To identify the characteristics of health education and promotion interventions in Spanish nursery and primary schools, through the studies published in scientific journals. Method: We performed a review of studies on health education and promotion interventions in Spanish nursery and primary schools, published from 1995 to 2005. The information sources were MEDLINE (through PUBMED), Cinhal, Eric, Sociological Abstracts, Science Citation Index, and Isooc (CSIC). Studies performed in Spanish nursery and primary schools that incorporated health education and promotion interventions were selected. The studies’ general features, main subject and aims, methodology, the kind of intervention described, and compliance with the criteria for Healthy Schools were analyzed. Results: Only 26 of the 346 articles identified met the inclusion criteria. Health education programs focussed more on disease prevention than on health promotion and only a few studies were performed in nursery and primary schools. The criteria for health promotion in schools were included in 5 articles (119.2%). The importance of health institutions (n = 7; 26.9%) and universities (n = 8; 30.8%) as promoters of programs was notable. The most frequent subject was smoking (n = 11; 42.3%). Conclusions: Teachers play a lesser role in health promotion in schools than health institutions in the implementation and dissemination of health programs. Research into health promotion in nursery and primary schools is scarce.

Keywords: Citation, Health Education, Health Promotion, Journals, Primary School, Review, Spain, Systematic Review

? Casado-Mejía, R., Ruiz-Arias, E. and Solano-Parés, A. (2009), Literature review of the family care provided by immigrant women. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **23** (4), 335-341.

Full Text: [2009\Gac San23, 335.pdf](2009/Gac%20San23,%20335.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To quantity and characterize the scientific production Oil the family care provided by immigrant women. Methods: A literature search was performed in April 2008 with no date limits in the main national and international databases: Web of Science, Current Contents Connect, ISI Proceedings, MEDLINE, CINAHL, PsycoInfo, EMBASE,IME, ISOC and CUIDEN. Summaries were reviewed by excluding those that did not relate to the subject of this Study and those that were not in English, French or Spanish. The references of all included articles were also reviewed to detect other relevant publications. Several variables were identified and analyzed: type of article, main topic, country of the first author. and year of publication. A content analysis was performed, using the topics as categories. Results: A total of 191 articles were retrieved and 178 were excluded. The 13 included articles analyzed differences in formal and informal care (2), determinant factors (4), epistemological needs (3), The benefits of this kind of care (5), The need for health education/training (4), The need for political/institutional Support (2), immigration and health (6), and the carer/cared for relationship (4). There were five non-systematic reviews, six descriptive studies, one qualitative Study and one experience. Two articles were published before 2002, eight between 2003-2005, and three between 2006-2008. Most of the Studies were performed in Spain (9/13). Conclusions: The scarcity of articles confirms that recruitment of immigrants as caregivers is a new and invisible reality. Most of these studies highlight the benefits of this type of care. There is no dominant pattern of topics and the methodology varies widely. The few analytical Studies may indicate that this topic is only beginning to be researched. Investigation into this form of care should be stimulated. (c) 2009 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author, Caregivers, Content Analysis, Databases, Dependence, Descriptive Studies, Family Care, Immigrant, Immigrant Caregivers, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, Methodology, Methods, Publication, Publications, Recruitment, Review, Science, Scientific Production, Spain, Topics, Web of Science, Women

? Peiró, S., Barber-Hueso, C., Rodríguez-Sánchez, Ó. and Cervera-Pérez, I. (2009), Distinguishing between “erroneous citation” and plagiarism. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **23** (4), 352-353.

Full Text: [2009\Gac San23, 352.pdf](2009\Gac%20San23,%20352.pdf)

? Vioque, J., Ramos, J.M., Navarrete-Munoz, E.M. and De la Hera, M.G. (2010), Spanish scientific production in obesity research published in PUBMED (1988-2007). *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **24** (3), 225-232.

Full Text: [2010\Gac San24, 225.pdf](2010\Gac%20San24,%20225.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyse Spanish scientific research output related to obesity during a 20-year period from 1988 to 2007 into context with the European Union productivity Methods: The bibliometric study was based on research of the MEDLINE database in PUBMED. Search terms were “obesity” appearing in MeSH. Linear regression was used to estimate trends in number of publications. Results: We retrieved 50,120 documents on obesity in the study period, and 1,407 were by Spanish authors (2.7% of the world production). Spain, accounting for 8.1% of scientific output in this area, was the fifth most productive country in the European Union; 932 (69.1%) of papers were published in English. The average yearly increase in publications was 15%, from 91 documents in the first five-year period to 702 in the last five-period. The most frequent specialty of first author was endocrinology (279 documents, or 22.8%), followed by physiology-nutrition-bromatology (203, or 16.6%), and biochemistry (161, or 13.2%). Journals publishing the largest numbers of papers on obesity were Medicina Clinica (83 or 6.1%), Obesity Surgery (79 or 5.8%), International journal of Obesity (73) and Nutricion Hospitalaria (59). The most productive regions in Spain were Cataluna (338 or 24.9%), Madrid (286 or 20.6%), and Navarra (159 or 11.7%). The most productive institutions were hospitals, with 708 titles (52.1%), followed by universities, with 521 (38.5%). Conclusions: Obesity research in Spain has increased over the last 20 years and accounted for a substantial proportion of European Union research in this field. Half of the papers by Spanish authors were published in international non-Spanish journals. Most of papers were carried out from hospital settings and universities. (C) 2009 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, European-Union, Impact, Journals, Obesity, Output, Prevalence, Publications, PUBMED, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Research, Spain

? Pereda, N. and Gallardo-Pujol, D. (2011), Neurobiological consequences of child sexual abuse: A systematic review. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **25** (3), 233-239.

Full Text: [2011\Gac San25, 233.pdf](2011/Gac%20San25,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The results of several studies suggest that there is a critical timeframe during development in which experiences of maltreatment and sexual abuse may lead to permanent or long-lasting neurobiological changes that particularly affect the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis response. The aim of the present study was to provide an updated review on the main neurobiological consequences of child sexual abuse. Methods: We selected articles published between January 1999 and January 2010 in English or Spanish that focused on the neurobiological consequences of child sexual abuse available through MEDLINE. Scopus and Web of Science. We also examined the references in published articles on the consequences of sexual victimization in childhood. Results: In this review we included 34 studies on neurobiological consequences, indicating different kinds of effects, namely: neuroendocrine, structural, functional and neuropsychological consequences, which affect a large number of victims. Conclusions: The existing body of work on the neurobiological consequences of maltreatment shows the need to consider maltreatment and child sexual abuse as health problems that affect different areas of victims’ lives, which would in turn favor the development of intervention and treatment programs that take these multiple effects into account. (C) 2010 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Anterior Cingulate, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Brain-Development, Child, Child Sexual Abuse, Cortisol, Development, Early Adverse Experiences, Functional, Hippocampal Volume, Impacts On Health, Intervention, Lead, Life Stress, Maltreated Children, Methods, Neurobiology, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Review, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

? Chilet-Rosell, E., Álvarez-Dardet, C. and Domingo-Salvany, A. (2012), Use of Spanish proposals for measuring social class in health sciences. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **26** (6), 566-569.

Full Text: [2012\Gac San26, 566.pdf](2012/Gac%20San26,%20566.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Recognizing the need for a consensus tool to measure social class in health sciences, in 1995 the Spanish Society of Epidemiology (Sociedad Espanola de Epidemiologia [SEE]) made a proposal for such a measure. The aim of this article was to explore the bibliometric impact of the SEE’s proposal. Methods: Articles citing the SEE’s report and those citing articles published as a result of the report were identified using Google Scholar and Scopus. The information extracted from these articles consisted of year, nationality and impact factor of the journal, self-citation, information source, subject area, city of the first author, type of publication, study design, use of social class as a variable, number of social class categories, and the use of education or occupation to determine social class. Results: The number of citations progressively increased. Citations also showed heterogeneity in the subject. Generally, citations were found in original articles and articles with a cross sectional design, were published in journals with impact factor and were by researchers working in Barcelona or Madrid. Conclusions: The SEE’s proposal has proved to be an increasingly useful tool, applicable in different contexts. As suggested by the SEE, this proposal may need to be updated. (C) 2011 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Barcelona, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, Consensus, Design, Education, Epidemiology, First, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Sciences, Heterogeneity, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Journal, Journals, Madrid, Measure, Occupation, Publication, Rights, Sciences, Scopus, Self-Citation, Social, Social Class, Social Indicators, Source, Spanish Society of Epidemiology, Study Design

? Ayçaguer, L.C.S. and Galbán, P.A. (2013), Explanation of samples sizes in current biomedical journals: An irrational requirement. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **27** (1), 53-57.

Full Text: [2013\Gac San27, 53.pdf](2013/Gac%20San27,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To discuss the theoretical relevance of current requirements for explanations of the sample sizes employed in published studies, and to assess the extent to which these requirements are currently met by authors and demanded by referees and editors. Methods: A literature review was conducted to gain insight into and critically discuss the possible rationale underlying the requirement of justifying sample sizes. A descriptive bibliometric study was then carried out based on the original studies published in the six journals with the highest impact factor in the field of health in 2009. Results: All the arguments used to support the requirement of an explanation of sample sizes are feeble, and there are several reasons why they should not be endorsed. These instructions are neglected in most of the studies published in the current literature with the highest impact factor. In 56% (95%CI: 52-59) of the articles, the sample size used was not substantiated, and only 27% (95%CI: 23-30) met all the requirements contained in the guidelines adhered to by the journals studied. Conclusions: Based on this study, we conclude that there are no convincing arguments justifying the requirement for an explanation of how the sample size was reached in published articles. There is no sound basis for this requirement, which not only does not promote the transparency of research reports but rather contributes to undermining it. (C) 2011 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Controlled Clinical Trial, Epidemiology, Explanation, Field, Guidelines, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal Article, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Misuse, Published Articles, Randomized-Trials, Referees, Relevance, Requirement, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Sample Size, Sense, Size, Sound, Statistics, Support, Theoretical, Transparency

? Blanca-Gutiérrez, J.J., Jiménez-Díaz, M.D. and Escalera-Franco, L.F. (2013), Effective interventions to reduce absenteeism among hospital nurses. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **27** (6), 545-551.

Full Text: [2013\Gac San27, 545.pdf](2013/Gac%20San27,%20545.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To select and summarize the interventions that have proved effective in reducing absenteeism among hospital nurses. Methods: A scoping review was conducted through a literature search using MEDLINE, Web of Science, Cinahl, Embase, Lilacs, Cuiden and Cochrane Library Plus databases. of a total of 361 articles extracted, 15 were finally selected for this review. Results: The implementation of multifaceted support or physical training programs can produce positive results in terms of reducing absenteeism among hospital nurses. Cognitive-behavioral type interventions require studies with larger samples to provide conclusive results. Establishing more flexible working shifts may also reduce absenteeism rates, although again studies with larger samples are needed. Programs aimed at managing change developed by nurses themselves, participatory management of professional relations, the support provided by supervisors who are opposed to hierarchical leadership styles, and wage supplements that reward the lack of absence can also reduce these types of indicators. Conclusions: Absenteeism can be considered as a final result and a consequence of the level of job satisfaction. The effectiveness of interventions to reduce absenteeism among hospital nurses will no doubt largely depend on the ability of these interventions to increase the job satisfaction of these workers. (C) 2012 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Absenteeism, Databases, Effectiveness, Health-Care Workers, Hospital, Human Resources, Implementation, Indicators, Injuries, Interventions, Job Satisfaction, Leadership, Literature, Literature Search, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Nurses, Nursing Administration Research, Participatory, Physical, Program, Rates, Relations, Results, Review, Rights, Satisfaction, Science, Sickness Absence, Support, System, Training, Web of Science

? Navarro-Perez, P., Ortiz-Gomez, T. and Gil-Garcia, E. (2015), Scientific output on transsexuality in the Spanish biomedical literature: Bibliometric and content analyses (1973-2011). *Gaceta Sanitaria*, **29** (2), 145-151.

Full Text: 2015\Gac San29, 145.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To explore the scientific output on transsexuality in the Spanish biomedical literature between 1973 and 2011, through bibliometric and content analyses. Methods: We carried out a descriptive, cross-sectional study of Spanish biomedical articles on transsexuality published between 1973 and 2011. The data sources consisted of Indice Medico Espanol and ISOC-Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades. Bibliometric and content analyses were performed. Results: A total of 65 papers were analyzed. Knowledge on transsexuality in Spain began to appear in medical journals between 1973 and 1984. A decade of intense productivity began in 1996 and the number of journals publishing articles on transsexuality multiplied in the following years. Until 2006, the year with the most biomedical productivity, biomedical discourses reproduced representations of transsexuality anchored in biological determinism. From 2008-2011, professionals writing on the topic incorporated feminist theories and social perspectives in their discourses. Conclusions: In the last quarter of the twentieth century, the dominant medical discourse considered manifestations of transsexual people from a biologist perspective that conceives transsexuality as a configuration mismatch between sex and gender. The emergence of new identity categories and medical reflection from non-essentialist and non-normative gender perspectives has improved the clinical management of transsexuality. (C) 2014 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L.U. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biological, Biomedical, Clinical, Clinical Management, Content, Cross-Sectional, Data, Discourse, Feminism, From, Gender, Gender Identity, Genetic Determinism, Health-Care, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicalization, Medline, Methods, Papers, Productivity, Publishing, Reflection, Results, Rights, Scientific Output, Sex, Social, Sources, Spain, Topic, Transsexualism

# Title: GAIA-Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society

Full Journal Title: [GAIA-Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/oekom/gaia;jsessionid=703ej077ts742.alice)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nentwich, M. (2009), Citation indices as distorting mirrors and challenges. *GAIA-Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society*, **18** (4), 281-283.

Full Text: [2009\GAI-Eco Per Sci Soc18, 281.pdf](2009\GAI-Eco%20Per%20Sci%20Soc18,%20281.pdf)

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Indices, Impact Factor, Lingua Franca, Peer Evaluation, Scientometrics

? Schläpfer, F. (2010), How much does journal reputation tell us about the academic interest and relevance of economic research? Empirical analysis and implications for environmental economic research. *GAIA-Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society*, **19** (2), 140-145.

Full Text: [2010\GAI-Eco Per Sci Soc19, 140.pdf](2010\GAI-Eco%20Per%20Sci%20Soc19,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: Unlike in other disciplines, research output in economics is commonly measured based on the disciplinary reputation of the journals in which an author has published. Here, I examine how much output measures based on journal reputation tell us about the academic interest and relevance of economic papers as measured by frequency of citation. Using data from the 2008 Hondelsblatt ranking of economists in German speaking countries and interdisciplinary citation data from the Web of Science, I find that researcher scores based on journal reputation explain only about 30 percent of the variation (variance) in article citations. When the top 10 (20) percent of the researchers according to journal reputation scores are excluded, the percentage of explained variation in citation frequency drops to 8 (3) percent. Furthermore, using environmental economics journals as an example, I show that the traditional output measures strongly discourage applied and interdisciplinary economic research. The findings confirm that the traditional output measures provide incentives for narrow economic work even if that work is of interest to only few other researchers. Responsible hiring committees and funding institutions should take these problems seriously and re-consider existing standards in the evaluation of economic research.

Keywords: Citation Index, Citation Indexes, Incentives, Interdisciplinarity, Publication, Research Evaluation, Scientometrics

# Title: Gait & Posture

Full Journal Title: [Gait & Posture](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09666362)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0966-6362

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Knudson, D.V. and Chow, J.W. (2008), North American perception of the prestige of biomechanics serials. *Gait & Posture*, **27** (4), 559-563.

Full Text: [2008\Gai Pos27, 559.pdf](2008\Gai%20Pos27,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: Biomechanics is a discipline with many applications and sub-areas so scholars often publish their work in journals in different subject categories used in the ISI Journal Citation Reports (JCR). It is not known whether the quality/prestige of journals in the discipline of biomechanics matches the ISI Impact Factor (IF) ratings reported in JCR. A survey of the membership of the American Society of Biomechanics (ASB) was conducted to rate the quality/prestige of typical papers in serials publishing biomechanics research on a five point scale. Seventy-eight of 610 ASB members responded to the survey. Mean journal prestige ratings were only weakly correlated (r = 0.35) with the IF for 2005, with serial ratings differing across the interest areas of the ASB respondents. It was concluded that IF’s should be used with caution in evaluating the prestige of journals publishing biomechanics research. Furthermore, investigators should consider interest area specific ratings within biomechanics when selecting journals for publishing their research. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: American, Bibliometrics, Biomechanics, Citation, Impact, Impact Factor, ISI, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Quality, Journals, North, Papers, Perception, Publishing, Quality, Research, Rights, Scale, Serials, Survey, Work

? Lord, S., Howe, T., Greenland, J., Simpson, L. and Rochester, L. (2011), Gait variability in older adults: A structured review of testing protocol and clinimetric properties. *Gait & Posture*, **34** (4), 443-450.

Full Text: [2011\Gai Pos34, 443.pdf](2011\Gai%20Pos34,%20443.pdf)

Abstract: Gait variability (stride-to-stride fluctuations) is used increasingly as a marker for gait performance and future mobility status, cognitive status, and falls. This structured review explicitly examined literature that reported on the reliability, validity and responsiveness of gait variability in older adults. We searched MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, Scopus, CINAHL, PEDRO, Biomechanics, SportDiscus and PsycInfo databases. Two independent reviewers undertook data extraction, with adjudication by a third reviewer in cases of disagreement. Twenty-two full papers were screened and 10 met the predefined inclusion criteria, involving 1036 participants who were mainly community dwelling older adults in their 8th decade. A wide range of gait variability parameters, testing protocols and calculations of gait variability were reported. Reliability estimates varied, but were mostly fair to moderate. Concurrent validity was established for stance time variability and change estimates were reported for stance time and swing time. Standard of reporting was generally poor, with insufficient detail provided for aspects of measurement and testing protocols. Further research is required to standardise testing procedures and establish reliability, responsiveness and validity for confident use of gait variability as a robust measure. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adults, Biomechanics, Databases, Dementia, Dysfunction, Extraction, Falls, Gait, Literature, Measurement, MEDLINE, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Older Adults, Papers, Parameters, Parkinsons-Disease, Pedro, Protocol, Reliability, Reliability, Research, Responsiveness, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Validity, Validity, Variability, Walking, Web of Science

? Ku, P.X., Abu Osman, N.A. and Abas, W.A.W. (2014), Balance control in lower extremity amputees during quiet standing: A systematic review. *Gait & Posture*, **39** (2), 672-682.

Full Text: [2014\Gai Pos39, 672.pdf](2014/Gai%20Pos39,%20672.pdf)

Abstract: Postural control has been widely evaluated for the normal population and different groups over the past 20 years. Numerous studies have investigated postural control in quiet standing posture among amputees. However, a comprehensive analysis is lacking on the possible contributing factors to balance. The present systematic review highlights the current findings on variables that contribute to balance instability for lower extremity amputees. The search strategy was performed on PubMed, Web of Science, Medline, Scopus, and CINAHL and then followed by additional manual searching via reference lists in the reviewed articles. The quality of the articles was evaluated using a methodological quality assessment tool. This review included and evaluated a total of 23 full-text articles. Despite the inconsistencies in the methodological design of the studies, all articles scored above the acceptable level in terms of quality. A majority of the studies revealed that lower extremity amputees have increased postural sway in the standing posture. Asymmetry in body weight, which is mainly distributed in the non-amputated leg, was described. Aside from the centre of pressure in postural control, sensory inputs may be a related topic for investigation in view of evidence on their contribution, particularly visual input. Other balance-related factors, such as stump length and patients’ confidence level, were also neglected. Further research requires examination on the potential factors that affect postural control as the information of standing postural is still limited. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B. V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Body Weight, Confidence, Control, Design, Distributed, Evidence, Examination, Groups, Information, Investigation, Length, Medline, Normal, Patients, Population, Potential, Pressure, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Strategy, Systematic Review, Topic, Web of Science

? Carty, C.P., Walsh, H.P.J., Gillett, J.G., Phillips, T., Edwards, J.M., deLacy, M. and Boyd, R.N. (2014), The effect of femoral derotation osteotomy on transverse plane hip and pelvic kinematics in children with cerebral palsy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gait & Posture*, **40** (3), 333-340.

Full Text: [2014\Gai Pos40, 333.pdf](2014/Gai%20Pos40,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to systematically review the current literature to determine the effect of a femoral derotation osteotomy (FDRO) on hip and pelvic rotation kinematics during gait compared to no intervention in children with spastic cerebral palsy (CP). We performed a systematic search for prospective and retrospective cohort studies of children with CP, who were treated with a FDRO, and were assessed with pre and post surgery three-dimensional gait analysis. Medline, CINAHL, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Web of Science were searched up to December 2013. Data sources were prospective and retrospective studies. Mean differences were calculated on pooled data for both pelvic and hip rotation kinematics. Thirteen of 196 articles met the inclusion criteria (5 prospective, 8 retrospective). All included studies were of sufficient quality for meta-analysis as assessed using a customised version of the STROBE checklist. Meta-analysis showed that FDRO significantly reduced pelvic retraction by 9.0 degrees and hip internal rotation by 17.6 degrees in participants with unilateral CP involvement and hip internal rotation by 14.3 degrees in participants with bilateral CP involvement. Pelvic symmetry in children with unilateral spastic CP is significantly improved by FDRO. Patients with bilateral involvement do not improve their transverse plane pelvic rotation profiles during gait as a result to FDRO, although this result should be interpreted with caution due to the heterogeneous nature of these participants and of the methods used in the studies assessed. Crown Copyright (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bilateral, Cerebral, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Cohort, Criteria, Data, Embase, Intervention, Literature, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Osteotomy, Pelvic, Profiles, Prospective, Purpose, Quality, Retrospective Studies, Review, Rights, Science, Sources, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Three-Dimensional, Unilateral, Version, Web Of Science

# Title: Gastroenterologia y Hepatologia

Full Journal Title: Gastroenterología y Hepatología

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gisbert, J.P. and Panes, J. (2009), Scientific publication, bibliometric indicators, and Hirsch’s h-Index. *Gastroenterología y Hepatología*, **32** (3), 140-149.

Keywords: Authorship, Bad, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, h Index, h-Index, Impact Factor, Indicators, Mar, Medical Journals, Numbers, Perish, Publication, Publish, Ranking, Researchers, Time

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Full Text: 2010\Gas Hep33, 670.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Impact, Japan, Journals, Research, Scientific Collaboration

Notes: CCountry

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Full Text: [2012\Gas Hep35, 551.pdf](2012/Gas%20Hep35,%20551.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The aim of this study was to analyze the productivity and visibility of Spanish authors in gastroenterology and hepatology between 2000 and 2009 and to compare the results with those for other countries. Methods: The Web of Science database was used. The analysis (annual and 5-yearly) was restricted to citable documents. The bibliometric indicators used were the number of documents published, the total number of citations received, the median and interquartile range of the citations received and the Hirsch h Index. Results: We identified 82,740 documents, with an increase of 18.2% between 5-year periods. Seventeen countries published more than 1,000 documents in the decade and received more than 20,000 citations. A total of 14.5% of the documents were international collaborations (20.6% of all citations) and 37.3% were published in journals in the first quartile (66.3% of all citations). The median number of citations received by all the publications was 9 (interquartile range: 3-21) and their h Index was 246. Spain ranked ninth for the number of documents and eighth for citations received and for the h Index. The countries showing the greatest increase in the percentage of citations contributing to the world total were Canada and Spain, with an increase between 5-yearly periods of 1.16% and 0.95%, respectively. Conclusions: From 2000 to 2009, the production of Spanish authors in gastroenterology and hepatology was high, achieving a notable position in the total number of citations received. (C) 2012 Elsevier Espana, S.L. and AEEH y AEG. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Biomedical-Research, Canada, Citations, Clinical-Research, Collaborations, Countries, Database, First, Gastroenterology, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, h Index, h-Index, Hepatology, Hirsch, Hirschs h-Index, Index, Indicators, International, International Collaborations, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Productivity, Publications, Rights, Science, Scientific Publications, Spain, Visibility, Web of Science, World

# Title: Gastroenterologie Clinique et Biologique

Full Journal Title: [Gastroenterologie Clinique et Biologique](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03998320)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: Gas Cli Bio29, 229.pdf

Keywords: Biological, Gastroenterology, Pancreas

# Title: Gastroenterology

Full Journal Title: [Gastroenterology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00165085)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gastroenterology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gastroenterology

ISSN: 0016-5085

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: W B Saunders Co

Publisher Address: Independence Square West Curtis Center, Ste 300, Philadelphia, PA 19106-339

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2003\Gastroenterology124, 47.pdf](2003\Gastroenterology124,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: Background & Aims: Esophageal carcinomas have high fatality rates, making chemoprevention agents desirable. We performed a systematic review with meta-analysis of observational studies evaluating the association of aspirin/nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) use and esophageal cancer. Methods: We evaluated the MEDLINE, BIOSIS, and Web of Science electronic databases (1980-2001); manually reviewed the literature; and consulted with experts. Studies were included if they: (1) evaluated exposure to NSAIDS, aspirin, or both; (2) evaluated esophageal cancer; and (3) reported relative risks or odds ratios or provided data for their calculation. Data were independently abstracted by 2 investigators. The primary and sensitivity analyses used both fixed and random-effects models. Results: Nine studies (2 cohort, 7 case control) containing 1813 cancer cases were identified. All primary summary estimates were homogeneous. Statistical pooling showed a protective association between any use of aspirin/ NSAID and esophageal cancer (odds ratio [OR] = 0.57; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.47-0.71). Both intermittent (OR = 0.82; CI, 0.67-0.99) and frequent medication use were protective (OR = 0.54; CI, 0.43-0.67), with greater protection with more frequent use. Stratified by medication type, aspirin use was protective (OR = 0.5; CI, 0.38-0.66), and NSAIDs had a borderline protective association (OR = 0.75; CI, 0.54-1.0). Any use was protective against both esophageal adenocarcinoma (OR = 0.67; CI, 0.51-0.87) and squamous cell carcinoma (OR = 0.58; CI, 0.43-0.78). Conclusions: Pooled results support a protective association between aspirin and NSAIDs and esophageal cancer (of both histological types) and provide evidence for a dose effect. These findings support evaluating these agents in clinical trials of high-risk patients.

Keywords: Barretts-Esophagus, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chemoprevention, Clinical Trials, Control, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression, Databases, Drug, Esophagogastric Junction, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, Gastric Cardia, High-Risk Patients, Increasing Incidence, Literature, Medication, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Observational Studies, Primary, Ratio, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Gastroenterology136, A6.pdf](2009\Gastroenterology136,%20A6.pdf)

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Full Text: [2010\Gastroenterology138, 1714.pdf](2010\Gastroenterology138,%201714.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND & AIMS: The prognostic significance of circulating (CTCs) and disseminated tumor cells in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) is controversial. We performed a meta-analysis of available studies to assess whether the detection of tumor cells in the blood and bone marrow (BM) of patients diagnosed with primary CRC can be used as a prognostic factor. METHODS: We searched the MEDLINE, Biosis, Science Citation Index, and Embase databases and reference lists of relevant articles (including review articles) for studies that assessed the prognostic relevance of tumor cell detection in the peripheral blood (PB), mesenteric/portal blood (MPB), or BM of patients with CRC. Meta-analyses were performed using a random effects model, with hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) as effect measures. RESULTS: A total of 36 studies, including 3094 patients, were eligible for final analyses. Pooled analyses that combined all sampling sites (PB, MPB, and BM) associated the detection of tumor cells with poor recurrence-free survival (RFS) (HR = 3.24 [95% CI: 2.06-5.101, n = 26, I-2 = 77%) and overall survival (OS) (2.28 [1.55-3.38], n = 21, I-2 = 66%). Stratification by sampling site showed that detection of tumor cells in the PB compartment was a statistically significant prognostic factor (RFS: 3.06 [1.74-5.38], n = 19, I-2 = 78%; OS: 2.70 [1.74-4.20], n = 16, I-2 = 59%) but not in the MPB (RFS: 4.12 [1.01-16.83], n = 8, 12 = 75%; OS: 4.80 [0.81-28.32], n = 5, I-2 = 82%) or in the BM (RFS: 2.17 [0.94-5.03], n = 4, I-2 = 78%; OS: 1.50 [0.52-4.32], n = 3, I-2 = 84%). CONCLUSION: Detection of CTCs in the PB indicates poor prognosis in patients with primary CRC.

Keywords: Antigen Messenger-Rna, Articles, Bone-Marrow Micrometastases, Cancer, Circulating Tumor Cells, Citation, Colorectal Cancer, Cytokeratin-Positive Cells, Databases, Growth-Factor Receptor, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Minimal Residual Disease, Model, Multiple Molecular Markers, Pb, Peripheral Venous-Blood, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Primary, Prognosis, Reverse Transcription-PCR, Review, Sampling, Science, Science Citation Index, Solid Epithelial Tumors

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Full Text: [2010\Gastroenterology139, 1246.pdf](2010\Gastroenterology139,%201246.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND & AIMS: A staged prognostic model of cirrhosis based on varices, ascites, and bleeding has been proposed. We analyzed data on infections in patients with cirrhosis to determine whether it is also a prognostic factor. METHODS: Studies were identified by MEDLINE, EMBASE, COCHRANE, and ISI Web of Science searches (1978-2009); search terms included sepsis, infection, mortality, and cirrhosis. Studies (n = 178) reporting more than 10 patients and mortality data were evaluated (225 cohorts, 11,987 patients). Mortality after 1, 3, and 12 months was compared with severity, site, microbial cause of infection, etiology of cirrhosis, and publication year. Pooled odds ratio of death was compared for infected versus noninfected groups (18 cohorts, 2317 patients). RESULTS: Overall median mortality of infected patients was 38%: 30.3% at 1 month and 63% at 12 months. Pooled odds ratio for death of infected versus noninfected patients was 3.75 (95% confidence interval, 2.12-4.23). In 101 studies that reported spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (7062 patients), The median mortality was 43.7%: 31.5% at 1 month and 66.2% at 12 months. In 30 studies that reported bacteremia (1437 patients), The median mortality rate was 42.2%. Mortality before 2000 was 47.7% and after 2000 was 32.3% (P = .023); mortality was reduced only at 30 days after spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (49% vs 31.5%; P = .005). CONCLUSIONS: In patients with cirrhosis, infections increase mortality 4-fold; 30% of patients die within 1 month after infection and another 30% die by 1 year. Prospective studies with prolonged follow-up evaluation and to evaluate preventative strategies are needed.

Keywords: Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid, Case-Fatality Rate, Chronic Liver Disease, Cirrhosis, Embase, Escherichia-Coli, Etiology, Evaluation, Follow-Up, Hospital-Acquired Infections, Infection, Intensive-Care-Unit, ISI, MEDLINE, Model, Mortality, Negative Neutrocytic Ascites, Peritonitis, Prognosis, Prospective Studies, Publication, Ratio, Science, Sepsis, Septic Shock, Short-Term Prognosis, Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis, Stage Liver-Disease, Survival, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Gastroenterology140, S444.pdf](2011\Gastroenterology140,%20S444.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Research

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Full Text: [2012\Gastroenterology143, 520.pdf](2012/Gastroenterology143,%20520.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, h-Index

? Dubnansky, E. and Omary, M.B. (2012), Acknowledging joint first authors of published work: The time has come. *Gastroenterology*, **143** (4), 879-880.

Full Text: [2012\Gastroenterology143, 879.pdf](2012/Gastroenterology143,%20879.pdf)

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Full Text: [2013\Gastroenterology144, 673.pdf](2013/Gastroenterology144,%20673.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Bibliometrics, Citation-Classics, Disease, Frequently Cited Articles, Ophthalmology Journals

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Full Text: [2013\Gastroenterology144, S1077.pdf](2013/Gastroenterology144,%20S1077.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Disease, Publications

? Yang, Y., Zhang, D., Feng, N., Chen, G.C., Liu, J.J., Chen, G.P. and Zhu, Y. (2014), Increased intake of vegetables, but not fruit, reduces risk for hepatocellular carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology*, **147** (5), 1031-1042.

Full Text: [2014\Gastroenterology147, 1031.pdf](2014/Gastroenterology147,%201031.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND & AIMS: The anti-cancer effects of vegetables and fruit have been investigated extensively, but the association between vegetable and fruit consumption and risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has not been quantified. We performed a meta-analysis of observational studies to clarify the association. METHODS: We identified eligible studies, published from 1956 through May 31, 2014, by searching PubMed, Web of Science, and EMBASE. Random-effects models were used to calculate summary relative risks (RRs) and dose-response analyses were conducted to quantify associations. Heterogeneity among studies was evaluated using Cochran’s Q and I-2 statistics. RESULTS: A total of 19 studies involving 1,290,045 participants and 3912 cases of HCC were included in the meta-analysis. The summary RR for HCC was 0.72 for individuals with high intake vs low intake of vegetables (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.63-0.83) and 0.92 with a daily increase in vegetable intake (100 g/d) (95% CI: 0.88-0.95). Subgroup analyses showed that this inverse association did not change regardless of history of hepatitis, alcohol drinking, smoking, or energy intake. The summary RR for HCC among individuals with high vs low intake of fruit was 0.93 (95% CI: 0.80-1.09), and 0.99 with a daily increase in fruit intake (100 g/d) (95% CI: 0.94-1.05). CONCLUSIONS: Based on a meta-analysis, increased intake of vegetables, but not fruit, is associated with lower risk for HCC. The risk of HCC decreases by 8% for every 100 g/d increase in vegetable intake. The findings should be confirmed by future studies with validated questionnaires and strict control of confounders.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Drinking, Analyses, Association, Background, Cancer Prevention, Carcinoma, Colorectal-Cancer, Conclusions, Confidence, Consumption, Control, Cruciferous Vegetables, Diet, Disease, Effects, Embase, Energy, Epidemiology, From, Fruit, Hcc, Health, Hepatitis, Hepatitis-B, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, History, Interval, Liver-Cancer Risk, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Nov, Nutrition, Observational, Observational Studies, Progression, Prospective Cohort, Pubmed, Questionnaires, Risk, Risks, Science, Smoking, Statistics, Vegetables, Web Of Science

# Title: Gastroenterology Research and Practice

Full Journal Title: Gastroenterology Research and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, Q., Liu, Y., Zhang, H.M., Huang, Y.P., Wang, T.Y., Li, D.S. and Sun, H.Z. (2014), Influence of *DPYD* genetic polymorphisms on 5-fluorouracil toxicities in patients with colorectal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology Research and Practice*, Article Number: 827989.

Full Text: [2014\Gas Res Pra, 827989.pdf](2014/Gas%20Res%20Pra,%20827989.pdf)

Abstract: Our meta-analysis aggregated existing results from relevant studies to comprehensively investigate the correlations between genetic polymorphisms in dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPYD) gene and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) toxicities in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC). The MEDLINE (1966 similar to 2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980 similar to 2013), CINAHL (1982 similar to 2013), Web of Science (1945 similar to 2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982 similar to 2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analyses were conducted with the use of STATA software (Version 12.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Seven clinical cohort studies with a total of 946 CRC patients met our inclusion criteria, and NOS scores of each of the included studies were >= 5. Our findings showed that DPYD genetic polymorphisms were significantly correlated with high incidences of 5-FU-related toxicity in CRC patients. SNP-stratified analysis indicated that there were remarkable connections of IVS14+1G>A, 464T>A, and 2194G>A polymorphisms with the incidence of marrow suppression in CRC patients receiving 5-FU chemotherapy. Furthermore, we found that IVS14+1G>A, 496A>G, and 2194G>A polymorphisms were correlated with the incidence of gastrointestinal reaction. Ethnicity-stratified analysis also revealed that DPYD genetic polymorphisms might contribute to the development of marrow suppression and gastrointestinal reaction among Asians, but not among Caucasians. The present meta-analysis suggests that DPYD genetic polymorphisms may be correlated with the incidence of 5-FU-related toxicity in CRC patients.

Keywords: 5-Fluorouracil, 5-Fu, Analysis, Asians, Biomedical, Cancer, Capecitabine, Chemotherapy, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Correlations, Criteria, Database, Development, Dihydropyrimidine Dehydrogenase Gene, Efficacy, Embase, From, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Incidence, Influence, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mutation, No, Patients, Polymorphisms, Restrictions, Science, Software, Stata, Toxicity, USA, Web, Web Of Science

? Li, L., Li, L.L., Zhou, X.Y., Xiao, S.P., Gu, H.Y. and Zhang, G.X. (2015), *Helicobacter pylori* infection is associated with an increased risk of hyperemesis gravidarum: A meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology Research and Practice*, Article Number: 278905.

Full Text: [2015\Gas Res Pra, 278905.pdf](2015/Gas%20Res%20Pra,%20278905.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Several studies have shown a possible involvement of Helicobacter pylori (Helicobacter pylori) infection in individuals with hyperemesis gravidarum (HG), but the relationship remains controversial. This meta-analysis was performed to validate and strengthen the association between HG and Helicobacter pylori infection. Methods. PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases up to March 20, 2014, were searched to select studies on the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection between pregnant women with HG and the normal pregnant control subjects. Results. Of the HG cases, 1289 (69.6%) were Helicobacter pylori-positive; however, 1045 (46.2%) were Helicobacter pylori-positive in control group. Compared to the non-HG normal pregnant controls, infection rate of Helicobacter pylori was significantly higher in pregnant women with HG (OR = 3.34, 95% CI: 2.32-4.81, P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis indicated that Helicobacter pylori infection was a risk factor of HG in Asia, Africa, and Oceania, especially in Africa (OR = 12.38, 95% CI: 7.12-21.54, P < 0.001). Conclusions. Helicobacter pylori should be considered one of the risk factors of HG, especially in the developing countries. Helicobacter pylori eradication could be considered to relieve the symptoms of HG in some intractable cases.

Keywords: Africa, Analysis, Asia, Association, Control, Databases, Developing, Developing Countries, Disease, Early-Pregnancy, Epidemiology, Eradication, Factors, Helicobacter Pylori, Helicobacter Pylori Eradication, Hispanic Population, Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Infection, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Normal, P, Pacific Islanders, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prevalence, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Seropositivity, Stool Antigen-Assay, Symptoms, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Women

# Title: Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

Full Journal Title: Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jeurnink, S.M., Poley, J.W., Steyerberg, E.W., Kuipers, E.J. and Siersema, P.D. (2008), ERCP as an outpatient treatment: A review. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **68** (1), 118-123.

Full Text: [2008\Gas End68, 118.pdf](2008/Gas%20End68,%20118.pdf)

Abstract: Background: ERCP on an outpatient basis could be as safe as on an inpatient basis and may also reduce medical costs. Objective: To review the available literature to determine the safety of an ERCP performed on an outpatient basis. Design: A review of the published literature was performed by searching PUBMED, the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, and the Web of Science. Patients: Patients who were undergoing an ERCP. Interventions: An ERCP on an inpatient or outpatient basis. Main Outcome Measurements: Patient and treatment characteristics, complications, and prolonged hospital admissions and readmissions. Results: Eleven studies were included in this review, of which 5 were comparative studies, 5 were prospective studies, and 1 was a retrospective study. In these series, a total of 2483 patients underwent an ERCP on an outpatient basis and 2320 patients were admitted overnight after an ERCP Complications were seen in 184 of 2483 outpatients (7%), of which 72% of complications (107/149) presented within 2 to 6 hours, 10% (15/149) within 6 to 24 hours, and 18% (27/149) more than 24 hours after the ERCP. Three percent of the inpatients (82/2320) developed a complication, of which 95% of complications (78/82) presented within 24 hours and 5% (4/82) presented more than 24 hours after the ERCP. A prolonged hospital stay after an ERCP was indicated in 6% of the designated outpatients (148/2483), whereas 3% of outpatients (74/2149) and < 1% of inpatients (4/2320) were readmitted after discharge. Limitations: Limited data available. Conclusions: This review shows that, with a selective policy, an ERCP on an outpatient basis seems as safe as when performed on an inpatient basis.

Keywords: Acute-Pancreatitis of Choledocholithiasis of Cochrane of Complications of Costs of Embase of Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography of Hospital of Literature of Medical of Policy of Prospective Multicenter of Prospective Studies of Pubmed of Review of Risk-Factors of Safety of Science of Series of Sphincterotomy of Therapeutic ERCP of Treatment of Web of Science

? Wu, J., Pan, Y.M., Wang, T.T., Gao, D.J. and Hu, B. (2014), Endotherapy versus surgery for early neoplasia in Barrett’s esophagus: A meta-analysis. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **79** (2), 233-U231.

Full Text: [2014\Gas End79, 233.pdf](2014/Gas%20End79,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Esophagectomy is the conventional treatment for Barrett’s esophagus with high-grade dysplasia and intramucosal cancer. Endotherapy is an alternative treatment. Objective: To compare the efficacy and safety of these 2 treatments. Design: PubMed, Web of Science, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and momentous meeting abstracts were searched. Studies comparing endotherapy with esophagectomy were included in the meta-analysis. Pooling was conducted in a random-effects model. Setting: Tertiary-care facility. Patients: Seven studies involving 870 patients were included. Intervention: Endotherapy and esophagectomy. Main Outcome Measurements: Neoplasia remission rate, neoplasia recurrence rate, overall survival rate, neoplasia-related death, and major adverse events. Results: Meta-analysis showed that there was no significant difference between endotherapy and esophagectomy in the neoplasia remission rate (relative risk [RR] 0.96; 95% CI, 0.91-1.01); overall survival rate at 1 year (RR 0.99; 95% CI, 0.94-1.03), 3 years (RR 1.03; 95% CI, 0.96-1.10), and 5 years (RR 1.00; 95% CI, 0.93-1.06); and neoplasiarelated mortality (risk difference [RD] 0; 95% CI, -0.02 to 0.01). Endotherapy was associated with a higher neoplasia recurrence rate (RR 9.50; 95% CI, 3.26-27.75) and fewer major adverse events (RR 0.38; 95% CI, 0.20-0.73). Limitations: Relatively small number of retrospective studies available, different types of endoscopic treatments were used. Conclusion: Endotherapy and esophagectomy show similar efficacy except in the neoplasia recurrence rate, which is higher after endotherapy. Prospective, randomized, controlled trials are needed to confirm these results.

Keywords: Alternative, Cancer, Conventional, Death, Design, Dysplasia, Efficacy, Embase, Events, Intervention, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Neoplasia, Outcome, Patients, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Results, Retrospective Studies, Risk, Safety, Science, Small, Surgery, Survival, Survival Rate, Treatment, Web of Science

? Trikudanathan, G., Navaneethan, U., Njei, B., Vargo, J.J. and Parsi, M.A. (2014), Diagnostic yield of bile duct brushings for cholangiocarcinoma in primary sclerosing cholangitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **79** (5), 783-789.

Full Text: [2014\Gas End79, 783.pdf](2014/Gas%20End79,%20783.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The most ominous adverse event of primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) is development of cholangiocarcinoma (CCA). There is a wide variation in the reported diagnostic yield of bile duct brush cytology in PSC strictures. Objective: To determine the diagnostic utility of biliary brush cytology for CCA detection in patients with PSC. Design: Meta-analysis. Systematic search of PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library for relevant studies published up to December 2012. Setting: Meta-analysis of diagnostic parameters. Patients: A total of 747 patients in studies (both retrospective and prospective) in which histopathologic correlation of CCA was available. Intervention: Meta-analysis. Construction of 2 x 2 contingency data. Main Outcome Measurements: Sensitivity, specificity, likelihood ratio, and pooled diagnostic odds ratio. Results: The search yielded 54 studies of which 11, involving 747 patients, were included in our meta-analysis. The pooled sensitivity and specificity of bile duct brushings for a diagnosis of CCA in patients with PSC were 43% (95% confidence interval [CI], 35%-52%) and 97% (95% CI, 95%-98%), respectively. The pooled diagnostic odds ratio to detect CCA was 20.23 (95% CI, 8.75-46.79). The heterogeneity indices of chi(2) statistics, I-2 measure of inconsistency, and the Cochran Q test were 0.156, 14.4, and 30.5%, respectively. Visual inspection of the funnel plot showed low potential for publication bias. Limitations: Inclusion of low-quality studies, study heterogeneity. Conclusion: Our study suggests that bile duct brushing is a simple and highly specific technique for detection of CCA in patients with PSC. However, the modest sensitivity from bile duct brushing precludes its utility as a diagnostic tool for early detection of CCA in patients with PSC.

Keywords: Bias, Cancer, Cca, Cholangiocarcinoma, Confidence, Controlled-Trials, Correlation, Cytology, Data, Design, Detecting Cholangiocarcinoma, Development, Diagnosis, Embase, Heterogeneity, Indices, Inspection, Interval, Intervention, Likelihood Ratio, Markers, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Potential, Primary, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Statistics, Strictures, Systematic Review, Utility, Web Of Science

? Bucci, C., Rotondano, G., Hassan, C., Rea, M., Bianco, M.A., Cipolletta, L., Ciacci, C. and Marmo, R. (2014), Optimal bowel cleansing for colonoscopy: Split the dose! A series of meta-analyses of controlled studies. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **80** (4), 566-576.

Full Text: [2014\Gas End80, 566.pdf](2014/Gas%20End80,%20566.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Colonoscopy is considered the criterion standard for detecting colorectal cancer; adequate preparation is crucial for an effective colonoscopy, but definitive data on the optimal preparation are lacking. Objective: Our aim was to assess the efficacy of split-dose versus non-split-dose preparations, the rate of adequate preparation according to type and dose of laxatives, the role of “runway time” (the interval time between the last drink of purgative and the beginning of colonoscopy), and to evaluate compliance as an additive risk factor for colon cleansing. Design: A series of meta-analyses of controlled studies. Setting: Randomized clinical trial of split dose regimen versus entire dose taken on the day preceding colonoscopy. Patients: Published trials (1960-2013) comparing split-dose versus non-split-dose preparations in adults undergoing colonoscopy were selected by using MEDLINE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, clinicaltrial.gov, ISI Web of Science, and Scopus. Interventions: Colonoscopy. Main Outcome Measurements: Rate difference of the degree of colon cleansing between split dose and whole dose was the primary measure of treatment effect. Results: We included 29 studies. Overall, an adequate preparation was obtained in 85% of patients in the split-dose group and in 63% of the non-split-dose group (rate difference 22%). The heterogeneity was caused by 5 factors: the runway time (the longer, the worse the cleansing), type of diet, male sex, use of polyethylene glycol 4 L, and the Jadad score. Compliance was significantly higher in the split-dose group. Limitations: Average quality of the included studies and publication bias. Conclusion: We provided further evidence of the superiority of a split-dose regimen over a non-split-dose regimen and showed that, regardless of type and dose, the superiority of split-dose regimens remains valid if the “golden 5 hours” rule is preserved.

Keywords: Bias, Bowel, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Colonoscopy, Colorectal Cancer, Compliance, Data, Design, Diet, Efficacy, Evidence, Glycol-Electrolyte-Solution, Heterogeneity, Interval, Interventions, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Lavage, Magnesium Citrate, Male, Measure, Medline, Oral Sodium-Phosphate, Outcome, Patients, Polyethylene, Polyethylene-Glycol, Preparation, Preparation Quality, Primary, Publication, Publication Bias, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rate, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Scopus, Sex, Single-Blind Trial, Standard, Treatment, Trial, Volume, Web Of Science

? Qumseya, B.J., Brown, J., Abraham, M., White, D., Wolfsen, H., Gupta, N., Vennalaganti, P., Sharma, P. and Wallace, M.B. (2015), Diagnostic performance of EUS in predicting advanced cancer among patients with Barrett’s esophagus and high-grade dysplasia/early adenocarcinoma: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **81** (4), 865-847.

Full Text: [2015\Gas End81, 865.pdf](2015/Gas%20End81,%20865.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The role of EUS among patients with Barrett’s esophagus (BE) with high-grade dysplasia (HGD) or suspected mucosal carcinoma is controversial. Objective: To define the role of EUS in detecting advanced disease among patients with BE. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Setting: MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central databases. Patients: Patients with BE and HGD or esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) who were referred for endoscopic evaluation and underwent EUS. Interventions: EUS. Main Outcome Measurements: Pooled proportion of patients with advanced EAC identified by EUS among patients with BE who are referred for HGD or EAC (with or without visible lesions). Forest plots were used to contrast effect sizes in each of the studies and random effect models when tests of heterogeneity were significant (I-2 > 50% or P < .1 for the Q statistic). Results: Of 1278 articles, 47 were reviewed in full text, and 11 articles met the inclusion criteria, including a total of 656 patients. Based on a random-effects model, the proportion of patients with advanced disease detected on EUS was 14% (95% confidence interval, 8%-22%; P < .0001). In a subanalysis, the pooled proportion of patients with advanced disease on EUS in the absence of nodules was 4% (95% confidence interval, 2%-6%, P < .0001). Limitations: Significant heterogeneity among studies. Conclusions: EUS will result in a change in the therapeutic approach among in a significant minority of patients with BE who are referred for HGD or EAC.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adenocarcinoma, Advanced Cancer, Approach, Articles, Barrett’S Esophagus, Cancer, Carcinoma, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Design, Disease, Dysplasia, Emr, Endoscopic Mucosal Resection, Endosonography, Esophageal, Esophageal Adenocarcinoma, Eu, Evaluation, Heterogeneity, Impact, Interval, Interventions, Intramucosal Carcinoma, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Models, Mucosal, Multicenter Cohort, Neoadjuvant Therapy, Outcome, P, Patients, Performance, Random Effects Model, Results, Review, Role, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutic, Ultrasound, Web, Web Of Science

? Brown, S., Bevan, R., Rubin, G., Nixon, C., Dunn, S., Panter, S. and Rees, C.J. (2015), Patient-derived measures of GI endoscopy: A meta-narrative review of the literature. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, **81** (5), 1130-1140.e9.

Full Text: [2015\Gas End81, 1130.pdf](2015/Gas%20End81,%201130.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Aims: GI endoscopy (GIE) is widely performed, with 1 in 3 people requiring an endoscopic procedure at some point. Patient experience of medical procedures is important, but, to date, experience measures of GIE are derived from clinician opinion rather than from patients themselves. In this metanarrative review, the literature on methods of assessing patient experience in GIE is reported. Methods: ScienceDirect, MEDLINE, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, CINAHL, and PsycINFO were searched to November 2013 using meta-narrative standards. Search terms included those related to endoscopic procedures, combined with those related to patient experience. Results: A total of 3688 abstracts were identified and reviewed for relevance. A total of 3549 were excluded, leaving 139 for full-text review. We subsequently included 48 articles. Three sub-groups of studies were identifiedd those developing original measures of endoscopy-specific patient experience (27 articles), those modifying existing measures (10 articles), and those testing existing measures for reliability or validity (11 articles). Most measures focused on pain, discomfort, anxiety, and embarrassment. Three studies explored wider aspects of experience, including preparation, unit organization, and endoscopist preference. Likert scales, visual analog scale scores, and questionnaires were used most commonly. The Global Rating Scale was validated for use in 2 studies, confirming that those domains cover all aspects of endoscopy experience. Other measures were modified to assess endoscopic experience, such as the modified Group Health Association of America survey (mGHAA-9) (modified by 5 studies). Conclusions: No patient-derived and validated endoscopy-specific experience measures were found. Patientderived and validated experience measures should be developed and used to model optimal healthcare delivery.

Keywords: Abstracts, Anxiety, Articles, Assessing, Association, Clinician, Colonoscopy, Colorectal-Cancer, Comfort-Score, Delivery, Developing, Endoscopy, Experience, Flexible Sigmoidoscopy, From, Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, Gi, Global, Health, Knowledge, Literature, Measures, Medical, Medline, Methods, Model, Modified, Organization, Pain, Patient, Patient Experience, Patients, Preference, Preparation, Procedure, Procedures, Psycinfo, Quality, Questionnaires, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relevance, Reliability, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Scale, Scales, Science, Sciencedirect, Search, Sedation, Standards, Survey, Testing, Validation, Validity, Visual Analog Scale, Web, Web Of Knowledge, Web Of Science

# Title: Gazette Medicale de France

Full Journal Title: Gazette Medicale de France

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Collier, H.R. (1974), New literature information systems in medicine: Science Citation Index and ASCA. *Gazette Medicale de France*, **81** (18), 2313-??.

Keywords: Citation, Science Citation Index

# Title: Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde

Full Journal Title: [Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde](http://www.thieme-connect.com/ejournals/toc/gebfra)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Borkenhagen, A., Meister, U., Finck, C., Stobel-Richter, Y., Brahler, E. and Kentenich, H. (2005), Attitudes, acceptability, concerns and expectations towards preimplantation diagnosis, embryo screening, social sexing by infertile couples and couples at risk. *Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde*, **65** (1), 30-38.

Full Text: Geb Fra65, 30.pdf

Abstract: The literature describing the views of potential users of preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is small. Overall, the vast majority of previous studies found that PGD and embryo screening are a highly acceptable technology for both consumer groups couples at high risk and infertile couples. Aim of this paper is to give an overview of studies on acceptability, attitudes, concerns and expectations towards PGD, embryo selection and preimplantation diagnosis for social sexing. After a bibliometrical research in MEDLINE, PUBMED and Psyndex and specialist German journals 12 studies were analysed which were published between 1990 and 2003. The analysis showed that the majority of patients expressed an overwhelmingly positive attitude towards PGD and expressed few concerns about the extension of the technology to testing for non-disease states such as sex. But for both user groups there were different factors which had a significant impact on the choice of PGD as a prospective reproductive option: reproductive history, especially the duration of infertility, is the main factor for infertile couples which determines the choice of PGD, whereas for couples at high risk previous experiences with PGD and having an affected child have most impact on the choice of PGD as a future reproductive treatment. However, despite its benefits PGD and embryo screening are associated with many ethical issues including concerns about the ethics of embryo manipulation and, especially, the issue of eugenics. The analysis shows that there is little demand for sex selection services in Western societies.

Keywords: Attitudes, Acceptability, Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, Embryo Selection, Social Sexing, Genetic Diagnosis, Representative Survey, Nonmedical Reasons, Selection

? Borkenhagen, A. and Kentenich, H. (2009), Labia Reduction - The newest trend in cosmetic genitoplasty - An overview. *Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde*, **69** (1), 19-23.

Full Text: 2009\Geb Fra69, 19.pdf

Abstract: Problem: Women’s concerns about their appearance, fuelled by commercial pressure to undergo surgical improvement, now also include the genitalia. Labiaplasty, which usually involves labia reduction, is becoming as common as other cosmetic procedures, New advancements and techniques in labiaplasty typically lessen scarring, pain, recovery time, and show good results. The aim of this paper is to give an overview of studies on the clinical and psychosocial outcomes of labiaplasty. Material and Methods: After a bibliometric search in MEDLINE and PUBMED and German specialist journals, 10 studies published between 1998 and 2008 were analyzed. Results: Most reports refer only to the technical aspects of surgery, and outcome data are sparse. Few psychometrically robust measures exist to evaluate the long-term impact of plastic Surgery in general, let alone genital surgery. The rare reports that exist on patient satisfaction with labiaplasty are generally positive, but assessments are short-term and lack methodological rigor. Conclusion: Labiaplasty carries a risk and has not been shown to result in long-term psychological benefits. These procedures are often not medically indicated, and the safety and effectiveness of these procedures have not been documented. Clinicians who receive requests from patients for such procedures should discuss the reason for the request with the patient and perform an examination for any physical signs or symptoms that may indicate the need for surgical intervention. Women should be informed about the lack of data supporting the efficacy of these procedures and their potential complications, including infection altered sensation, dyspareunia and scarring.

Keywords: Aesthetic Reduction, Assessments, Benefits, Bibliometric, Clinical, Complications, Cosmetic Genitoplasty, Data, Dyspareunia, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Examination, Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery, General, Impact, Improvement, Indication, Infection, Intervention, Journals, Labia Reduction, Labioplasty, Long Term, Long-Term, Minora Reduction, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Physical, Potential, Pressure, Procedures, Psychological, Psychological Outcome, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Outcomes, PUBMED, Recovery, Reduction, Risk, Safety, Satisfaction, Search, Specialist, Surgery, Symptoms, Techniques, Time

? Griesinger, G., Schultz, L. and Diedrich, K. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of publication activity in reproductive medicine since 1990 in various European countries. *Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde*, **69** (8), 742-743.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Gefasschirurgie

Full Journal Title: Gefasschirurgie

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gefasschirurgie

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gefasschirurgie

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mumme, A. and Hummel, T. (2013), Multimerial surgical treatment of deep vein thrombosis. *Gefasschirurgie*, **18** (8), 695-703.

Full Text: [2013\Gefasschirurgie18, 695.pdf](2013/Gefasschirurgie18,%20695.pdf)

Abstract: Background. For the recanalising therapy of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), the procedure of surgical thrombectomy has been available for over 50 years. The technique of surgical thrombectomy has been constantly evolving in recent years and has been supplemented with additional therapeutic options. Nowadays, the surgical treatment of DVT is based on a multimodal concept that includes fibrinolytic and also endovascular components. Progress in sectional imaging techniques and intraoperative quality control also made a contribution to the optimization of the procedure. In a systematic review, an overview should be obtained about the present state of the multimodal treatment of DVT. Methods. Two electronic databases (Medline, Web of Science) were systematically searched for articles in German or English, in which venous thrombectomy was discussed. Results. In 1553 screened abstracts, 29 were classified as relevant and included in the analysis. The few works to the modern treatment of DVT come predominantly from the German-speaking world. There are only single-center case series available. From the existing literature, it is clear that the method has grown over the past 2 decades by supplementing effectiveness with endovascular and fibrinolytic components. In long-term follow-up, patency rates of 80-90% were achieved in the pelvic section and preservation of femoropopliteal vein valve function was successful at around 50%. Conclusion. Modern surgical treatment offers patients the chance for a restitutio ad integrum in particularly extended DVT processes with participation of the vena cava and calf veins. Compared to the competing catheter-based fibrinolytic methods, thrombectomy is more broadly applicable and facilitates the removal of thrombus even in the infrapopliteal sections. This potential benefit should be evaluated on the basis of controlled studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Cardiology, Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis, Concept, Control, Controlled-Trial, Databases, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Deep Venous Thrombosis, Effectiveness, Endovascular Therapy, Follow-Up, Function, Germany, Iliofemoral Venous Thrombosis, Imaging, Intraoperative Fibrinolysis, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Medline, Methods, New-York, Optimization, Options, Participation, Patients, Pelvic, Potential, Preservation, Procedure, Quality, Quality Control, Rates, Recent, Removal, Results, Review, Science, State, Surgical Treatment, Systematic Review, Techniques, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Options, Therapy, Thrombectomy, Thrombosis, Treatment, USA, Vein Thrombosis, Venous Thrombectomy, Web of Science, World

# Title: Gender Medicine

Full Journal Title: Gender Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kiyohara, C. and Ohno, Y. (2010), Sex differences in lung cancer susceptibility: A review. *Gender Medicine*, **7** (5), 381-401.

Abstract: Background: Several epidemiologic and molecular epidemiologic studies have indicated that, for a given number of cigarettes smoked, women may be at higher risk of lung cancer compared with men. Objective: The objective of this article was to address sex differences in lung cancer susceptibility, with special emphasis on genetic, biological, and sex-related hormonal factors. Methods: Using the search terms gender or sex difference in combination with lung cancer, susceptibility, survival, polymorphism, biomarker, and smoking, we conducted a review of the available literature in the MEDLINE, Current Contents, and Web of Science biomedical databases. Relevant English-language publications (January 1966-December 2009) on sex differences in lung cancer were identified. Results: Higher levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon DNA adducts were observed in female lung cancer patients compared with their male counterparts, even though the level of tobacco carcinogens was lower among women than among men. DNA repair capacity was found to be lower in female lung cancer patients than in their male counterparts. A higher frequency of G-to-T transversion mutations in the tumor suppressor protein p53 gene has been observed in women compared with men. Non-small cell lung tumors in women appeared to be more likely than those in men to harbor K-ras, c-erbB-2, or epidermal growth factor receptor mutations. Sex differences have been identified in the expression of the cytochrome P4501A1 gene and gastrin-releasing peptide receptor gene, with women exhibiting higher gene expression than men for both of these genes. Evidence supporting a possible association between estrogen and lung cancer risk based on epidemiologic studies has not been consistent, but sex hormones may influence susceptibility to lung carcinogenesis. Conclusions: Women may be more susceptible to tobacco smoke and potentially more vulnerable to lung cancer development. If additional studies yield supporting evidence, researchers, the public, and policy makers should focus on ways to reduce the risk of lung cancer for women. (Gend Med. 2010;7:381-401) (C) 2010 Excerpta Medica Inc.

Keywords: Aryl-Hydrocarbon Hydroxylase, Biomedical, Bladder-Cancer, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Cigarette-Smoking, Databases, Development, Dna, Dna Adduct Levels, Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology, Estrogen, Estrogen-Receptor-Beta, Frequency, Gender, Gender-Differences, Gene Expression, Genetic, Genetic Susceptibility, Genetic Susceptibility, Histologic Type, Hormone Replacement Therapy, Literature, Lung Cancer, MEDLINE, Methods, Molecular, P53, Policy, Polymorphism, Publications, Researchers, Review, Risk, Science, Sex, Sex Difference, Sex Hormones, Smoking, Smoking-Related Risk, Survival, Susceptibility, Tobacco, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Gene

Full Journal Title: Gene

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lian, J.F., Xu, L.M., Huang, Y., Le, Y.P., Jiang, D.J., Yang, X., Xu, W.F., Huang, X.Y., Dong, C.Z., Ye, M., Zhou, J.Q. and Duan, S.W. (2013), Meta-analyses of HFE variants in coronary heart disease. *Gene*, **527** (1), 167-173.

Full Text: [2013\Gene527, 167.pdf](2013/Gene527,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: HFE gene variants can cause hereditary hemochromatosis (HH) that often comes along with an increased risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). The goal of our study is to assess the contribution of four HFE gene variants to the risk of CHD. Methods and results: We conducted four meta-analyses of the studies examining the association between four HFE gene variants and the risk of CHD. A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Chinese Periodical. Results: Meta-analyses showed that HFE rs1799945-G allele was associated with a 6% increased risk of CHD (P = 0.02, odds ratio (OR) = 1.06, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.01-1.11). However, no association between the other three HFE gene variants (rs1800562, rs1800730, and rs9366637) and CHD risk was observed by the meta-analyses (all P values > 0.05). In addition, the results of our case-control study indicated that rs1800562 and rs1800730 were monomorphic, and that rs1799945 and rs9366637 were not associated with CHD in Han Chinese. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis suggested that a significant association existed between rs1799945 mutation and CHD, although this mutation was rare in Han Chinese. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Association, Atherosclerosis, Body Iron Stores, C282y, Case-Control, Case-Control Study, China, Chinese, Confidence, Coronary Heart Disease, Disease, Embase, Gene, Heart, Hemochromatosis Gene-Mutations, Hereditary Hemochromatosis, Hereditary Hemochromatosis, Hfe, Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy, Interval, Knowledge, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mutation, Odds Ratio, P, Results, Rights, Risk, Rs1799945, Science, Web of Science, Women

? Xu, Y.M., Li, L.W., Xiang, X.G., Wang, H., Cai, W., Xie, J.D., Han, Y., Bao, S.S. and Xie, Q. (2013), Three common functional polymorphisms in microRNA encoding genes in the susceptibility to hepatocellular carcinoma: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gene*, **527** (2), 584-593.

Full Text: [2013\Gene527, 584.pdf](2013/Gene527,%20584.pdf)

Abstract: Emerging evidences have shown that common genetic polymorphisms in microRNAs may be associated with the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC); but individually published studies and previous meta-analyses revealed inconclusive results. The aims of this review and meta-analysis are to assess whether common single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the genes encoding the microRNAs are associated with susceptibility to HCC development and clinicopathologic characteristics of hepatitis B virus (HBV) related HCC. A computerized search was performed in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science and China BioMedicine (CBM) databases to identify relevant articles published before January 1st 2013. Ten case-control studies were assessed with a total of 3437 cases and 3437 healthy controls. Three common functional SNPs in miRNA-encoding genes were found, including miR-146a G > C (rs2910164), miR-196a-2 C > T (rs11614913) and miR-499 T > C (rs3746444). This meta-analysis revealed that the miR-146a\*C variant was associated with a decrease in HCC risk, especially among Asian and male populations; while the miR-196a-2\*T variant was associated with susceptibility to HCC among Caucasian populations. However, we failed to find any significant correlations between the miR-499\*C polymorphism and HCC risks. When further stratification on HBV status was conducted, a similar trend of association between the three SNPs and the HBV-related HCC risks was observed, but these results were not statistically significant due to small sample sizes. The current meta-analysis demonstrates that SNPs contained in the genes encoding miR-146a and miR-196a-2 may play a major role in genetic susceptibility to HCC. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Asian, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Characteristics, China, Chinese Population, Correlations, Databases, Development, Expression, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Hbv, Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis B Virus, Hepatitis-B-Virus, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Male, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microrna, Molecular Epidemiology, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Primary Liver-Cancer, Pubmed, Review, Rights, Risk, Risks, Role, Rs2910164, Science, Small, Stratification, Systematic Review, Trend, Turkish Population, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gene531, 426.pdf](2013/Gene531,%20426.pdf)

Abstract: Recent evidences suggest that common functional polymorphisms in the promoter region of the Calpain-10 gene may have an impact on an individual’s susceptibility to polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), but individually published results are inconclusive. Our meta-analysis is aimed to provide a more precise estimation of the relationships between Calpain-10 genetic polymorphisms and PCOS risk. An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through April 1st, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Fourteen case-control studies were included with a total of 2123 PCOS patients and 3612 healthy controls. Nine common SNPs in the Calpain-10 gene were addressed. Our meta-analysis indicated that UCSNP-19, UCSNP-63 and UCSNP-45 polymorphisms in the Calpain-10 gene might be associated with increased PCOS risk However, no statistically significant association was observed in UCSNP-43, UCSNP-22, UCSNP-43, UCSNP-45, UCSNP-56, UCSNP-58, and UCSNP-110 polymorphisms. Further subgroup analysis by ethnicity revealed that UCSNP-19, UCSNP-63 and UCSNP-45 polymorphisms might decrease the risk of PCOS among Asian populations, but not among Caucasian populations. The current meta-analysis indicates that UCSNP-19, UCSNP-63 and UCSNP-45 polymorphisms in the Calpain-10 gene may be risk factors for PCOS, especially among Asian populations. Crown Copyright (C) 2013 Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Asian, Association, Calpain-10, Candidate Genes, Capn10, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Common, Confidence, Databases, Ethnicity, Features, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Heterogeneity, Impact, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Netherlands, Odds Ratio, Ovary, Patients, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Pubmed, R, Recent, Region, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Syndrome, Web of Science, Women

? Li, G., Liu, Y.L., Yin, H.M., Zhang, X.F., Mo, X.D., Tang, J. and Chen, W.G. (2014), E-cadherin gene promoter hypermethylation may contribute to the risk of bladder cancer among Asian populations. *Gene*, **534** (1), 48-53.

Full Text: [2014\Gene534, 48.pdf](2014/Gene534,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: There are increasing scientific evidences suggesting that E-cadherin gene promoter hypermethylation may contribute to the development and progression of bladder cancer, but existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to assess the role of E-cadherin promoter hypermethylation in bladder carcinogenesis. We conducted an extensive literature search for relevant studies on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1st, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude risk ratio (RR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Ten clinical studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 620 bladder cancer samples, 199 normal adjacent samples and 131 normal urothelium tissue. Our meta-analysis revealed that the methylation frequencies in bladder cancer tissues were obviously higher than those in normal control tissues (RR = 2.02, 95%CI: 1.00-4.12, P = 0.050). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity indicated that higher methylation frequencies were observed in bladder cancer tissues among Asian populations (RR = 2.35, 95%CI: 1.11-4.95, P = 0.025), but not among Caucasian populations (RR = 1.62, 95%CI: 0.48-5.53, P = 0.439). Univariate and multivariate meta-regression analyses showed that ethnicity may be the major source of heterogeneity (P<0.05). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis (P = 0.358). The present meta-analysis indicates that E-cadherin gene promoter hypermethylation may contribute to increased risk of bladder cancer among Asian populations. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses of Analysis of Asian of Bias of Bladder of Bladder Cancer of Cancer of Caucasian of Clinical of Clinical Studies of Confidence of Control of Databases of Development of Ethnicity of Gene of Heterogeneity of Interval of Literature of Literature Search of Meta Analysis of Meta-Analysis of Meta-Regression of Metaanalysis of Methylation of Multivariate of Normal of P of Populations of Progression of Publication of Publication Bias of Pubmed of Rights of Risk of Role of Science of Software of Source of Web of Science

? Li, W.S., Li, K., Zhao, L. and Zou, H.W. (2014), DNA repair pathway genes and lung cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Gene*, **538** (2), 361-365.

Full Text: [2014\Gene538, 361.pdf](2014/Gene538,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: DNA repair pathway genes have been implicated to play an important role in the development of lung cancer. However, contradictory results are often reported by various studies, making it difficult to interpret them. So in this meta-analysis, we have assessed the association between lung cancer risk and two DNA repair pathway genes. XRCC1 and ERCC2 by analyzing 67 published case-control studies. Research design and methods: We searched PubMed, Embase and Web of Science using terms “XRCC1” or “XPD” or “ERCC2” and “lung cancer” on August 1, 2012. Three criteria were applied to select included studies for resulting studies. Information was carefully extracted by two investigators independently. We used pooled odds ratio (OR) to assess the effect of a polymorphism, and a dominant model was applied where genotypes that contain the non-reference allele were combined together. All the calculations were performed using STATA version 11.0. Main outcome measures and results: Three common nonsynonymous polymorphisms in XRCC1, codon 194, codon 280 and codon 399, and two common nonsynonymous polymorphisms in ERCC2, codon 312 and codon 751, were analyzed. The result showed in total population, Lys751Gln in ERCC2 is associated with an increase of lung cancer risk, with a summary OR as 1.15. No association was found for any other polymorphisms. When studies were stratified by ethnicity, the risk effect of Lys751Gln in ERCC2 was found only in Caucasians, not in Asians. Conclusions: In conclusion, Lys751Gln in ERCC2 is associated with lung cancer, and the risk effect probably exists in Caucasians. By contrast, polymorphisms in XRCC1 are less likely to be susceptible to lung cancer risks. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: African-Americans, Association, Base-Excision-Repair, Bay Area Latinos, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cooking Oil Fume, Criteria, Design, Development, Dna, Dna Repair Pathway Genes, Ercc2, Xpd Lys751gln, Ethnicity, Genes, Increased Risk, Information, Lung, Lung Cancer, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Northeastern Chinese Population, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Research, Research Design, Rights, Risk, Risks, Role, Science, Version, Web Of Science, XPD, XRCC1, XRCC1 Polymorphisms

? Wang, L.G., Yu, J.Y., Xu, J., Zheng, C.L., Li, X.W. and Du, J.J. (2015), The analysis of microRNA-34 family expression in human cancer studies comparing cancer tissues with corresponding pericarcinous tissues. *Gene*, **554** (1), 1-8.

Full Text: [2015\Gene554, 1.pdf](2015/Gene554,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Recently many studies have focused on the microRNA-34 (miR-34) family expression in various cancers; nevertheless, the controversial results of these studies still exist in identifying miR-34 members as new biomarkers of cancers. Therefore, we carried out this comprehensive meta-analysis of published studies that compared the miR-34 family expression profiles between cancer tissues and paired neighboring noncancerous tissues to systemically evaluate the findings globally and address the inconsistencies of pertinent literatures. The data included in this article were collected from Embase, PubMed and Web of Science up to December 2013. To overcome the difficulties that many raw data were unavailable and study methods were different, a vote-counting strategy was adopted to identify consistent markers in our analysis. Ultimately, a total of 23 cancers were reported in the 61 eligible studies, of which 46 studies provided fold-change value information. In the consistently reported cancer types, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), glioma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) ranked at the top with down-regulated feature. Cervical neoplasm was consistently reported to be over-expressed in the panel of each member of miR-34s. Subgroup analysis of miR-34 family expression demonstrated that colorectal cancer (CRC), gastric cancer (GC), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and prostate cancer (PCa) were most frequently reported with inconsistent regulations. Our meta-analysis showed that miR-34 family members could be expected to become potential diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers in some types of human cancers. Further well-designed and larger sample studies are surely warranted to identify the role of the miR-34 family in the occurrence and development of tumors. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Cell Lung-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Data, Development, Diagnostic, Down-Regulation, Expression, Family, Family Members, Feature, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Gastric-Cancer, Gene-Expression, Glioma, Hcc, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Human, Human Colorectal-Cancer, Human Laryngeal Carcinoma, Information, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microrna-34, Neoplasm, Nsclc, Papillary Thyroid-Carcinoma, Pca, Potential, Profiles, Prognostic, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer, Pubmed, Rb-Dependent Manner, Regulations, Rights, Role, Science, Strategy, Tumor-Suppressor, Value, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Gene Therapy

Full Journal Title: Gene Therapy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ledley, F.D., McNamee, L.M., Uzdil, V. and Morgan, I.W. (2014), Why commercialization of gene therapy stalled; examining the life cycles of gene therapy technologies. *Gene Therapy*, **21** (2), 188-194.

Full Text: 2014\Gen The21, 188.pdf

Abstract: This report examines the commercialization of gene therapy in the context of innovation theories that posit a relationship between the maturation of a technology through its life cycle and prospects for successful product development. We show that the field of gene therapy has matured steadily since the 1980s, with the congruent accumulation of 435 000 papers, 416 000 US patents, 41800 clinical trials and > $4.3 billion in capital investment in gene therapy companies. Gene therapy technologies comprise a series of dissimilar approaches for gene delivery, each of which has introduced a distinct product architecture. Using bibliometric methods, we quantify the maturation of each technology through a characteristic life cycle S-curve, from a Nascent stage, through a Growing stage of exponential advance, toward an Established stage and projected limit. Capital investment in gene therapy is shown to have occurred predominantly in Nascent stage technologies and to be negatively correlated with maturity. Gene therapy technologies are now achieving the level of maturity that innovation research and biotechnology experience suggest may be requisite for efficient product development. Asynchrony between the maturation of gene therapy technologies and capital investment in development-focused business models may have stalled the commercialization of gene therapy.

Keywords: Accumulation, Advance, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Biotech, Biotechnology, Business, Capital Investment, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials Worldwide, Context, Delivery, Development, Dna Vaccine, Drug Development, Efficacy, Experience, Field, Gene, Gene Delivery, Gene Therapy, Innovation, Innovation, Lebers Congenital Amaurosis, Life, Life Cycle, Maturation, Methods, Models, Papers, Patents, Research, Research-And-Development, S-Curve, Technologies, Technology, Technology Life Cycles, Therapy, Trends, Update, US, Virus

# Title: A General Advantage Theory of Bibliometric and Other Cumulative Advantage Processes

Notes: MModel

? de Solla Price, D.J. (1980), *A general advantage theory of bibliometric and other cumulative advantage processes*, In B.C. Griffith (Ed.), Key papers in information science (pp. 177-199). White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry.

Notes: MModel

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# Title: General Hospital Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: [General Hospital Psychiatry](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=01638343)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Druss, B.G. and Von Esenwein, S.A. (2006), Improving general medical care for persons with mental and addictive disorders: Systematic review. *General Hospital Psychiatry*, **28** (2), 145-153.

Full Text: [2006\Gen Hos Psy28, 145.pdf](2006\Gen%20Hos%20Psy28,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a systematic review of studies of interventions designed to improve general medical care in persons with mental and addictive disorders. Methods: Following Cochrane Collaboration guidelines, a comprehensive search through October 2005 was conducted in multiple bibliometric indexes using search terms related to primary medical care and mental health/addictive disorders. Two assessors independently extracted information on linkage, quality, outcomes and costs of care. Results: Six randomized trials met the preestablished search criteria. The interventions spanned a continuum of approaches for improving treatment, ranging from on-site medical consultation, through team-based approaches, to models involving facilitated referrals to primary care. The studies demonstrated a substantial positive impact on linkage to and quality of medical care; there was evidence of health improvement and improved abstinence rates in patients with greater medical comorbidity. The three studies that assessed expenditures found the programs to be cost-neutral from a health-plan perspective. Conclusion: A small but growing body of research suggests that a range of models may hold potential for improving these patients’ health and health care, at a relatively modest cost. Future work should continue to develop and test approaches to this problem that can be tailored to local system needs and capacities. © 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Chronic Illness, Collaborative Care, Community Psychiatric-Services, Comorbidity, Cost, Costs, Costs of Care, Disorders, Excess Mortality, Expenditures, General, Guidelines, Health, Health Care, Health Improvement, Health-Care, Impact, Information, Interventions, Local, Major Depression, Medical, Mental, Models, Myocardial-Infarction, Older Patients, Outcomes, Patients, Primary Care, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Range, Research, Review, Substance-Abuse, Systematic Review, Test, Treatment

# Title: Genetic Counseling

Full Journal Title: Genetic Counseling

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Borry, P., Fryns, J.P., Schotsmans, P. and Dierickx, K. (2005), Attitudes towards carrier testing in minors: A systematic review. *Genetic Counseling*, **16** (4), 341-352.

Abstract: The objective of this article is to review the attitudes of the different stakeholders (minors. healthcare professionals, parents and relatives of affected individuals) towards carrier testing in minors. The databases PUBMED. Google Scholar, Psychinfo, Biological Abstracts, Francis, Anthropological Index online, Web of Science, and Sociological Abstracts were searched using key words for the period 1990-2004. Studies were included if they were published in a peer reviewed journal in English and described the attitudes of minors, parents or healthcare professionals towards carrier testing in minors in a family context. The results were presented in a summary form. In total 20 relevant studies were retrieved (2 studies reported the attitudes of two stakeholders). Only one study reported the attitudes of adolescents, two studies reported the attitudes of adults who had undergone carrier testing in childhood. In total six studies have been retrieved discussing the parental attitudes towards carrier testing in their children. Over all studies, most parents showed interest in detecting their children’s carrier status and responded they wanted their child tested before the age of majority: some parents even before 12 years. Eight studies were retrieved that reported the attitudes of relatives of affected individuals. Most were in favor of carrier testing before 18 years. The studies retrieved suggest that most parents are interested in the carrier status of their children and want their children to be tested before they reach legal majority (and some even in childhood). This can lead to tensions between parents and healthcare professionals regarding carrier testing in minors. Guidelines of healthcare professionals advise to defer carrier testing on the grounds that children should be able to decide for themselves later in life to request a carrier test or not.

Keywords: Adolescents, Adults, Ataxia-Telangiectasia, Attitudes, Carrier Testing, Child, Children, Cystic-Fibrosis, Databases, Decision-Making, Disease, Fragile-X-Syndrome, Genetic Testing, Genetics, Google Scholar, Healthcare Professionals, Interest, Journal, Lead, Minors, Obligate Carriers, Parental Attitudes, Parents, Predictive Testing, Prenatal-Diagnosis, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review

# Title: Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution

Full Journal Title: Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cabral, A.L., Karaoglu, H. and Park, R.F. (2013), The use of microsatellite polymorphisms to characterise and compare genetic variability in *Avena strigosa* and *A. barbata*. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*, **60** (3), 1153-1163.

Full Text: [2013\Gen Res Cro Evo60, 1153.pdf](2013/Gen%20Res%20Cro%20Evo60,%201153.pdf)

Abstract: Microsatellite (SSR) polymorphism was assessed across 90 diploid Avena strigosa Schreb. and tetraploid Avena barbata Pott ex Link accessions obtained from the USDA-ARS National Small Grains Collection using 105 genomic SSRs. Eleven polymorphic SSRs that detected 69 different alleles were identified and used to genotype the 90 accessions, which were chosen from a larger set of 385 accessions based on geographical source-diversity and variable reaction responses to five Australian pathotypes of the crown rust pathogen Puccinia coronata Corda f. sp. avenae Eriks. Eight diploid and eight tetraploid clades were identified among the 90 accessions. Diploid accessions displayed the lowest genetic diversity, with all accessions being at least 86 % similar, and included accessions from countries in the Americas such as Canada, USA, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, and European accessions from France, Romania and Poland. Although both species formed distinct clusters in the dendrogram, a few instances of diploids showing high similarity with tetraploids and vice versa were observed. An AMOVA analysis revealed 86 % of the total genetic variation to be distributed within the two oat species, while between-species differences accounted for only 14 %. Heterozygosity (H) index values of 0.32 and 0.40 were obtained for diploids and tetraploids respectively. Our study effectively differentiated A. strigosa and A. barbata, and identified 11 SSRs suitable for future characterisation of accessions of the two species.

Keywords: A. Barbata, Amplification, Analysis, Analysis of Molecular Variance, Argentina, Association, Australian, Avena Strigosa, Brazil, Canada, Distributed, Diversity, France, Genetic, Genetic Diversity, Genetic Similarity, Germplasm, Index, Inheritance, Mar, Markers, Microsatellite, Oat, Pathogen, PCR, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Puccinia-Coronata, Romania, Rust Resistance, Similarity, Species, SSR Simple Sequence Repeats, Uruguay, USA, Variability

# Title: Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers

Full Journal Title: [Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers](http://online.liebertpub.com/loi/gtmb)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, C.F., Yang, Q.F., Chen, X.L. and Liu, C.Y. (2012), Apolipoprotein A5 gene polymorphism and risk for metabolic syndrome: A meta-analysis. *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, **16** (10), 1241-1245.

Full Text: [2012\Gen Tes Mol Bio16, 1241.pdf](2012/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio16,%201241.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Many studies have focused on the association between the apolipoprotein A5 (ApoA5) polymorphism and the risk of metabolic syndrome (MetS). However, these studies drew inconsistent conclusions. The aim of this study was to evaluate the exact association between the ApoA5 polymorphism and MetS in a large-scale meta-analysis. Methods: The PubMed, Embase, and Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Science) databases were searched to collect all publications on the association between the ApoA5 polymorphism and MetS. Two common variants of ApoA5 (namely -1131T > C in the promoter region and c.56C > G in the coding region) with the risk of MetS were analyzed. The overall odd ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for -1131T > C (CC + TC) versus TT genotype and c.C56G (GG + GC) versus CC were assessed between the MetS and control group. Subgroup analysis was further performed by ethnicity. The meta-analysis was performed by Stata11.0. Results: Twelve studies from 10 publications were chosen in our meta-analysis. The combined results showed that C allele carriers (CC + TC) of -1131T > C had a significantly higher risk of MetS for the overall (OR = 1.32; 95% CI: 1.14-1.53; p = 0.000) with moderate heterogeneity (I2 = 54.9%, p = 0.014). Subgroup analysis was further performed according to ethnicity, and the association was still significant in Asians (OR = 1.42; 95% CI: 1.25-1.62; p = 0.000), but not in white populations (OR = 1.25; 95% CI: 0.97-1.61; p = 0.087). When analyzing the association between c.C56G and MetS, the G allele carrier (GG + GC) genotype significantly increased the risk of MetS (OR = 1.32; 95% CI: 1.15-1.50; p = 0.000) in white populations. No significant publication bias was observed in either -1131T > C or c.C56G. Conclusions: Our study suggested that the ApoA5 -1131T > C polymorphism was significantly associated with the risk of MetS in Asians, but not in white populations. However, the c.C56G polymorphism was significantly associated with MetS in white populations.

Keywords: Analysis, ApoA5, Association, Bias, Chinese, Cholesterol, Citation, Coding, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Databases, Ethnicity, Heterogeneity, Hydrolysis, Insulin-Resistance Syndrome, Intervals, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Lipoprotein-Lipase, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Plasma Triglycerides, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Region, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Syndrome, Variants, Web of Science

? Liu, X.W., Ma, T., Qu, B., Ji, Y. and Liu, Z. (2013), Pesticide-induced gene mutations and Parkinson disease risk: A meta-analysis. *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, **17** (11), 826-832.

Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 826.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20826.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Increasing scientific evidence suggests that pesticide-induced gene mutations may contribute to increasing susceptibility to Parkinson disease (PD), but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims at assessing the exact roles of pesticide-induced gene mutations in the development of PD. Methods: An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1st, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio with 95% confidence interval was calculated. Results: Ten case-control studies were included with a total of 1248 PD patients and 1831 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis revealed that PD patients with pesticide exposure had higher gene mutation rates than those of healthy controls. Subgroup analysis by gene type indicated that the mutation rates in the GSTP1, SLC6A3, and MDR1 genes of PD patients with pesticide exposure were higher than those of healthy controls. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis indicates that pesticide-induced gene mutations may contribute to increasing susceptibility to PD, especially in the GSTP1, SLC6A3, and MDR1 genes.

Keywords: 3rd, Analysis, Article, Assessing, Bias, Biology, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Databases, Development, Disease, Environment Interactions, Epidemiology, Evidence, Exposure, Gene, Genes, In-Vitro, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mutation, Nov, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pd, Pesticide, Polymorphism, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, R, Rates, Results, Risk, Science, Scientific Evidence, SLC6A3, Software, Susceptibility, Test, USA, Web of Science

? Mao, B., Zhang, J.Q. and Zhuo, F.L. (2013), *MCP*-1-2518A > G polymorphism and myocardial infarction risk: A meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, **17** (12), 857-863.

Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 857.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20857.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), a key chemokine in atherosclerotic inflammation, plays an important role in the etiology of myocardial infarction (MI). Emerging evidence has shown that the common polymorphism (-2518A>G; rs1024611) in the MCP-1 gene may contribute to the risk of MI, but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the associations between MCP-1-2518A>G polymorphism and susceptibility to MI. Methods: A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine (CBM) databases was conducted on articles published before May 15th, 2013. The crude odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Results: Eleven case-control studies were included with a total 2325 MI patients and 6310 healthy controls. The meta-analysis results indicated that MCP-1-2518A>G polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of MI. In further subgroup analysis based on ethnicity, there were significant associations between MCP-1-2518A>G polymorphism and an increased risk of MI among Asian populations. However, no statistically significant association was found among Caucasian populations. Univariate and multivariate meta-regression analyses showed that ethnicity may be the major source of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Conclusion: In conclusion, the current meta-analysis indicates that MCP-1-2518A>G polymorphism may be a risk factor for MI, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Asian, Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Candidate Genes, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Ccl2, Ccr2, Chemoattractant Protein-1 Mcp-1, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Databases, Ethnicity, Etiology, Evidence, Gene, Heterogeneity, Infarction, Inflammation, Intervals, Ischemic-Stroke, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multivariate, Myocardial Infarction, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Source, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 864.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20864.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Increasing scientific evidence suggests that functional polymorphisms in surfactant protein (SP) genes may contribute to increasing susceptibility to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to assess the exact role of SP gene polymorphisms in the development of COPD. Methods: An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1st, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Results: Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 2761 subjects, including 1274 COPD cases and 1482 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis revealed that common polymorphisms in the SP-A gene may be associated with an increased risk of COPD (allele model: OR=1.53, 95% CI: 1.14-2.05, p=0.005; dominant model: OR=1.65, 95% CI: 1.02-2.69, p=0.043; recessive model: OR=1.66, 95% CI: 1.17-2.35, p=0.005; homozygous model: OR=2.06, 95% CI: 1.24-3.41, p=0.005; heterozygous model: OR=1.59, 95% CI: 1.13-2.22, p=0.007), especially among Asian populations. However, there was no evidence for any association between common polymorphisms in the SP-B and SP-D genes and COPD risk (all p>0.05). Conclusion: The current meta-analysis indicates that common polymorphisms in the SP-A gene may contribute to increasing susceptibility to COPD, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Confidence, Copd, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, Evidence, Exacerbations, Gene, Genes, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Marker Alleles, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mexican Population, Model, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Odds Ratio, Polymorphisms, Populations, Protein, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Scientific Evidence, Software, Surfactant, Surfactant Protein-D, Susceptibility, Trends, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 873.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20873.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: C-reactive protein (CRP), the classic acute-phase protein, plays an important role in the etiology of myocardial infarction (MI). Emerging evidence has shown that the common polymorphisms in the CRP gene may influence an individual’s susceptibility to MI; but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the associations between CRP gene polymorphisms and MI risk. Methods: A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine (CBM) databases was conducted on articles published before June 1st, 2013. Crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Results: Nine case-control studies were included with a total of 2992 MI patients and 4711 healthy controls. The meta-analysis results indicated that CRP rs3093059 (T>C) polymorphism was associated with decreased risk of MI, especially among Asian populations. However, similar associations were not observed in CRP rs1800947 (G>C) and rs2794521 (G>A) polymorphisms (all p>0.05) among both Asian and Caucasian populations. Univariate and multivariate meta-regression analyses showed that ethnicity may be a major source of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Conclusion: In conclusion, the current meta-analysis indicates that CRP rs3093059 (T>C) polymorphism may be associated with decreased risk of MI, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Asian, Association, Bias, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular Events, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Confidence, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Crp, Crp Gene, Databases, Ethnicity, Etiology, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Heterogeneity, Infarction, Inflammation, Influence, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Markers, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multivariate, Myocardial Infarction, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Prediction, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Source, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 881.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20881.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: To investigate the association between transforming growth factor-beta3 (TGF-3) genetic polymorphisms and nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate (NSCLP) risk. Methods: An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through June 1st, 2013. Case-control studies addressing the correlation between TGF-3 gene polymorphisms and NSCLP risk. The genotype distribution of the controls should conform to Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The quality of the included studies was assessed independently by two authors based on the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. All analyses were calculated using the STATA 12.0 software. Results: The association between TGF-3 gene polymorphisms and NSCLP risk was assessed. Eleven case-control studies were included with a total of 1601 NSCLP cases and 1463 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis results indicated that mutant variants of the TGF-3 gene may be associated with an increased risk of NSCLP, especially among Asian populations. Further subgroup analyses also revealed significant associations between mutant variants of the TGF-3 gene and an increased risk of NSCLP in the population-based and polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism studies. Meta-regression analyses showed that ethnicity may be a major source of heterogeneity. Conclusion: Our meta-analysis suggests that TGF-3 gene polymorphisms may contribute to NSCLP susceptibility, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Analyses, And, Or Palate, Asian, Association, Authors, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Correlation, Databases, Distribution, Equilibrium, Ethnicity, Extracellular-Matrix, Factor-Beta, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Growth, Heterogeneity, Japanese, Length, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Populations, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Software, Source, Susceptibility, TGFB3, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 890.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20890.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Serotonin transporter (5-HTT) plays a central role in the regulation of serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine [5-HT]) synaptic function. Disturbances in 5-HT transmission are the most frequently reported neurobiological substrates of suicidal behavior. Emerging evidence has shown that the common polymorphisms in the 5-HTT gene may contribute to the risk of epilepsy, but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the associations between 5-HTT gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to epilepsy. Methods: A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine (CBM) databases was conducted on articles published before June 1st, 2013. Crude odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Results: Seven studies were assessed with a total 1303 epilepsy patients and 1288 healthy controls. The meta-analysis results indicated that there was no significant relationship between 5-HTT gene polymorphisms and an increased risk of epilepsy. Further subgroup analysis based on ethnicity also found no significant association between 5-HTT gene polymorphisms and epilepsy risk among both Caucasian and Asian populations. In addition, there was also no significant association between 5-HTT gene polymorphisms and the risk of psychiatric comorbidity in patients with epilepsy. Conclusion: In conclusion, the current meta-analysis indicates that 5-HTT gene polymorphisms might not be the primary determinants of epilepsy susceptibility. 5-HTT genes might be expected to interact with other genes in different signaling pathways to initiate and promote the epileptogenic process.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Behavior, Brain, Caucasian, China, Comorbidity, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Epilepsy, Ethnicity, Evidence, Function, Gene, Genes, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Pathways, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Primary, Pubmed, Regulation, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Serotonin, Signaling, Susceptibility, System, Temporal-Lobe Epilepsy, Transmission, Transporter, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 910.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20910.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Increasing scientific evidence suggests that functional polymorphisms in surfactant protein (SP) genes may contribute to increasing susceptibility to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to assess the exact role of SP gene polymorphisms in the development of COPD. Methods: An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1st, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Results: Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 2761 subjects, including 1274 COPD cases and 1482 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis revealed that common polymorphisms in the SP-A gene may be associated with an increased risk of COPD (allele model: OR = 1.53, 95% CI: 1.14-2.05, p = 0.005; dominant model: OR= 1.65, 95% CI: 1.02-2.69, p = 0.043; recessive model: OR = 1.66, 95% CI: 1.17-2.35, p = 0.005; homozygous model: OR = 2.06, 95% CI: 1.24-3.41, p = 0.005; heterozygous model: OR = 1.59, 95% CI: 1.13-2.22, p = 0.007), especially among Asian populations. However, there was no evidence for any association between common olymorphisms in the SP-B and SP-D genes and COPD risk (all p > 0.05). Conclusion: The current meta-analysis indicates that common polymorphisms in the SP-A gene may contribute to increasing susceptibility to COPD, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: 3rd, Article, Asian, Association, Biology, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Confidence, Copd, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Disease, Evidence, Exacerbations, Gene, Genes, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Marker Alleles, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mexican Population, Model, Odds Ratio, Polymorphisms, Populations, Protein, Pubmed, R, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Scientific Evidence, Software, Surfactant, Test, Trends, USA, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Gen Tes Mol Bio17, 937.pdf](2013/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio17,%20937.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous studies focused on the association of the telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) gene polymorphism rs2736100 with lung cancer did not reach the same conclusion. In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis to systematically summarize the possible association between TERT polymorphism rs2736100 and the risk for lung cancer. Method: We conducted a search of case-control studies on the association of TERT with susceptibility to lung cancer in PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, Wanfang database in China, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases. Data from eligible studies were extracted for meta-analysis. Lung cancer risk associated with rs2736100 was estimated by pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs). Results: Six independent case-control studies on rs2736100 were included in our meta-analysis. Our results showed that rs2736100 was associated with the risk of lung cancer not only in an additive model (OR=1.19, 95% CI: 1.04-1.35; p=0.01), but also in a dominant model (OR=1.14, 95% CI: 1.01-1.28; p=0.03). Conclusions: This meta-analysis suggests that rs2736100 is associated with the risk of lung cancer.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Association, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Clptm1l, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Embase, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genome-Wide Association, Intervals, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Locus, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Telomerase Gene, Variants, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 127.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic cytokine and important mediator of many inflammatory processes, which might affect susceptibility to multiple sclerosis (MS). The aim of this study was to assess the effect of IL-6-174G/C polymorphism on the risk of MS using a meta-analysis.Materials and Methods: The Pubmed, ISI Web of Science, Wanfang, VIP, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases were screened and six studies were included in the meta-analysis. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated to evaluate the association between the IL-6-174G/C polymorphism and risk of MS.Results: No significant association between the IL-6-174G/C polymorphism and risk of MS was observed in overall analyses. With stratification according to ethnicity, we found that carriers with the IL-6-174CC genotype had a 1.87-fold increased risk for the development of MS in Asians (recessive model: OR=1.87, 95% CI, 1.08-3.24), but not in Caucasians.Conclusion: This meta-analysis provides evidence that the IL-6-174G/C polymorphism may be a risk factor for the development of MS in Asians. Further association studies with a larger sample size are required to confirm the result in different populations.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytokine, Cytokines, Databases, Development, Disease, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Il-6, Intervals, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, MS, Multiple Sclerosis, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Risk, Risk Factor, Sample Size, Science, Size, Stratification, Tnf, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 164.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20164.pdf)

Abstract: Background: ATP-binding cassette transporter 1 (ABCB1) plays a critical role in the development and progression of cardiovascular disease. Emerging evidence suggests that common functional polymorphisms in the ABCB1 gene might have an impact on an individual’s susceptibility to coronary heart disease (CHD), but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism and CHD risk. Method: An extensive literary search for relevant studies was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, China BioMedicine (CBM), and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases from their inception through August 1st, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Results: Seven clinical studies were included with a total of 13,074 CHD patients, including 378 variant angina pectoris (VAP) patients, 2290 myocardial infarction (MI) patients, and 10,406 acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients. Our meta-analysis results indicated that ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk of CHD, especially for MI and ACS among Caucasian populations. However, no statistically significant association was found between ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism and VAP risk, especially among Asian populations. Meta-regression analyses showed that clinical subtype and ethnicity may be the main sources of heterogeneity. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis suggests that ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may contribute to the risk of CHD, especially for MI and ACS, among Caucasian populations. Thus, detection of ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may be a promising biomarker for the early detection of CHD.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Analyses, Artery-Disease, Asian, Association, Bias, Biomarker, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Caucasian, China, Chinese Han Population, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confidence, Databases, Development, Disease, Drug-Transporter, Ethnicity, Evidence, Expression, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Heart, Heterogeneity, Impact, Infarction, Interval, Knowledge, Mar, Mdr1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, Myocardial-Infarction, Odds Ratio, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Resistance, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Software, Sources, Syndrome, Transporter, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 187.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20187.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to determine whether six genetic polymorphisms confer susceptibility to colorectal cancer (CRC). Methods: A systematic search for candidate genes of CRC was performed among several online databases, including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, CNKI, and Wanfang online libraries. After a comprehensive filtering procedure, we harvested five genes, including MGMT (rs12917 and rs2308321), ADH1B (rs1229984), SOD2 (rs4880), XPC (rs2228001), and PPARG (rs1801282). Using the REVMAN and Stata software, six meta-analyses were conducted for associations between CRC and the just-mentioned genetic variants. Results: A total of 34 comparative studies among 17,289 cases and 54,927 controls were involved in our meta-analyses. Significant association was found between ADH1B rs1229984 polymorphism and CRC (p=0.03, odds ratio [OR]=1.18, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.01-1.36). We also found significant association between PPARG rs1801282 polymorphism and CRC (p=0.004, OR=1.498, 95% CI=1.139-1.970), and this significant association is specific in Caucasians (p=0.004, OR=1.603, 95% CI=1.165-2.205). Conclusions: The current meta-analysis has established that ADH1B (rs1229984) and PPARG (rs1801282) are two risk variants of CRC.

Keywords: Activated Receptor-Gamma, ADH1B, Association, Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Common Polymorphisms, Confidence, Databases, Excision-Repair, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genetic Variants, Inflammatory Response, Interval, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nsaid Use, Odds Ratio, Online, Oxidative Stress, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Ppar-Gamma, Procedure, Pubmed, Rectal-Cancer, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Stata, United-States, Web of Science, XPC, XPD LYS751GLN

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 202.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20202.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Current scientific evidence suggests that the apolipoprotein E epsilon4 (APOE4) allele may be associated with a good prognosis for patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI); however, many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aims to obtain a more precise estimation of the association between APOE4 allele and prognosis of TBI patients.Methods: A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, CNKI and CBM databases was conducted for articles published before July 1st, 2013. Crude odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Results: Thirteen cohort studies were included with a total of 662 TBI patients with APOE4 (+) and 1614 TBI patients with APOE4 (-). The meta-analysis results revealed that the APOE4 allele was associated with a poor prognosis in TBI patients (OR=0.68, 95% CI: 0.48-0.96, p=0.027). Subgroup analysis by ethnicity indicated that TBI patients with APOE4 (+) had a worse prognosis than those with APOE4 (-) in Asian populations (OR=0.46, 95% CI: 0.21-0.99, p=0.046), but not in Caucasian populations (OR=0.75, 95% CI: 0.53-1.08, p=0.120). A further subgroup analysis by TBI grade showed that the APOE4 allele was associated with poor prognosis in severe TBI patients (OR=0.43, 95% CI: 0.21-0.87, p=0.020). However, there was no evidence for any association between the APOE4 allele and poor prognosis in patients with other grades of TBI (all p>0.05). Conclusion: The current meta-analysis indicates that the APOE4 allele may be associated with a poor prognosis in severe TBI patients and in Asian populations. The APOE4 allele may be used as a biomarker in predicting the prognosis of TBI patients.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Apoe, Apolipoprotein E, Asian, Association, Biomarker, Brain, Brain Injury, Caucasian, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, E Genotype, E Polymorphism, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Head-Injury, Injury, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Populations, Prognosis, Protein, Pubmed, Results, Science, Scientific Evidence, Traumatic, Traumatic Brain Injury, United-States, Volume, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 211.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Whereas some studies have reported that the osteoprotegerin (OPG) gene is associated with osteoporosis risk in some studies, their results have proved inconclusive. We performed a meta-analysis of studies on the associations between OPG A163G and G1181C polymorphisms and the risk of osteoporosis. Methods: A literature search in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and China Biological Medicine (CBM) databases was conducted to identify all eligible case-control studies published before August 15th, 2013. Pooled odds ratios with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals were used to evaluate the strength of the association under either a fixed- or random-effect model according to the heterogeneity test. Results: Ten case-control studies were included with a total of 1673 osteoporosis cases and 1554 healthy controls in this meta-analysis. For the OPG A163G polymorphism, the combined results showed that the G allele of the A163G polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk of osteoporosis. Stratified analyses showed that the magnitude of the effect was similar among the Caucasian and postmenopausal women subgroups. Unlike the A163G polymorphism, the meta-analysis results revealed that the C allele of the G1181C polymorphism may be associated with a decreased risk of osteoporosis, especially in the Asian and postmenopausal women subgroups. No publication bias was detected for either polymorphism. Conclusion: Our findings showed that the G allele of the OPG A163G polymorphism may increase osteoporosis risk, whereas the C allele of the G1181C polymorphism may protect individuals from osteoporosis. Both of these effects were observed in postmenopausal women.

Keywords: Analyses, Asian, Association, Bias, Bone-Mineral Density, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Effects, Gene, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Mar, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, OPG, Osteoporosis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Promoter, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Receptor, Results, Risk, Science, Strength, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 245.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: Associations between vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) polymorphisms (rs833061, rs1413711, and rs3025039) and risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD) have been extensively studied, but the currently available results are contentious rather than conclusive. Therefore, we performed the present meta-analysis to further assess the associations. Literature search in PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases was conducted until April 2013. The strength of the associations between VEGF polymorphisms and AMD risk was estimated by pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Both models of fixed effects and random effects were performed to summarize the pooled ORs. All data were analyzed by Stata software 12.0. The meta-analysis results based on nine case-control studies with 2427 cases and 2037 controls showed that rs833061 had protective effects on AMD risk (TT vs. CT+CC: OR=0.58, 95% CI=0.41-0.81), whereas rs1413711 (TT vs. CT+CC: OR=1.46, 95% CI=1.10-1.93) and rs3025039 (TT vs. CC: OR=1.87, 95% CI=1.15-3.02; TT vs. CT+CC: OR=2.09, 95% CI=1.30-3.37) represented as risk factors for AMD. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested significantly reduced risk in Caucasians (TT vs. CT+CC: OR=0.60, 95% CI=0.36-0.99; T vs. C: OR=0.89, 95% CI=0.78-1.00) and Asians (TT+CT vs. CC: OR=0.57, 95% CI=0.34-0.96; TT vs. CT+CC: OR=0.54, 95% CI=0.33-0.90) for rs833061, yet elevated risk in Caucasians (TT vs. CT+CC: OR=2.05, 95% CI=1.24-3.38) for rs1413711 and in Asians (TT vs. CC: OR=2.06, 95% CI=1.24-3.43; TT vs. CC: OR=2.34, 95% CI=1.42-3.89) for rs3025039. In stratified analysis by type of AMD, rs833061 was observed to decrease wet AMD risk, while rs1413711 and rs3025039 were found to increase the risk of wet AMD. Based on the currently available data, this meta-analysis suggests that the VEGF polymorphisms may be associated with risk of AMD, particularly wet AMD.

Keywords: Age-Related, Analysis, Association, Cancer-Risk, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Databases, Disease, Effects, Endothelial Growth-Factor, Ethnicity, Factor Gene Polymorphisms, Growth, Growth Factor, Intervals, Literature, Macular Degeneration, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Software, Stata, Strength, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, VEGF, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 279.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20279.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Many existing studies have demonstrated that pituitary tumor transforming gene (PTTG) expression may contribute to the development of pituitary adenomas (PAs), but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationships of PTTG expression with tumor invasiveness and microvessel density of pituitary adenomas. Methods: We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through September 1st, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Results: Fifteen clinical cohort studies were included with a total of 752 pituitary adenoma patients. The meta-analysis results revealed that patients with invasive pituitary adenomas had higher positive expression of PTTG than those of noninvasive patients (OR=6.68, 95% CI=3.72-11.99, p<0.001). We also found a significant difference in the microvessel density between invasive and noninvasive patients (OR=1.81, 95% CI=0.39-3.23, p<0.001). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis (all p>0.05). Conclusion: The present meta-analysis suggests that PTTG expression may be associated with tumor invasiveness and microvessel density of pituitary adenomas. Thus, detection of PTTG expression may be useful for the prediction of malignancy degree in pituitary adenomas.

Keywords: Adenoma, Bias, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Databases, Development, Expression, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Growth, Hypoplasia, Interval, Invasive, Malignancy, Mesenchymal Transition, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mice, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pituitary, Prediction, Prevalence, Prolactinomas, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Science, Senescence, Software, System, Transforming Gene PTTG, Tumor, Tumorigenesis, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 289.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20289.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Several studies have examined the association between the GCK -30G>A polymorphism and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). However, inferences from these studies are hindered by their limited statistical power and conflicting results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive picture of the association of the GCK -30G>A polymorphism with GDM and T2DM risk. Methods: A literature search for eligible studies published before August 15, 2013, was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure). Pooled odds ratios with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals were used to evaluate the strength of the association under a fixed- or random-effect model according to heterogeneity test results. All analyses were performed using Stata software, version 12.0. Results: Eighteen case-control studies from 17 published reports were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 2011 patients with GDM, 11,057 with T2DM, and 26,102 healthy controls. For GDM, the combined results showed that the risk allele of the -30G>A polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk of GDM. Stratified analyses showed that the magnitude of the effect was especially significant among whites, indicating ethnicity differences for GDM susceptibility. For T2DM, the pooled ORs were not significant in the overall population, although all the ORs >1 suggested an increased risk of T2DM for carriers of the A allele. However, whites seem to be significantly more susceptible to T2DM than Asians. Conclusion: This meta-analysis indicated that the risk allele of the GCK -30G>A polymorphism may increase GDM and T2DM risk in whites, whereas additional studies are needed to confirm the effect of this polymorphism on both diseases in Asians and Africans.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diseases, Ethnicity, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Glucokinase Gene Promoter, Glucose, Heterogeneity, Hyperglycemia, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Power, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Stata, Statistical Power, Strength, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Variants, Version, Web Of Science, Whites

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 306.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20306.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Increasing scientific evidence suggests that human equilibrative nucleoside transporter 1 (hENT1) may be a powerful predictor of survival in patients with pancreatic cancer treated with adjuvant gemcitabine-based chemotherapy after operative resection, but many existing studies have yielded inconclusive results. Objective: This meta-analysis aims to assess the prognostic role of hENT1 in predicting survival in patients with pancreatic cancer treated with gemcitabine. Methods: An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Results: Eleven clinical studies were included in this meta-analysis with a total of 851 pancreatic cancer patients, including 478 patients in the high hENT1 expression group and 373 patients in the low hENT1 expression group. Our meta-analysis revealed that high hENT1 expression was associated with improved overall survival (OS) of pancreatic cancer patients (HR=2.61, 95% CI=2.02-3.34). Pancreatic cancer patients with high hENT1 expression also had a longer disease-free survival (DFS) than those with low hENT1 expression (HR=2.62, 95% CI=1.94-3.54). Further, high hENT1 mRNA showed significant association with improved OS and DFS of pancreatic cancer patients (HR=2.65, 95% CI=1.75-4.00; HR=3.29, 95% CI=1.85-5.84; respectively). Conclusion: In conclusion, our meta-analysis suggests that high hENT1 expression may be associated with improved OS and DFS of pancreatic cancer patients treated with gemcitabine. Detection of hENT1 expression may be a promising biomarker for gemcitabine response and prognosis in pancreatic cancer patients.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Adjuvant Gemcitabine, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Cells, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confidence, Databases, Detection, Evidence, Expression, Gemcitabine, Hazard, Hent1, Human, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Operative, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Phase-Ii, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resection, Response, Results, Role, S-1, Science, Scientific Evidence, Software, Survival, Transporter, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 313.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20313.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: This meta-analysis aims to evaluate the effects of common polymorphisms in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene on the toxicity and clinical responses of irinotecan-based chemotherapy in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC). Methods: The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched from their inception through November 1st, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted with the use of the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Seven clinical cohort studies with a total of 815 CRC patients met the inclusion criteria. Two common polymorphisms (677 C>T and 1298A>C) in the MTHFR gene were assessed. Results: The results from our meta-analysis suggested that MTHFR genetic polymorphisms might significantly decrease the rate of grade 3/4 toxicity of irinotecan-based chemotherapy in CRC patients (OR=0.53, 95% CI: 0.32-0.89, p=0.015). Furthermore, we also demonstrated that MTHFR genetic polymorphisms strongly correlated with good clinical responses (complete response+partial response) to irinotecan-based chemotherapy in CRC patients (OR=1.47, 95% CI: 1.05-2.04, p=0.024). Conclusions: Our findings provide empirical evidence that MTHFR genetic polymorphisms may decrease the toxicity of irinotecan-based chemotherapy and increase the clinical benefits for CRC patients. Thus, MTHFR genetic polymorphisms may be screened to predict the clinical responses to irinotecan-based chemotherapy in CRC patients.

Keywords: Benefits, C677t Polymorphism, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Cohort, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Complete, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Effects, Evidence, Fluoropyrimidine-Based Chemotherapy, Folate, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genomic Predictors, Google, Google Scholar, Homocysteine, Intervals, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Mthfr, Mthfr, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Response, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Therapy, Toxicity, Transferase, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 330.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20330.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Interleukin-6 (IL-6) plays a critical role in the development and progression of cardiovascular disease. Emerging evidence suggests that two common polymorphisms (-174G/C and -572G/C) in the IL-6 gene might have an impact on an individual’s susceptibility to myocardial infarction (MI), but individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between IL-6 -174G/C and -572G/C polymorphisms and MI risk. Method: An extensive literary search for relevant studies was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, CISCOM, CINAHL, Google Scholar, China BioMedicine (CBM), and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases from their inception through August 1st, 2013. A meta-analysis was then performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Results: Eleven case-control studies were included with a total of 10,252 subjects, including 5429 MI patients and 4823 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis results indicated that IL-6 -174G/C polymorphism may increase the risk of MI (C allele vs. G allele: OR=1.07, 95% CI: 1.01-1.14, p=0.018; GC+CC vs. GG: OR=1.14, 95% CI: 1.04-1.24, p=0.003; respectively). However, our results showed no significant association between IL-6 -572G/C polymorphism and MI risk (C allele vs. G allele: OR=0.88, 95% CI: 0.75-1.03, p=0.098; GC+CC vs. GG: OR=0.87, 95% CI: 0.70-1.07, p=0.173; respectively). No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. Conclusion: The current meta-analysis suggests that IL-6 -174G/C polymorphism may contribute to MI susceptibility. Thus, detection of IL-6 -174G/C polymorphisms may be a promising biomarker for the early detection of MI. However, IL-6 -572G/C polymorphism may not associate with the risk of MI.

Keywords: Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Biomarker, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Databases, Development, Disease, Early Detection, Evidence, Family, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Il-1, Il-6, Immune, Impact, Infarction, Intervals, Ischemic-Stroke, Knowledge, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, No Association, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 349.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20349.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the correlations between atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) genetic polymorphism and its serum ANP levels with the risk of ischemic stroke. Methods: The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before October 1st, 2013 without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with their 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated. Twelve case-control studies that met all inclusion criteria were included in this meta-analysis. A total of 1285 patients with ischemic stroke and 1088 healthy control subjects were involved in this meta-analysis. Three common single-nucleotide polymorphisms (1837 G/A, 2238 T/C, and 664 G/A) in the ANP gene were assessed. Results: Our meta-analysis results revealed that ANP 2238 T/C polymorphism might increase the risk of ischemic stroke (C allele vs. T allele: OR=2.26, 95% CI: 1.59-3.23, p<0.001; TC+CC vs. TT: OR=2.26, 95% CI: 1.34-3.81, p=0.002; respectively). However, we found no correlations of ANP 1837 G/A and 664 G/A polymorphisms with ischemic stroke risk (all p>0.05). Furthermore, ischemic stroke patients had higher levels of serum ANP than those of healthy control subjects (SMD=3.12, 95% CI: 1.16-5.07, p=0.002). Our study revealed no publication bias in this meta-analysis (all p>0.05). Conclusion: Our findings indicate that ANP genetic polymorphism and serum ANP levels may contribute to the development of ischemic stroke. Thus, the ANP genetic polymorphism and serum ANP levels could be potential biomarkers for early detection of ischemic stroke.

Keywords: Anp, Articles, Association, Atrial Natriuretic Peptide, Atrial-Natriuretic-Peptide, Bias, Biomarkers, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cerebrovascular-Disease, Confidence, Control, Correlations, Criteria, Databases, Development, Early Detection, Gene, Genetic, Google, Google Scholar, Interval, Ischemic Stroke, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Receptor Gene, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Serum, Software, Stroke, Variant, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 357.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: This meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships of a common polymorphism (T309G, rs2279744 T>G) in the murine double minute 2 (MDM2) gene with susceptibility and prognosis of nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Methods: The PubMed, CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases were searched for relevant articles published before November 1st, 2013 without any language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. Crude odds ratios (ORs) or hazard risk (HR) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. Seven clinical studies with a total 3732 NSCLC patients and 1472 healthy controls met the inclusion criteria. Results: The results of our meta-analysis suggested that MDM2 T309G polymorphism might be strongly correlated with an increased risk of NSCLC (G allele vs. T allele: OR=1.63, 95% CI: 1.42-1.89, p<0.001; TG+GG vs. TT: OR=1.54, 95% CI: 1.31-1.80, p<0.001; respectively). Furthermore, we observed significant associations of MDM2 T309G polymorphism with poor overall survival (TT vs. GT: HR=1.22, 95% CI: 101-1.43, p<0.001; TT vs. GG: HR=1.31, 95% CI: 1.04-1.59, p<0.001; TT vs. GT+GG: HR=1.44, 95% CI: 1.13-1.76, p<0.001; respectively) and progression-free survival (TT vs. GT+GG: HR=1.26, 95% CI: 0.82-1.69, p<0.001) of NSCLC patients. Conclusions: Our findings provide convincing evidence that the MDM2 T309G polymorphism may contribute to individual differences in NSCLC susceptibility and prognosis. Thus, the MDM2 T309G polymorphism may be a promising potential biomarker for NSCLC diagnosis and prognosis.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Biomarker, Cancer, Cell, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Evidence, Gene, Genetic Polymorphisms, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Intervals, Language, Lung, Lung Cancer, Mdm2, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nsclc, P53, Pathway, Patients, Polymorphism, Potential, Prognosis, Promoter, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Survival, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 394.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20394.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the current meta-analysis was to comprehensively assess the role of RASSF1A promoter methylation in the pathogenesis of ovarian cancer. Method: A range of electronic databases were searched: Web of Science (1945-2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966-2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (1982-2013) without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was conducted using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratio (OR) with its corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. Results: Twelve clinical cohort studies with a total of 739 ovarian cancer patients were included in the current meta-analysis. The results of our meta-analysis suggested that the frequency of RASSF1A promoter methylation in cancer tissues was higher compared with benign, adjacent, and normal tissues (cancer tissues vs. benign tissues: OR=9.92, 95% CI: 7.67-12.82, p < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. adjacent tissues: OR=68.15, 95% CI: 39.30-118.18, p < 0.001; cancer tissues vs. normal tissues: OR=30.71, 95% CI: 23.12-40.80, p < 0.001; respectively). Subgroup analysis based on ethnicity and sample types revealed that RASSF1A gene methylation was closely associated with the pathogenesis of ovarian cancer in all subgroups (all p < 0.05). Conclusion: Our findings indicated that abnormal RASSF1A promoter methylation may be strongly correlated with the pathogenesis of ovarian cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Biomedical, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Database, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Gene, Hypermethylation, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylation, Normal, Odds Ratio, Ovarian Cancer, Pathogenesis, Patients, Pubmed, Rassf1a, Restrictions, Results, Role, Science, Serum, Software, Tumor-Suppressor, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 497.pdf](2014/Gen%20Tes%20Mol%20Bio18,%20497.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We conducted a meta-analysis of case-control studies to evaluate whether Cx37 C1019T (rs1764391 C > T) polymorphism may be implicated in the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods: The MEDLINE (1966-2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), Web of Science (1945-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982-2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA statistical software. Odds ratios (ORs) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Results: Nine case-control studies with a total of 1426 CHD patients and 929 healthy controls met the inclusion criteria. Our results revealed that Cx37 C1019T polymorphism might be significantly correlated with the risk of CHD (T allele vs. C allele: OR = 1.63, 95% CI = 1.20-2.21, p = 0.002; CT + TT vs. CC: OR = 1.86, 95% CI = 1.28-2.69, p = 0.001; TT vs. CC + CT: OR = 1.81, 95% CI = 1.24-2.64, p = 0.002; TT vs. CC: OR = 2.50, 95% CI = 1.46-4.27, p = 0.001; TT vs. CT: OR = 1.53, 95% CI = 1.12-2.09, p = 0.008; respectively). Further subgroup analysis by country indicated that Cx37 C1019T polymorphism might be closely linked to an increased risk of CHD among Chinese populations, while no positive associations were observed among non-Chinese populations (all p > 0.05). Conclusion: Our findings provide empirical evidence that Cx37 C1019T polymorphism may contribute to the pathogenesis of CHD, especially among Chinese populations.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Analysis, Artery-Disease, Association, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Communication, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Connexin 37, Coronary Heart Disease, Country, Criteria, Ct, Database, Definition, Disease, Embase, Evidence, Gene Polymorphism, Heart, Intervals, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Pathogenesis, Patients, Polymorphism, Populations, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Stroke, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 580.pdf

Abstract: Objective: This meta-analysis aimed to identify the significance of serum osteopontin (OPN) level for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer (PC). Methods: Through searching the following electronic databases-the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), Web of Science (1945-2013), PubMed (1966-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982-2013)-related articles were determined without any language restrictions. The STATA statistical software (version 12.0; Stata Corporation, College Station, TX) was chosen to deal with statistical data. Standard mean difference (SMD) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was calculated. Eleven clinical case-control studies, which recruited 491 PC patients and 481 healthy controls, were selected for statistical analysis. Results: Combined SMD of OPN suggested that the serum OPN level in PC patients was significantly higher than that in healthy controls (SMD = 3.58, 95% CI = 2.42-4.74, p < 0.001). Ethnicity stratified analysis indicated a higher serum OPN level in PC patients compared with control subjects among both Caucasians and Asians (Caucasians: SMD=2.62, 95% CI = 1.33-3.91, p < 0.001; Asians: SMD=4.54, 95% CI = 2.80-6.27, p < 0.001; respectively). Conclusion: The main finding of our meta-analysis revealed that an elevated serum OPN level may be used as a promising diagnostic tool for early identification of PC.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Analysis, Articles, Asians, Biomarker, Biomedical, Cancer, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cell Lung-Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Confidence, Control, Data, Database, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, Growth, Identification, Inflammation, Interval, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Pancreatic Cancer, Patients, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Science, Serum, Significance, Software, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Vascular-Disease, Version, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 616.pdf

Abstract: Objective: We conducted the present meta-analysis to investigate whether single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the SUMO1 gene contribute to the risk of nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without palate (NSCL/P). Method: The Web of Science (1945-2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966-2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM) (1982-2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA statistical software. Results: Six studies with a total of 1381 NSCL/P patients and 2054 control subjects were included. Twenty-seven functional polymorphisms in the SUMO1 gene were assessed. Our results indicated that SUMO1 genetic polymorphisms were correlated with an increased risk of NSCL/P. Subgroup analysis by the SNP type indicated that 4 functional polymorphisms (rs12470401 T > C, rs16838917 A > G, rs12470529 A > G, and rs7572505 A > G) in the SUMO1 gene might be strongly correlated with NSCL/P risk. Furthermore, ethnicity-stratified analysis demonstrated that SUMO1 genetic polymorphisms were closely related to an increased risk of NSCL/P among both Asians and Caucasians. Conclusion: Our findings provide empirical evidence that SUMO1 genetic polymorphisms might be strongly involved in the etiology of NSCL/P, especially for rs12470401 T > C, rs16838917 A > G, rs12470529 A > G, and rs7572505 A > G polymorphisms.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Association, Binding, Biomedical, Candidate, Chinese, Control, Database, Embase, Etiology, Evidence, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modifier, Orofacial Clefts, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, SNP, Software, Sumoylation, Ubiquitin, Variants, Web Of Science

? Wang, Q., Jin, Y.Z., Zhou, S.B., Wang, L.J., Lei, M.M., Wang, Y. and Miao, C. (2014), ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism and the risk of ischemic heart disease: A meta-analysis. *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, **18** (9), 636-645.

Full Text: 2014\Gen Tes Mol Bio18, 636.pdf

Abstract: ATP binding cassette transporter 1 (ABCB1) plays a critical role in the development and progression of cardiovascular disease. Emerging evidence suggests that common functional polymorphisms in the ABCB1 gene might have an impact on an individual’s susceptibility to ischemic heart disease, but individually published results are inconclusive. The MEDLINE (1966-2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), Web of Science (1945-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (CBM; 1982-2013) were searched without language restrictions. Meta-analysis was performed with the use of the STATA statistical software. Odds ratios (OR) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. Seven case-control studies with a total of 2310 myocardial infarction (MI) patients and 10,506 acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients met the inclusion criteria. Our meta-analysis results indicated that ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk of MI and ACS, especially among Asian populations (T allele vs. C allele: OR = 1.40, 95% CI = 1.31-1.49, p(h) = 0.058). Meta-regression analyses showed that clinical subtype and ethnicity may be the main sources of heterogeneity (T allele vs. C allele: OR = 1.16, 95% CI = 0.97-1.37, p(h) = 0.036). Our findings provide empirical evidence that ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may contribute to the risk of MI and ACS, especially among Caucasian populations. Thus, detection of ABCB1 C3435T polymorphism may be a promising biomarker for the early detection of MI and ACS.

Keywords: ABCB1, Acute Coronary Syndrome, Analyses, Asian, Association, Atherosclerosis, ATP, Binding, Biomarker, Biomedical, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Chinese, Chinese Han Population, Clinical, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Criteria, Database, Development, Disease, Drug-Transporter, Early Detection, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Heart, Heterogeneity, Impact, Infarction, Intervals, Ischemic Heart Disease, Language, Mdr1, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Multidrug-Resistance, Myocardial Infarction, Myocardial-Infarction, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Progression, Restrictions, Risk, Role, Science, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Software, Sources, Susceptibility, Syndrome, Transporter, Web Of Science

# Title: Genetics in Medicine

Full Journal Title: Genetics in Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smerecnik, C.M.R., Mesters, I., de Vries, N.K. and de Vries, H. (2008), Educating the general public about multifactorial genetic disease: Applying a theory-based framework to understand current public knowledge. *Genetics in Medicine*, **10** (4), 251-258.

Abstract: The present article describes the application of a theory-based framework to understand current public knowledge of genetic risk factors of multifactorial diseases. The main innovative aspect is the application of E. M. Rogers’ knowledge framework which distinguishes three types of knowledge: “awareness knowledge,” “how-to knowledge,” and “principles knowledge.” We argue that distinguishing these types of knowledge allows for a more sophisticated overview of the general public. To illustrate the application of Rogers’ framework, we performed a literature review of current public knowledge of genetic risk factors of multifactorial genetic diseases. Relevant articles were identified by searching the PUBMED, Web of Science, EMBASE, CINAHL, ERIC, and PsycINFO databases from January 1990 until January 2007 and by performing reference list and author searches. Although this review showed that current public knowledge is limited, it also showed that the knowledge framework may be a useful tool for assessing different types of public knowledge and pinpointing flaws or caveats in public knowledge with more precision and subsequently develop public health campaigns to remedy such flaws. Implications for genetic education are discussed.

Keywords: Attitudes, Author, Awareness, Awareness, Breast-Cancer, Databases, Disease, Education, General Public, Genetic, Genetic Diseases, Genetic Risk, Health, Heart-Disease, Information Needs, Inherited High Cholesterol, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Medical Genetics, Multifactorial Disease, Overview, Population, Public Health, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Web of Science

# Title: Genetics and Molecular Research

Full Journal Title: [Genetics and Molecular Research](http://www.funpecrp.com.br/gmr/all_issues.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Genet Mol Res

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Leite, M. (2004), Public sphere and the sustainability of the bioinformatics promise. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **3** (4), 575-581.

Full Text: [2004\Gen Mol Res3, 575.pdf](2004\Gen%20Mol%20Res3,%20575.pdf)

Abstract: The literature about genomics and bioinformatics achievements in high-impact journals such as Nature and Science has raised disproportionate expectations amongst the general public about fast and revolutionary drugs and breakthroughs in biomedicine. However, the yield obtained by database mining activities has been modest, as reported in the February 2001 issues of these journals featuring the completion of human genome draft sequences by the Human Genome Project Consortium and the company Celera. I have compared changes in rethoric employed by molecular biologists in 2001 and in April 2003, when the final sequence was announced. The comparison suggests that researchers are concerned about the sustainability of society’s investment in this field, though not explicitly.

Keywords: Biomedicine, Changes, Comparison, Database, Drugs, Field, General, Genomics, Human, Journals, Literature, Mining, Public, Sustainability

? Suo, G.J. and Zhao, Z.X. (2013), Association of the interleukin-28B gene polymorphism with development of hepatitis virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma and liver cirrhosis: A meta-analysis. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **12** (3), 3708-3717.

Full Text: [2013\Gen Mol Res12, 3708.pdf](2013/Gen%20Mol%20Res12,%203708.pdf)

Abstract: We examined the association of the interleukin-28B (IL-28B) gene rs12979860 T/C polymorphism with development of hepatitis virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and liver cirrhosis (LC). Two investigators independently searched the PubMed, Elsevier, EMBASE, Web of Science, Wiley Online Library, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure data bases. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95%CIs) for rs12979860 and HCC/LC were calculated in a fixed-effect model (the Mantel-Haenszel method) and a random-effect model (the DerSimonian and Laird method) when appropriate. This meta-analysis included 7 eligible studies, with 1152 HCC and/or LC cases and 1326 controls. Overall, the rs12979860 T/C polymorphism was significantly associated with risk of hepatitis virus-related HCC and LC development (TT vs CC+CT, pooled OR = 1.597, 95% CI = 1.254-2.036). When they were grouped by type of hepatitis virus, similar results were found for hepatitis C virus-related groups (TT vs CC+CT, pooled OR = 1.732, 95%CI = 1.343-2.235, P value < 0.0001). In the overall analysis, the IL-28B rs12979860 T/C polymorphism was identified as a genetic risk factor for hepatitis virus-related HCC and LC development. A significant increase in the frequency of the T/T genotype was detected from chronic hepatitis to HCC and LC.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, C Virus, Carcinoma, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Development, Disease, Embase, Fibrosis, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Groups, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Il28b, Immune-Responses, Induced Viral Clearance, Infection, Interleukin-28b, Intervals, Knowledge, Liver, Liver Cirrhosis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, P, Polymorphism, Progression, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Rs12979860, Science, Therapy, Value, Web of Science

? Dong, L.Y., Yin, M. and Kang, X.L. (2014), Bibliometric network analysis of glaucoma. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (2), 3577-3585.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 3577.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%203577.pdf)

Abstract: Elevated intraocular pressure is recognized as the principal risk factor for development of optic nerve head (ONH) injury. Lamina cribrosa (LC) cells and astrocytes are two types of cells in the ONH. We attempted to identify more target genes and predict their underlying molecular mechanisms. In this study, we performed meta-analysis of the data from two microarray sets containing samples from LC cells and astrocytes each. Our analysis indicated that 47 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) had been identified, and 24 of them were used to construct a bibliometric network with other related genes, including GSTT1 ENO2, CPE, PTN, PTGDS, IL6, MMP1, and EGFR. Further, our results predicted these genes might be involved in glaucoma development through Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, and glioma and other cancer-related pathways. Therefore our study provides potential target genes and pathways for future therapeutic studies of glaucoma.

Keywords: Analysis, Attempted, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Network, Data, Development, Egfr, Elevated Intraocular-Pressure, Extracellular-Matrix Proteins, Ganglion-Cell Survival, Gene-Expression, Genes, Glaucoma, Glioma, Gstt1, Human Lamina-Cribrosa, Injury, LC Cells, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microarray, Network, Network Analysis, Neuron-Specific Enolase, Normal-Tension Glaucoma, Open-Angle Glaucoma, Optic-Nerve Head, Pathways, Potential, Pressure, Risk, Risk Factor, Signaling, Target Genes, Therapeutic, Transforming Growth-Factor-Beta-2

? Wang, B.S., Liu, Z., Xu, W.X. and Sun, S.L. (2014), Functional polymorphisms in microRNAs and susceptibility to liver cancer: A meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (3), 5426-5440.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 5426.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%205426.pdf)

Abstract: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNA molecules that play a fundamental role in controlling a variety of biological functions. Emerging evidence has shown that common genetic polymorphisms in miRNAs may be associated with the development of liver cancer; however, several individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the association between functional polymorphisms in miRNAs and susceptibility to liver cancer. A literature search of PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine (CBM) databases was conducted on articles published before May 1, 2012. Crude odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Fourteen case-control studies were included with a total of 6824 liver cancer patients and 7674 healthy controls. Nine single nucleotide polymorphisms in miRNAs were assessed, including miR-146a G>C (rs2910164), miR-499 T>C (rs3746444), miR-218 A>G (rs11134527), miR-let-7c Ins/Del (rs6147150), miR-106b-25 A>G (rs999885), miR34b/c T>C (rs4938723), miR-196a-2 C>T (rs11614913), miR-920 Ins/Del (rs16405), and miR-122 Ins/Del (rs3783553). The meta-analysis results showed that miR-let-7c\*Del, miR-34b/c\*C, and miR-122\*Del variants may be associated with increased liver cancer risk. Conversely, miR-920\*Del variant may decrease the risk of liver cancer. However, miR-146a G>C, miR-196a-2 C>T, miR-499 T>C, and miR-218 A>G polymorphisms showed no significant association with liver cancer risk. In conclusion, the current meta-analysis suggests that miR-let-7c\*Del, miR-34b/c\*C and miR-122\*Del variants may be associated with increased liver cancer risk, while miR-920\*Del variant may be a protective factor against liver cancer.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Biological, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, Epidemiology, Evidence, Functions, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genetic-Variation, Han Chinese Population, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Liver Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Microrna, Patients, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Rna, Role, Rs2910164, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Small, Susceptibility, Turkish Population, Variants, Web Of Science

? Xu, J., Xu, L., Li, L.T., You, Q. and Cha, L.S. (2014), HIF1A gene Pro582Ser polymorphism and susceptibility to digestive tract cancers: A meta-analysis of case-control studies. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (3), 5732-5744.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 5732.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%205732.pdf)

Abstract: Many existing studies have demonstrated that common polymorphisms in the hypoxia inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF1A) may contribute to the development of digestive tract cancers, but individually published studies showed inconclusive results. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a precise estimation of the relationships between HIF1A Pro582Ser polymorphism and the risk of digestive tract cancers. We searched CISCOM, CINAHL, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from inception through May 1, 2013. Meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. We assessed 6 case-control studies that included a total of 911 digestive tract cancer patients and 2774 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis indicated that HIF1A Pro582Ser polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of digestive tract cancer. Subgroup analysis by ethnicity suggested that HIF1A Pro582Ser polymorphism might increase an individual’s susceptibility to digestive tract cancer in Asian populations. However, similar association was not observed in Caucasian populations. In conclusion, our findings suggest that HIF1A Pro582Ser polymorphism may contribute to the risk of digestive tract cancers, especially in Asian populations.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Association, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Colorectal-Cancer, Databases, Development, Digestive Tract Cancer, Ethnicity, Expression, Factor-1-Alpha Gene, Gastric-Cancer, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Hif-1-Alpha, Hypoxia, Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 Alpha, Hypoxia-Inducible-Factor-1-Alpha Gene, Inducible Factor-I, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Progression, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Software, Susceptibility, Tumor Hypoxia, Web Of Science

? Xu, J.J., Zou, L.Y., Yang, L., He, X.L. and Sun, M. (2014), Common polymorphisms in the *HIF*-*1α* gene confer susceptibility to digestive cancer: A meta-analysis. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (3), 6228-6238.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 6228.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%206228.pdf)

Abstract: Recent evidence suggests that common functional polymorphisms in the hypoxia inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF-1 alpha) gene may play an important role in the development and progression of digestive cancer, but individually published results are inconclusive. Our meta-analysis is aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationships between HIF-1 alpha gene polymorphisms and digestive cancer risk. An extensive literature search for relevant studies was conducted on Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CBM databases from their inception through May 1, 2013. This meta-analysis was performed using the STATA 12.0 software. The crude odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Eight case-control studies were included with a total of 1276 digestive cancer patients and 3392 healthy controls. Our meta-analysis revealed that the A variant of HIF-1 alpha G1790A polymorphism might be associated with increased risk of colorectal, esophageal, gastric, and liver cancers, especially among Asian populations. However, no statistically significant associations were found between HIF-1 alpha C1772T polymorphism and susceptibility to digestive cancer. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. The current meta-analysis suggests that the HIF-1 alpha G1790A polymorphism may increase the risk of colorectal, esophageal, gastric, and liver cancers, especially among Asian populations.

Keywords: Alpha-Gene, Asian, Bias, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Development, Digestive Cancer, Evidence, Factor 1-Alpha, Gastric, Gene, Hypoxia, Hypoxia Inducible Factor-1 Alpha, Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1-Alpha, Hypoxia-Inducible-Factor-1-Alpha, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Overexpression, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Populations, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Recent, Risk, Role, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Software, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Li, Y.L., Tian, Z., Zhao, L. and Zhang, C.L. (2014), Association between the EGF rs4444903 polymorphism and liver cancer susceptibility: A meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (4), 8066-8079.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 8066.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%208066.pdf)

Abstract: Emerging evidence suggests that a common functional polymorphism, rs4444903 (A>G), in the EGF gene might impact an individual’s susceptibility to liver cancer; however, individually published results are inconclusive. This meta-analysis aimed to derive a more precise estimation of the relationship between the EGF rs4444903 polymorphism and liver cancer risk. A literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and CBM databases from inception through May 1st, 2013. Seven case-control studies were included with a total of 1408 liver cancer cases and 1343 healthy controls. Crude odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Our meta-analysis results indicated that the G variant of the rs4444903 polymorphism might be associated with an increased risk of liver cancer (G allele vs A allele: OR = 1.25, 95%CI = 1.01-1.56, P = 0.040; GG + AG vs AA: OR = 1.65, 95%CI = 1.27-2.15, P < 0.001; GG vs AA: OR = 1.77, 95% CI = 1.34-2.35, P < 0.001). Further subgroup analysis by ethnicity also showed significant associations between the G variant of the rs4444903 polymorphism and an increased risk of liver cancer among Asian, Caucasian, and African populations. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. In conclusion, the current meta-analysis suggests that the G variant of the rs4444903 polymorphism may increase the risk of liver cancer. The EGF rs4444903 (A>G) polymorphism can be useful as a biomarker in predicting the development of liver cancer.

Keywords: 61a, G Polymorphism, Ag, Analysis, Asian, Association, B-Virus Infection, Bias, Biomarker, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Chinese Patients, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Development, EGF, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene, Genetic Polymorphisms, Gg, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Impact, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Liver Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Molecular Epidemiology, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Han, H.G., Wang, H.S., Yin, Z., Jiang, H., Fang, M. and Han, J. (2014), *KCNE1* 112G>A polymorphism and atrial fibrillation risk: A meta-analysis. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (4), 8367-8377.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 8367.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%208367.pdf)

Abstract: KCNE1, a membrane protein that spans the membrane once is responsible for modulating potassium channel functions and plays an important role in the etiology of arrhythmia. Emerging evidence indicates that a common polymorphism (112G>A; rs1805127 G>A) in the KCNE1 gene contributes to atrial fibrillation (AF) risk; however, these studies showed inconclusive results. In this meta-analysis, we derived a more precise estimation of the association between the KCNE1 112G>A polymorphism and AF risk. The following databases were searched: Web of Science (1945-2013), the Cochrane Library Database (Issue 12, 2013), PubMed (1966-2013), EMBASE (1980-2013), CINAHL (1982-2013), and the Chinese Biomedical Database (1982-2013). The crude odds ratios with their 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Nine case-control studies were included, with a total of 1792 AF patients and 1924 healthy controls. The meta-analysis results indicated that the KCNE1 112G variant is associated with an increased risk of AF. Further subgroup analysis based on ethnicity revealed significant associations between the KCNE1 112G variant and an increased risk of AF among both Asians and Caucasians. No publication bias was detected in this meta-analysis. In conclusion, our results indicate that the KCNE1 112G polymorphism may be a risk factor for AF. KCNE1 112G>A may be useful as a biomarker for predicting the development of AF.

Keywords: Af, Analysis, Arrhythmia, Asians, Association, Atrial Fibrillation, Bias, Biomarker, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Databases, Development, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Etiology, Evidence, Functions, Gene, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Kcne1, Kcnq1 Potassium Channel, Localization, Membrane, Membrane Protein, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mink, Mutations, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Potassium, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Role, Science, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

? Yang, Y., Li, Z., Tao, H.F., Qi, X.Y., Wang, W.L., Yang, L., Wang, H. and Xu, P. (2014), An elevated plasma level of visfatin increases the risk of myocardial infarction. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **13** (4), 8586-8595.

Full Text: [2014\Gen Mol Res13, 8586.pdf](2014/Gen%20Mol%20Res13,%208586.pdf)

Abstract: Visfatin, an adipocytokine involved in metabolic and immune disorders, plays an important role in the etiology of cardiovascular disease. Recent evidence has shown that an elevated plasma level of visfatin may increase the risk of myocardial infarction (MI), but individual published studies have shown inconclusive results. This study aimed to obtain a more precise estimate of the association between the plasma visfatin level and MI risk through a detailed meta-analysis of studies published in peer-reviewed journals. A literature search of articles published before May 1, 2013 was performed on the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and China BioMedicine databases. Crude standardized mean differences (SMDs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Eleven case-control studies comprising 362 MI patients and 322 healthy controls were included. The meta-analysis revealed that an elevated plasma level of visfatin was associated with an increased risk of MI (SMD = 3.82, 95% CI = 2.67-4.98, P < 0.001). Further stratification based on the source of the controls showed that an elevated plasma level of visfatin was significantly associated with increased risk of MI in both hospital-based and population-based studies (SMD = 4.12, 95% CI = 2.23-6.01, P < 0.001 and SMD = 3.65, 95% CI = 2.674.98, P < 0.001, respectively). No publication bias was evident in this meta-analysis. In conclusion, the current meta-analysis indicates that an elevated plasma level of visfatin increases the risk of MI. Therefore, plasma visfatin may be a promising biomarker for the diagnosis of MI.

Keywords: Adipocytokines, Adipose-Tissue, Articles, Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Biomarker, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Etiology, Evidence, Heterogeneity, Immune, Immunity, Infarction, Inflammation, Intervals, Journals, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, P, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Plasma, Population, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Recent, Risk, Role, Science, Source, Stratification, Vascular-Disease, Visfatin, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Genome Biology

Full Journal Title: [Genome Biology](http://genomebiology.com/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cokol, M., Rodriguez-Esteban, R. and Rzhetsky, A. (2007), A recipe for high impact. *Genome Biology*, **8** (5), Article Number: 406.

Full Text: [2007\Gen Bio8, 406.pdf](2007\Gen%20Bio8,%20406.pdf)

Abstract: Our analysis highlights common statistical features of high-impact articles; we also show how information flows among various publication types.

Keywords: Analysis, Publication

# Title: Geoderma

Full Journal Title: [Geoderma](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5807&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=0d13e33f3858e18cd66584338e4af49f)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geoderma

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geoderma

ISSN: 0016-7061

Issues/Year: 13

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Agriculture, Soil Science: Impact Factor 1.068, 11/29 (2000)

Hartemink, A.E., McBratney, A.B. and Cattle, J.A. (2001), Developments and trends in soil science: 100 volumes of *Geoderma* (1967 - 2001). *Geoderma*, **100** (3-4), 217-268.

Full Text: [2001\Geoderma100, 217.pdf](2001\Geoderma100,%20217.pdf)

Abstract: Between September 1967 and March 2001, Geoderma published 100 volumes containing 2079 papers covering 31,637 pages and filling 191 cm of shelf space. No doubt that is a lot of paper, but what is in it? This paper starts with a brief history of the journal and an overview of editors and a geographic breakdown of the editorial board. The contents of the 100 volumes is presented including an overview of the geographic origin of the research and authors, and an analysis of soil science subjects over time. Furthermore, the impact factor and the most frequently papers are discussed. The average length of the papers increased from 12.9 pages in the 1970s to 16.4 pages in the 1990s. Number of authors per paper increased faster so the pages per author have decreased over time. European authors account for about half of the papers but less than 40% of the research was conducted in Europe. The number of authors from North America has increased over the years and about one-fifth of the papers is from research in North America. More than half of the research reported in Geoderma was conducted in the temperate regions, whereas the tropics and subtropics account for about 30% of the papers. In the 1980s, 53% of the papers were descriptive but it decreased to 31% in the 1990s with a higher percentage of papers focussing on methodology. One of the intriguing trends is that 29% of the papers in the 1970s were based on field studies whereas only 18% of the papers in the 1990s were field based. Laboratory studies decreased from 60% in the 1970s to 49% in the 1990s. Over the same period, desk studies increased from 11% to 33% of the published papers. The majority of the papers in Geoderma has had no strong focus and only in recent years papers had an increased focus (i.e. agriculture, environment etc.). There has been a strong increase in soil physics papers whereas the share of soil chemistry steadily declined over time. Typical pedological papers cover about 30% of the journal and little change was found with time, except for the advent of papers in pedometrics. papers on soil mineralogy have sharply declined from 25% in the 1980s to less than 10% in the 1990s. Over the same period, a doubling in the number of papers on soil and environment occurred. papers containing information on soil classification increased from 30% in the early 1970s to around 50% in the late 1990s. Alfisols had received most attention followed by Inceptisols. papers are based on a larger amount of soil samples and in recent years an increasing number of papers are based on existing data. The impact factor of Geoderma has steadily increased since the mid 1970s and in particular in the late 1990s. This review has shown important trends in Geoderma papers that likely reflect some of the major changes that have occurred in soil science as a whole.

Keywords: Agriculture, Analysis, Changes, Chemistry, Classification, Data, Environment, Europe, Field, History, History of the Journal, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, Journal, Length, Methodology, North, Origin, Papers, Research, Review, Rights, Science, SI, Soil, Soil Physics, Temperate, Trends

? Minasny, B., Hartemink, A.E. and McBratney, A. (2010), Individual, country, and journal self-citation in soil science. *Geoderma*, **155** (3-4), 434-438.

Full Text: [2010\Geoderma155, 434.pdf](2010\Geoderma155,%20434.pdf)

Abstract: Self-citation is common practice in most sciences but it differs between disciplines, countries and journals. Here we report on self-citation in soil science. We investigated citations in the major soil science journals and conducted an analysis on a country basis and for the subdiscipline of Pedometrics. It was found that the median rate of individual self-citation was 12%, and ranged from 5 to 60% in 31 soil science journals. A high rate of journal self-citation was accompanied by a high impact factor ranking, but ranking based on the Eigenfactor (TM) revealed a very different ranking compared to the impact factor score ranking. The distribution of country self-citation rate follows a power law, and a logarithmic function was fitted to the data. Taking into account the logarithmic function, China had high Fates of self-citations whereas Egypt, Algeria, Ukraine, and Indonesia have low levels of self-citations. With few exceptions, self-citation rates in soil science are reasonable and comparable to the other biophysical sciences. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, China, Citations, Country Self-Citation, Impact Factor, Index, Journal Self-Citation, Journals, Pedometrics, Power Law, Science, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Soil, Soil Science Journals

? Stoops, G. (2014), The “Fabric” of soil micromorphological research in the 20th century: A bibliometric analysis. *Geoderma*, **213**, 193-202.

Full Text: [2014\Geoderma213, 193.pdf](2014/Geoderma213,%20193.pdf)

Abstract: More than 5000 titles of publications (papers in journals, transactions and books) on soil micromorphology, or containing micromorphological research, covering a period from the beginning of the 20th century up to now, were collected and analysed. The parameters evaluated are number of publications, the number of authors per publication, languages, publication media (journals, books and congress transactions), research topics and research centres. For more than 4000 references published between 1900 and 2000 a chronological analysis on the base of a five-year period was carried out. The results presented in a set of tables and graphs illustrate the evolution of micromorphological research during the 20th century. The number of papers strongly increased till 1986/90, and thereafter slightly declined. Whereas papers authored by one scientist prevailed in the early years, multi-authored ones became more important in the last decades. The multilingual tradition that existed in micromorphological publications till the nineteen seventies is practically completely replaced by a monolingual English one. The wide range of national journals and proceedings used to publish micromorphological material is narrowed to a relative small amount of international journals. The percentage of papers dealing with soil genesis and classification decreased the last decades, whereas those dealing with palaeopedology and archaeology show a spectacular increase. in the last decennia little efforts have been made to develop new concepts and techniques (except for some submicroscopic techniques and image analysis in the 1970s) and accent was mostly set on applications. The evolution of the topics covered matches general tendencies in soil science and technical development. Several centres with a regular and considerable output of micromorphological publications (Bibliometric Identified research Centres, BIC) are identified and discussed. These BICs in many cases ceased to exist and were dismantled when the leading micromorphologist left. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Archaeology, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Classification, Development, Evolution, General, History, Image Analysis, International, Journals, Languages, Media, Micromorphology Publication Language, Papers, Publication, Publications, References, Regular, Research, Research Centres, Rights, Science, Scientific Journals, Si, Small, Soil, Techniques, Till

# Title: Geodetski Vestnik

Full Journal Title: Geodetski Vestnik

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Povh, T.K. and Zumer, M. (2012), Research on the impact of open access on the citation of scientific publications. *Geodetski Vestnik*, **56** (2), 325-342.

Full Text: 2012\Geo Ves56, 325.pdf

Abstract: Open access is a well-established way of publishing research results. There are many studies investigating the influence of open access on visibility of articles and citation counts. In this study an overview and analysis of bibliometric studies analysing the extent and speed of citation were prepared, with special emphasis on the impact of open access, separately for certain scientific disciplines. We also highlight other factors that mainly affect the increased visibility and, consequently the increase of the total citation count. We found that in the future it will be necessary to standardize the methodology of studying the effects of open access on citations, before the hypothesis of a positive correlation between the number of citations and open access can be fully confirmed or refuted.

Keywords: Access, Advantage, Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citation Count, Citation Counts, Citations, Correlation, Effects, Eigenfactor, Impact, Journals, Methodology, Open, Open Access, Publication Review, Publications, Publishing, Research, Research Results, The Impact on the Citations, USAge Statistics, Visibility

# Title: Geofizika

Full Journal Title: [Geofizika](http://geofizika-journal.gfz.unizg.hr/past-issues.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geofizika

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geofizika

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vilibic, I. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of the Adriatic-related oceanography and meteorology publications. *Geofizika*, **26** (2), 229-243.

Full Text: [2009\Geofizika26, 229.pdf](2009\Geofizika26,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to quantify the productivity of research concerning the Adriatic Sea, with a focus on oceanography and meteorology. Productivity and impact were measured by analysing articles and citations from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science database, spanning the period 1994-2008. The most productive country was Italy but the highest number of citations was achieved by articles from Germany (all Adriatic publications) and Spain (“Oceanography” and “Meteorology and atmospheric sciences”, only). By contrast, the second-most productive country, Croatia, had the lowest citation rate. Collaborations between Adriatic researchers were driven not only by the geographical position of a country (e. g., Italy vs. Croatia), but also by investment rates in Adriatic research (e. g., Italy vs. USA and Croatia vs. USA). Such collaborations substantially improved the impact of the research, especially from transitional countries such as Croatia.

Keywords: Adriatic, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Countries, Croatia, Database, Impact, Index, Journals, Meteorology, Oceanography, Publications, Research, Researchers, Science, Scientific Co-Authorship, Spain, Thomson Reuters, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Geografie

Full Journal Title: Geografie

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geografie

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geografie

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bajerski, A. and Siwek, T. (2012), The bibliometric analysis of Czech geography in the Scopus database. *Geografie*, **117** (1), 52-71.

Full Text: [2012\Geografie117, 52.pdf](2012/Geografie117,%2052.pdf)

Abstract: Bajerski, A., Siwek, T. (2012): The bibliometric analysis of czech geography in the scopus database. Geografie, 117, no. 1, Pp. 52-71. - The analysis focuses on two journals: Geografie (Published by the czech geographical society in czech and english) and moravian geographical reports (Only in English). The analysis demonstrates that the scope of both journals is only regional, due to their relatively restricted range of authors and citations: The first periodical functions mainly within bohemia, with some overlap into other czech regions, while the second is active primarily in moravia, overlapping somewhat into slovakia and poland. Despite their status as premier czech geographical periodicals, both journals serve mainly as conduits for the exchange of information among academics on a regional basis. Important papers presenting the results of czech geographical research to a wide international audience are rarely featured in these journals; Such research is usually published as monographs, as has been the case in the past. This paper lists the most frequently cited czech geographers and interdisciplinary citations especially in and from sociology and economics papers.

Keywords: Academics, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometria, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Czech Geography, Database, Economics, Economists, English, First, Functions, Geography, Globalization, Google Scholar, Index, Information, Interdisciplinary, International, Journals, Language, Learning Region, Overlapping, Papers, Periodical, Periodicals, Rankings, Regional, Research, Scope, Scopus, Scopus Database, Society, Sociology, T, World

# Title: Geoforum

Full Journal Title: Geoforum

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geoforum

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geoforum

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Boykoff, M.T. and Boykoff, J.M. (2007), Climate change and journalistic norms: A case-study of US mass-media coverage. *Geoforum*, **38** (6), 1190-1204.

Full Text: [2007\Geoforum38, 1190.pdf](2007\Geoforum38,%201190.pdf)

Abstract: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - comprised of top climate scientists from around the globe - has reached consensus that human activities have contributed significantly to global climate change. However, over time, the United States has refused to join concerted international efforts - such as the Kyoto Protocol - to curb human activities contributing to climate change. US newspaper and television media constitute key influences among a set of complex dynamics shaping information dissemination in this politicized environment. Mass-media coverage of climate change is not simply a random amalgam of newspaper articles and television segments; rather, it is a social relationship between scientists, policy actors and the public that is mediated by such news packages. This paper demonstrates that consistent adherence to interacting journalistic norms has contributed to impediments in the coverage of anthropogenic climate change science. Through analysis of US newspaper and television coverage of human contributions to climate change from 1988 through 2004, this paper finds that adherence to first-order journalistic norms - personalization, dramatization, and novelty - significantly influence the employment of second-order norms - authority-order and balance - and that this has led to informationally deficient mass-media coverage of this crucial issue. By critically scrutinizing US print and television media as a ‘public arena,’ we improve understanding of how journalistic activities have shaped interactions at the interface with climate science, policy and the public. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activities, Adherence, Amalgam, Analysis, Balance, Bias, Change Risk, Climate Change, Coverage, Dissemination, Ecology, Employment, Environment, First Order, Global Warming, Human, Impact, Information, Journalism, Mass-Media, News, Policy, Politics, Representations, Science, Second-Order, Social, Social-Problem, Television, United States, US

? Jöns, H. and Hoyler, M. (2013), Global geographies of higher education: The perspective of world university rankings. *Geoforum*, **46**, 45-59.

Full Text: [2013\Geoforum46, 45.pdf](2013/Geoforum46,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: This paper contributes to emerging debates about uneven global geographies of higher education through a critical analysis of world university rankings. Drawing on recent work in geography, international higher education and bibliometrics, the paper examines two of the major international ranking schemes that have had significant public impact in the context of the on-going neoliberalization of higher education. We argue that the emergence of these global rankings reflects a scalar shift in the geopolitics and geoeconomics of higher education from the national to the global that prioritizes academic practices and discourses conducted in particular places and fields of research. Our analysis illustrates how the substantial variation in ranking criteria produces not only necessarily partial but also very specific global geographies of higher education. In comparison, these reveal a wider tension in the knowledge-based economy between established knowledge centers in Europe and the United States and emerging knowledge hubs in Asia Pacific. An analysis of individual ranking criteria, however, suggests that other measures and subject-specific perspectives would produce very different landscapes of higher education. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic Mobility, Analysis, Anglo-American, Asia, Asia Pacific, Bibliometrics, Cities, Comparison, Context, Criteria, Economy, Education, Europe, Geography, Germany, Global, Globalization, Globalization, Higher Education, Impact, International, Internationalization, Internationalization, Knowledge, Knowledge-Based, Knowledge-Based Economy, Landscapes, Networks, Practices, Public, Ranking, Rankings, Recent, Research, Rights, Science, United States, United-States, Universities, University, Work, World, World University Rankings

? Jankó, F., Móricz, N. and Vancsó, J.P. (2014), Reviewing the climate change reviewers: Exploring controversy through report references and citations. *Geoforum*, **56**, 17-34.

Full Text: [2014\Geoforum56, 17.pdf](2014/Geoforum56,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: There is a growing need to analyse the knowledge controversies about climate change. Human geography has a role in understanding of the motivations and sources of the participants in the debate. In this study, we explore the scientific background of the contrarian arguments, using Climate Change Reconsidered published by the conservative think tank Heartland Institute, in comparison with the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change The Physical Science Basis. Firstly, we surveyed the reference lists, which showed that in general the contrarian report used the same journals, as their most important sources. However, the differences are in the details: journals dealing with paleo-issues are more important for the contrarian report. Further, it is noteworthy that we found only 262 identical references (4.4% of all references) in the reports and their contextual analyses revealed that the rhetoric can be remarkably different, as can the way in which an article is used. These results indicate that we cannot state that the opponents use completely different sources, but the complementarity of their reference list raised some questions which are discussed in the last section of the paper. Should we take the ‘contrarians’ and their arguments seriously or not? (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Assessment, Citations, Climate, Climate Change, Climate Change Controversy, Comparison, Consensus, Conservative, Cultural Analysis, Extreme Weather, General, Geography, Human, Ipcc, Ipcc Assessment, Journals, Knowledge, Literature Review, Mass-Media, Paleoclimate, Policy, Post-Normal Science, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Reviewers, Rights, Role, Science, Scientific Facts, Scientometrics, Skepticism, Sources, State, Understanding, United-States

# Title: Geographical Analysis

Full Journal Title: Geographical Analysis

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Haining, R.P., Kerry, R. and Oliver, M.A. (2010), Geography, spatial data analysis, and geostatistics: An overview. *Geographical Analysis*, **42** (1), 7-31.

Full Text: [2010\Geo Ana42, 7.pdf](2010\Geo%20Ana42,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Geostatistics is a distinctive methodology within the field of spatial statistics. In the past, it has been linked to particular problems (e. g., spatial interpolation by kriging) and types of spatial data (attributes defined on continuous space). It has been used more by physical than human geographers because of the nature of their types of data. The approach taken by geostatisticians has several features that distinguish it from the methods typically used by human geographers for analyzing spatial variation associated with regional data, and we discuss these. Geostatisticians attach much importance to estimating and modeling the variogram to explore and analyze spatial variation because of the insight it provides. This article identifies the benefits of geostatistics, reviews its uses, and examines some of the recent developments that make it valuable for the analysis of data on areal supports across a wide range of problems.

Keywords: Time-Series Framework, Soil Properties, Atmospheric-Pollution, Maximum-Likelihood, Sampling Schemes, Prediction, Variogram, Uncertainty, Simulation, Classification

# Title: Geographical Research

Full Journal Title: Geographical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1745-5863

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Laffan, S.W. (2010), The citation relationships between journals of geography and cognate disciplines. *Geographical Research*, **48** (2), 166-180.

Full Text: [2010\Geo Res48, 166.pdf](2010\Geo%20Res48,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: There is an ongoing debate concerning the relationship between the disciplinary ends of the broad spectrum that is geography and also the relationship between geography and other disciplines, including the extent to which it is self-focussed or inward looking. These issues were assessed using an analysis of citation relationships between journals in the Thompson Scientific Journal Citation Reports databases at the category level. Thirty-four categories were used, comparing the two geography categories (‘Geography’, representing human geography and ‘Geography, Physical’, representing physical geography) with 32 other cognate categories. A matrix of the citation relationships between each category was developed using a relatedness factor that corrects for the opportunity for citations to occur. The resultant matrix of factors indicates that human geography journals are considerably more likely to cite their own papers than are those of physical geography, but that they are by no means the most self-citing of the journals assessed. Both human and physical geography journals have strong citation relationships with several other disciplines, with those for human geography most often being net export relationships in the sense of a balance of trade. This finding contradicts previous assertions that human geography imports more than it exports. The citation relationships of physical geography are smaller than those of human geography, and are typically small net imports. The relationship between human and physical geography journals is a small net export from physical geography to human geography, but their total trade volume is considerably smaller than their respective relationships with other disciplines. These results are likely to be caused by many factors in addition to the actual relatedness between disciplines and sub-disciplines, but they do represent a benchmark against which more detailed analyses can be assessed.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Future, Geography Journals, Human Geography, Journals, Physical Geography, Thrift, Nigel

? Wallis, P.J., Mac Nally, R. and Langford, J. (2011), Mapping local-scale ecological research to aid management at landscape scales. *Geographical Research*, **49** (2), 203-216.

Full Text: 2011\Geo Res49, 203.pdf

Abstract: Natural resource management is typically defined by landscape-scale management zones, such as the Catchment Management Authority boundaries of the southern Murray-Darling Basin in Australia. Ecological research generally deals with local-scale phenomena, with studies at the scale of such landscape management units arising only recently. We developed a method that links local-scale ecological research to landscape-scale management zones, which is presented here as a geographical bibliographic database. This research proceeded in four phases. First, we assessed three decades of ecological research in the Goulburn-Broken Catchment in Victoria, Australia, using this method, revealing the locations where research has taken place across the landscape, and the research themes dominant in different bioregions. Second, we assessed the purposes to which the method could be applied. Third, we tested the method against one of these potential purposes to review ecological research in a subcatchment case study. Last, we interrogated the method to answer an ecological question. This methodological analysis demonstrated that mapping ecological research in this way allows the user to identify geographic gaps in research coverage, assist in limiting search results to a location of interest and to address location-specific ecological questions. In combination with landscape classification methods, such as biogeographic regionalisation units, this method can be used to evaluate research coverage across similar ecological communities.

Keywords: Bat Nyctophilus-Geoffroyi, Bibliographic, Bioregions, Box-Ironbark Forests, Ecological Processes, Fragmented Agricultural Landscape, Geographic Bibliographic Database, Goulburn-Broken, Herbivore-Epilithon Interaction, Landscapes, Maccullochella-Peelii-Peelii, Marsupial Antechinus-Flavipes, Massively Altered Landscapes, Murray-Darling Basin, Phascogale-Tapoatafa Marsupialia, Research, Review, Scientometrics, South-Eastern Australia

# Title: Geographical Research

Full Journal Title: Geographical Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? 郭怀成 周丰 刀谞(2008), 地统计方法学研究进展. *Geographical Research*, **27** (5), 1191-1202.

# Title: Geomorphology

Full Journal Title: [Geomorphology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5887&_auth=y&_acct=C000010279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1187928&md5=bc4f0aba1f01f3b83566b780ec9dac81)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geomorphology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geomorphology

ISSN: 0169-555X

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Geography Geology Geosciences, Interdisciplinary: Impact Factor

Doyle, M.W. and Julian, J.P. (2005), The most-cited works in *Geomorphology*. *Geomorphology*, **72** (1-4), 238-249.

Full Text: [2005\Geomorphology72, 238.pdf](2005\Geomorphology72,%20238.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a review and analysis of the references cited in articles published (1995–2004) in the journal Geomorphology and also solicited comments from the authors of the most-cited works on their major influences. of the 31,696 unique works cited in the journal, only 22 were referenced at least 20 times, with the vast majority (92%) cited only once or twice. We divided the citations into the 10 most-cited books (i.e., complete volumes) and 10 most-cited papers (i.e., journal articles, book chapters, reports). A total of 23 different researchers were responsible for the 20 works, with one (Wolman) being an author or co-author of a quarter of them. Seven of the ten most-cited papers were based on work in the USGS in the mid-twentieth century, indicating a particularly fruitful time of geomorphic research and a particularly important cohort of scientists. Based on our citation analysis and author commentaries, we suggest that classic works in geomorphology are most likely to be those that provide useful knowledge and those that incorporate interdisciplinary perspectives.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation Analysis, Citations, Classics, Frequency, Geometry, History of Geomorphology, Journal, Research, Science, Streams

# Title: Geophysical Journal International

Full Journal Title: Geophysical Journal International

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geophys. J. Int.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geophys J Int

ISSN: 0956-540X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Science Ltd

Publisher Address: PO Box 88, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0NE, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Geochemistry & Geophysics: Impact Factor 1.544, 14/45 (2000)

? Cannelli, V., Melini, D. and Piersanti, A. (2013), New insights on the Messina 1908 seismic source from post-seismic sea level change. *Geophysical Journal International*, **194** (2), 611-622.

Full Text: [2013\Geo J Int194, 611.pdf](2013/Geo%20J%20Int194,%20611.pdf)

Abstract: The identification of a source model for the catastrophic 1908 December 28 Messina earthquake (M-w = 7.2) has been the subject of many papers in the last decades. Several authors proposed different models on the basis of seismological, macroseismic and geodetic data sets; among these models, remarkable differences exist with regard to almost all parameters. We selected a subset of six models among those most cited in literature and used them to model the post-seismic sea level variation recorded at the tide gauge station of Messina (until 1923), to attempt an independent discrimination among them. For each model, we assumed a simple rheological structure and carried out a direct-search inversion of upper crust thickness and lower crust viscosity to fit the post-seismic sea level signal. This approach enabled us to identify a class of fault geometries which is consistent with the post-seismic signal at the Messina tide gauge and with the known structural and rheological features of the Messina strait.

Keywords: A.Piatanesi, Approach, Authors, Data, Discrimination, E.Boschi, Earthquake Source Observations, G.Valensise, Geophysical Inversion, Great Earthquake, Identification, Inversion, Literature, Mantle Beneath, Model, Models, Na Pino, Neighborhood Algorithm, Papers, Rheology: Crust and Lithosphere, Sea Level Change, Source, Straits Italy Earthquake, Structure, Transient Rheology, Viscosity

# Title: Geophysics

Full Journal Title: [Geophysics](http://segdl.aip.org/dbt/dbt.jsp?KEY=GPYSA7)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geophysics

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geophysics

ISSN: 0016-8033

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

: Impact Factor

? Spies, B.R. (1991), The effectiveness of journals in exploration *Geophysics*. *Geophysics*, **56** (6), 844-858.

Full Text: [1991\Geophysics56, 844.pdf](1991\Geophysics56,%20844.pdf)

Abstract: A detailed citation analysis was conducted for fourteen major journals dealing with exploration geophysics, to judge their cost-effectiveness and impact. The analysis was for papers published in 1984, so that papers had approximately five years of visibility at the time the citation analysis was conducted. In addition, a study was performed for GEOPHYSICS for the years 1980 to 1988, to assess the influence of the length of time a paper was in the literature.

The leading journal, in terms of number of citations, was the Journal of Geophysical Research, which received an average of 17.4 citations per paper, followed by the Geophysical Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society (8.6) and GEOPHYSICS (5.4). Several journals average less than 1 citation per paper. For GEOPHYSICS, the average paper receives an extra 1.2 citations per year over the nine years studied. The percentage of nil citations decreases from 35 percent after one year, to 8 percent after 9 years. Four percent of papers receive 20 percent of all citations; these are the classic papers of exploration geophysics. Short notes, on average, receive half the number of citations as full papers. Self-citations, which account for approximately one in five citations, do not appear to significantly affect the importance or relevance of a paper.

When examined in terms of cost-effectiveness, SEG publications rate very well. GEOPHYSICS and SEG Expanded Abstracts have the lowest cost per 1000 characters of all the journals studied. In terms of the number of citations per unit cost, GEOPHYSICS is more than twice as cost-effective than its nearest neighbor, the Journal of Geophysical Research. The results also confirm those of earlier studies, that commercial journals are not as cost-effective as those published by not-for-profit professional societies.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Physics Journals, Frequency, Science, Impact, Cost

Peltoniemi, M. (2005), Impact factors, citations, and *Geophysics*. *Geophysics*, **70** (2), 3MA-17MA.

Full Text: [2005\Geophysics70, 3MA.pdf](2005\Geophysics70,%203MA.pdf)

Abstract: This review assesses the contributions and impact that GEOPHYSICS journal has made to both the theory and the applications of exploration geophysics during its publication life span. The contributions are evaluated first on the basis of Journal Citation Reports data, which summarize information available since 1975 about the impact factor of our journal. The impact factor for GEOPHYSICS in 1975-2002 has ranged between 1.461 and 0.591, with an average of 0.924 and with a relative ranking between 16 and 45 for all journals in its category. The journal receiving the highest impact factor for the period 2000-2003 in the ‘Geochemistry and Geophysics’ category is Reviews of Geophysics, with an average impact factor of 7.787 and which ranged between 9.226 and 6.083. A second and important criterion is the frequency with which individual papers published in GEOPHYSICS have been cited elsewhere. This information is available for the entire publication history of GEOPHYSICS and supports the choices made for the early classic papers. These were listed in both the Silver and the Golden Anniversary issues of GEOPHYSICS. In August 2004, the five most-cited papers in GEOPHYSICS published in the time period 4.936 to February 2003 are Thomsen (1986) with 423 citations, Constable et al. (1987) with 380 citations, Cagniard (1953) with 354 citations, Sen et al. (1981) with 313 citations, and Stolt (1978) with 307 citations. Fifteen more papers exceed a threshold value of 200 citations. During 2000-2002, GEOPHYSICS, Geophysical Prospecting, Geophysical Journal International, and Journal of Applied Geophysics were the four journals with the highest number of citations of papers published in GEOPHYSICS. In the same 2000-2002 period, those journals in which papers published in GEOPHYSICS are cited most are GEOPHYSICS, Geophysical Prospecting, Geophysical Journal International, and Journal of Geophysical Research. During 1985, the total number of citations in all journals in the Science Citation Index database to papers published in GEOPHYSICS was 2657. By 2002, this same citation count for GEOPHYSICS had increased to 4784.

Keywords: Impact, Journals

? Spies, B.R. (1991), The effectiveness of journals in exploration *Geophysics*. *Geophysics*, **56** (6), 844-858.

Full Text: 1991\Geophysics56, 844.pdf

Abstract: A detailed citation analysis was conducted for fourteen major journals dealing with exploration geophysics, to judge their cost-effectiveness and impact. The analysis was for papers published in 1984, so that papers had approximately five years of visibility at the time the citation analysis was conducted. In addition, a study was performed for GEOPHYSICS for the years 1980 to 1988, to assess the influence of the length of time a paper was in the literature. The leading journal, in terms of number of citations, was the Journal of Geophysical Research, which received an average of 17.4 citations per paper, followed by the Geophysical Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society (8.6) and GEOPHYSICS (5.4). Several journals average less than 1 citation per paper. For GEOPHYSICS, the average paper receives an extra 1.2 citations per year over the nine years studied. The percentage of nil citations decreases from 35 percent after one year, to 8 percent after 9 years. Four percent of papers receive 20 percent of all citations; these are the classic papers of exploration geophysics. Short notes, on average, receive half the number of citations as full papers. Self-citations, which account for approximately one in five citations, do not appear to significantly affect the importance or relevance of a paper. When examined in terms of cost-effectiveness, SEG publications rate very well. GEOPHYSICS and SEG Expanded Abstracts have the lowest cost per 1000 characters of all the journals studied. In terms of the number of citations per unit cost, GEOPHYSICS is more than twice as cost-effective than its nearest neighbor, the Journal of Geophysical Research. The results also confirm those of earlier studies, that commercial journals are not as cost-effective as those published by not-for-profit professional societies.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Cost, Frequency, Impact, Journals, Physics Journals, Publications, Research, Science, Self-Citations

# Title: Geriatrika (Madrid)

Full Journal Title: Geriatrika (Madrid)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Salom, J., Trenor, C., Climent, I., Perez De Lucia, B. and Ruiz, L. (1998), Current bibliometric study on fall fractures in elderly. *Geriatrika (Madrid)*, **14** (7), 61-64.

Abstract: The increasing interest about the falls in the elderly and their consequences, one of them is the hip fracture, obliged us to do a bibliometric study over the last 11 years, to see the incidence, interest, and evolution of the publications about this subject. In Spain, in 1991, during the 2nd european congress of Gerontology, where the IPSEN Institute organized a symposium titled ‘Falls in the Elderly’ authors as Tinetti, M.E. (New Haven, USA), and Rubinstein, L. Z. (Los Angeles, USA) gave their first results about the fall risk factors. In the university of New Mexico (USA), since 1979 its been developed the survey Aging process Study’ with a longitudinal study of the aging of 304 people older than 60 years (Gary, P., Albuquerque, USA). This study encouraged professor Vellas, b. (Toulouse, France) and his colleagues to join this work. In the 2nd European congress of Gerontology the authors more interested in the prevention of the prevention of hip fractures, were Nevitt, M. (San Francisco, USA) and Perrit, H. (Saint Louis, USA). We did a search in the MEDLINE database with the following keywords: ‘Fall and Hip and Fracture’, ‘Fall and Fracture’, ‘Fall and Elderly’, with the goal of doing a retrospective study of the last 11 years and to assess the subject in the literature, so as the most important authors, sites and reviews who have shown more interest about the issue. We analyze the behavior of the subject using the bibliometry laws.

# Title: Geriatric Nursing

Full Journal Title: [Geriatric Nursing](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01974572)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Geriatr. Nurs.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Geriatr Nurs

ISSN: 0197-4572

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Mosby, Inc

Publisher Address: 11830 Westline Industrial Dr, ST Louis, MO 63146-3318

Subject Categories:

Gerontology: Impact Factor 0.132, / (2001)

Nursing: Impact Factor 0.132, / (2001)

? Al-Zadjali, M., Keller, C., Larkey, L.K. and Albertini, L. (2010), Evaluation of intervention research in weight reduction in post menopaUSAl women. *Geriatric Nursing*, **31** (6), 419-434.

Full Text: [2011\Ger Nur31, 419.pdf](2011\Ger%20Nur31,%20419.pdf)

Abstract: To describe the evidence that has accrued for interventions targeting weight loss in postmenopaUSAl women, and to assess the strengths and limitations of weight loss interventions in postmenopaUSAl women using the framework of evaluation theory, including definition of the problem and the use of theoretical framework and mediators. Electronic databases were used, including CINAHL, EBSCO Host, Google scholar, MEDLINE, and the Science Citation Index, Expanded, in the Web of Science from 1995 to December 2009. Keyword searches included the terms obesity, obese, overweight, menopause, and weight management interventions. Searches were combined to find reports addressing 1 or more keywords. Experimental design studies that examined physical activity or dietary intervention effects on weight loss or body composition changes in postmenopaUSAl women were selected for review. Reports of 15 intervention studies met inclusion criteria from the list of 120 generated through the database searches. Each article was evaluated for 1) effects produced as a result of the intervention, 2) the characteristics of the problem of postmenopaUSAl obesity, 3) specification of theoretical constructs and critical inputs that guide the design of an intervention, and 4) link of the iheoretical predictors and the outcome measures selected. Four types of interventions were tested in the 15 research reports. Only 5 of the 15 used theories or models to guide the intervenions. All of the interventions resulted in some positive weight management outcome, such as lowered body mass index, fat mass, waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, glucose, and cholesterol. Overall, the reviewed research showed efficacy of varying intensities of exercise when combined with hypocaloric diet or meal replacement therapy in producing low body weight, low fat, improved insulin sensitivity, glycemic control, and cardio-respiratory fitness. The external validity of the 15 studies was limited in reporting of a clear delineation of the problem, theoretical frameworks, and application of the findings. (Geriatr Nurs 2010;31:419-434).

Keywords: Application, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Body Weight, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, Changes, Characteristics, Cholesterol, Clinical-Trial, Composition, Control, Criteria, Database, Databases, Design, Diet, Disease Risk-Factors, Efficacy, Evaluation, Evidence, Exercise, Fat Loss, Fitness, Framework, Glucose, Glycemic Control, Index, Insulin, Insulin Sensitivity, Intervention, Intervention Effects, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Life-Style Intervention, Management, Menopause, Models, Obese, Obese PostmenopaUSAl Women, Obesity, Older-Adults, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Overweight, Physical, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity, PostmenopaUSAl, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Predictors, Pressure, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Replacement Therapy, Reporting, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Targeting, Theory, Therapy, Validity, Waist Circumference, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Geriatrics & Gerontology International

Full Journal Title: Geriatrics & Gerontology International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Thiebaud, R.S., Funk, M.D. and Abe, T. (2014), Home-based resistance training for older adults: A systematic review. *Geriatrics & Gerontology International*, **14** (4), 750-757.

Full Text: [2014\Ger Ger Int14, 750.pdf](2014/Ger%20Ger%20Int14,%20750.pdf)

Abstract: Home-based resistance exercise is commonly used for individuals who might not have access or the ability to use traditional resistance exercise. However, the extent to which home-based resistance exercise can improve both strength and functional ability has not been investigated in healthy older individuals using a systematic analysis. The current article systematically reviewed the effectiveness of home-based resistance exercise on strength and functional ability. Search engines included Academic Search Premier, CINAHL, PubMed, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, SPORTDiscus and Web of Science. A total of 649 articles were found using the key words home-based and strength and older or elderly, with eight articles meeting the final criteria. The average age of the participants was 76years, with the average duration of exercise training ranging from 8weeks to 120weeks. Of the eight studies, a significant increase in knee extension strength was found in five studies. Functional ability significantly improved in seven of the eight studies, with the average decrease in Timed Up & Go test being -0.8 +/- 0.5s. Three studies included greater amounts of supervised visits compared with the other five studies (approximate to 51% vs approximate to 7%). The more supervised studies had significant increases in strength and functional ability. Overall, home-based resistance exercise can improve both strength and functional ability, but the improvements are generally small. The intensity of the exercises might not progress sufficiently enough to produce large improvements in strength as a result of less supervision or a lack of motivation to increase the intensity further. Geriatr Gerontol Int 2014; 14: 750-757.

Keywords: Academic, Access, Age, Analysis, Article, Articles, Blood-Flow, Criteria, Duration, Dwelling Elderly-Women, Effectiveness, Elastic Bands, Elderly, Exercise, Exercise Program, Exercise Training, Exercises, Falls, From, Functional Ability, Intensity, Knee, Medline, Men, Motivation, Older, Older Adults, Performance, Progress, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Resistance Training, Review, Science, Search, Search Engines, Skeletal-Muscle, Small, Strength, Strength Training, Supervised Training, Systematic, Systematic Analysis, Systematic Review, Training, Web Of Science

# Title: Gerontology

Full Journal Title: Gerontology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gerontology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gerontology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Diermayr, G., McIsaac, T.L. and Gordon, A.M. (2011), Finger force coordination underlying object manipulation in the elderly: A mini-review. *Gerontology*, **57** (3), 217-227.

Full Text: 2011\Gerontology57, 217.pdf

Abstract: Background: A decline in manual dexterity is a common phenomenon in elderly individuals. Often, simple daily activities such as handling coins and preparing meals become challenging. A substantial decline in manual dexterity may impact one’s ability to live independently. Thus, understanding the underlying causes of these impairments is essential. Considerable attention has been given to the regulation of fingertip forces during object grasp, lift and transport in the elderly. Objective: Here we review studies on fingertip force coordination in the elderly, with an emphasis on the relationship between the degree of change in elderly grip force control and the nature of the tasks performed. Methods: A literature search was performed using MEDLINE, PUBMED, and Web of Science electronic databases covering studies from 1985 to 2009, inputting combinations of the following key words: grip force, grasp force, fingertip forces, precision grip, aging, elderly, and hand motor control. Results: Studies show a consistent elevation in grip force magnitudes that may easily lead to fatigue. These force increases may represent a compensation for increased skin slipperiness or a reduction in tactile information. In contrast, anticipatory grip force control (planning) remains relatively intact. Age-related changes in anticipatory control seem to emerge only during more complex tasks. Conclusion: The relationship between task complexity and degree of age-related changes suggests that results from simple, laboratory-based tasks may only partially explain impairments observed during the performance of activities of daily living, since the latter ones are typically more complex. A better understanding of impaired manual dexterity experienced by elderly individuals could be achieved by expanding experimental paradigms so that they more closely resemble the complexities encountered in functional daily tasks. Subsequently, these findings could be used in clinical settings to develop treatment approaches that consider grasp control in the context of behaviorally meaningful tasks. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Activities, Age-Related-Changes, Aging, Attention, Control, Copyright, Databases, Elderly, Fatigue, Fingertip Force, Functional, Grasp Control, Hand Function, Hand Motor Control, Impact, Information, Lead, Literature, Methods, Muscle, Normative Data, Older Adults, People, Precision Grip, Precision Grip Force, Predictive Control, Review, Science, Treatment, Upper Extremity Performance, Variability, Web of Science

? Schwenk, M., Howe, C., Saleh, A., Mohler, J., Grewal, G., Armstrong, D. and Najafi, B. (2014), Frailty and technology: A systematic review of gait analysis in those with frailty. *Gerontology*, **60** (1), 79-89.

Full Text: [2014\Gerontology60, 79.pdf](2014/Gerontology60,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: Background: New technologies for gait assessment are emerging and have provided new avenues for accurately measuring gait characteristics in home and clinic. However, potential meaningful clinical gait parameters beyond speed have received little attention in frailty research. Objective: To study gait characteristics in different frailty status groups for identifying the most useful parameters and assessment protocols for frailty diagnosis. Methods: We searched PubMed, Embase, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Age Line. Articles were selected according to the following criteria: (1) population: individuals defined as frail, prefrail, or transitioning to frail, and (2) outcome measures: quantitative gait variables as obtained by biomechanical analysis. Effect sizes (d) were calculated for the ability of parameters to discriminate between different frailty status groups. Results: Eleven publications met inclusion criteria. Frailty definitions, gait protocols and parameters were inconsistent, which made comparison of outcomes difficult. Effect sizes were calculated only for the three studies which compared at least two different frailty status groups. Gait speed shows the highest effect size to discriminate between frailty subgroups, in particular during habitual walking (d = 0.76-6.17). Gait variability also discriminates between different frailty status groups in particular during fast walking. Prominent parameters related to prefrailty are reduced cadence (d = 1.43) and increased step width variability (d = 0.64), whereas frailty (vs. prefrail status) is characterized by reduced step length during habitual walking (d = 1.32) and increased double support during fast walking (d = 0.78). Interestingly, one study suggested that dual-task walking speed can be used to predict prospective frailty development. Conclusion: Gait characteristics in people with frailty are insufficiently analyzed in the literature and represent a major area for innovation. Despite the paucity of work, current results suggest that parameters beyond speed could be helpful in identifying different categories of frailty. Increased gait variability might reflect a multisystem reduction and may be useful in identifying frailty. In addition, a demanding task such as fast walking or adding a cognitive distractor might enhance the sensitivity and specificity of frailty risk prediction and classification, and is recommended for frailty assessment using gait analysis. Copyright (C) 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Ag, Age, Analysis, Arizona, Articles, Assessment, Attention, Characteristics, Classification, Clinic, Clinical, Comparison, Criteria, Development, Diagnosis, Disability, Effect, Effect Size, Elderly Persons, Falls, Frailty, Gait, Groups, Initiation, Innovation, Interdisciplinary, Length, Literature, Measurement, Measures, Methods, Mobility, Older Adults, Older-Adults, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Performance, Physical Performance, Population, Potential, Prediction, Prospective, Protocols, Psycinfo, Publications, Pubmed, Reduction, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Size, Specificity, Support, Switzerland, Technologies, Technology, USA, Variability, Walking, Web of Science, Work

# Title: Gestion Ambiental

Full Journal Title: Gestion Ambiental

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0717-4918

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rau, J. (2001), History and diagnosis of wildlife management symposiums held in Chile. *Gestion Ambiental*, (7), 79-83.

Abstract: The historical record and diagnosis of the seven symposiums about wildlife management held in southern Chile between 1976-2000 is analyzed in this paper. Most of those symposiums have been published either in scientific journals or as proceedings. By assuming an exponential model an annual growth of published papers was estimated in a 24%, but only a 9% for the oral commu n i cations. The greater participation of foreign authors (between 21-45% for papers and 33-49% for communications) was interpreted as a low interest of the national academy for this applied discipline. Nevertheless, it seems to be being replaced effectively by some state organisms of the country.

# Title: Gesundheitswesen

Full Journal Title: Gesundheitswesen

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gesundheitswesen

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gesundheitswesen

ISSN: 0941-3790

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Borkenhagen, A., Von Troschke, J., Stossel, U. and Brahler, E. (2003), Demands for an internationalisation of German research as illustrated by the example of the Journal ‘*Das Gesundheitswesen*’. A contribution to the quality assurance of applied research. *Gesundheitswesen*, **65** (2), 125-132.

Abstract: Objectives: Basing on the recent discussion on internationalisation of German research publications, the most recent volume of ‘Das Gesundheitswesen’ was bibliometrically analysed. Methods: 125 articles were compared with respect to citing sources, the rate of self-citations, the number of times English or German journals or books were cited in the year 2001, the acceptance rate of the international state of research and of its leading representatives. These are indicators of scientific quality. Results: The interdisciplinary approach by ‘Das Gesundheitswesen’ has proven successful in view of certain indicators of scientific quality. Conclusion: Related to scientific quality standards ‘Das Gesundheitswesen’ has achieved a good impact in the scientific community but some details require to be changed.

Keywords: Quality Control, Bibliometrics, Impact Factor Internationalisation of German Research Publications, Public-Health Service, North-Rhine-Westphalia, Social Medicine, Environmental Medicine, Schleswig-Holstein, Psychiatric-Care, Risk Assessment, Drinking-Water, Dental-Health, Pilot Project

? Roosli, M., Rapp, R. and Braun-Fahrlander, C. (2003), Radio and microwave frequency radiation and health: An analysis of the literature. *Gesundheitswesen*, **65** (6), 378-392.

Abstract: This paper gives an overview of present scientific knowledge in health research on the effects from radio and microwave frequency radiation, at levels to which the general population is typically exposed. The review is based on human experimental and epidemiological studies investigating the effects of radiation in the frequency range between 100 kHz and 10 GHz. The relevant studies were identified via systematic searches of the databases MEDLINE and ISI Web of Science. The review concludes that the existing scientific knowledge base is too limited to draw final conclusions on the health risk from exposure in the low-dose range. Only few studies have investigated the effect of long-term exposure on the general population in the normal environment. Accordingly, little can be predicted regarding long-term health risks. Various studies observed an increased risk for tumours in the hematopoietic and lymphatic tissue of people living in the proximity of TV and radio broadcast transmitters. However, methodological limitations to these studies have been identified and their findings are controversial. In studies of a possible association between brain tumours and mobile phone use, the average period mobile phones use was short compared to the known latency period of brain tumours. Although these studies did not establish an overall increased risk of brain tumours associated with mobile phone use, there were some indications of an association. Immediate effects associated with mobile phone use have been observed in human experimental studies that cannot be explained by conventional thermal mechanisms. The observed effects are within the normal physiological range and are therefore hard to interpret with respect to an increased risk to health. However, it can be concluded that mechanisms other than the established thermal mechanisms exist. Because of the present fragmentary scientific database, a precautionary approach when dealing with radio and microwave frequency radiation is recommended for the individual and the general population.

Keywords: Affects Human Sleep, Analysis, Brain, Cancer Incidence, Cellular Telephone Users, Databases, Environment, Frequency, Great-Britain, Health Risks, High-Power Transmitters, Human, Human Brain Activity, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Mobile Phone Radiation, Mobile Phone Use, Non Ionising Radiation, Normal, Overview, Radio and Microwave Frequency Radiation, Radiofrequency Electromagnetic-Fields, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Sutton Coldfield Transmitter, Symptoms of Ill Health, Systematic, Television Transmitters, Tumours, Web of Science

? Roick, C., Angermeyer, M.C. and Riedel-Heller, S. (2005), The importance of the topic prevention in social-psychiatric research. A systematic literature analysis. *Gesundheitswesen*, **67** (12), 879-886.

Abstract: Aim of the study: Scientists and politicians currently pin great hopes on preventive activities in order to increase the health of particular target populations and to reduce illness related costs. This also holds true for mental disorders, which often show a chronic course of disease. The aim of the present study is to analyse the importance of prevention in social-psychiatric research. Methods: Including 60 journals, listed in the Science Citation Index or the Social Science Citation Index for the psychosocial field, a systematic literature analysis was done for the year 2004. Results: Only 14 percent of social-psychiatric original research paid attention to prevention. 39 percent of the prevention related publications refer to primary prevention, further 39 percent to secondary prevention, 22 percent focused on tertiary prevention. Research activities concentrated on prevention of substance related disorders as well as early detection or rehabilitation of schizophrenia. Conclusions: Social psychiatry has only partly responded to the growing importance of prevention in health care. Because many social-psychiatric questions are important for prevention research, social psychiatry should use their competences to facilitate prevention-studies. This holds particularly true for depressive disorders and dementia, which are conditions with high prevalence and substantial illness related costs.

Keywords: 5 European Countries, Affective-Disorders, Citation, Inpatient Treatment, Journals, Literature, Literature Analysis, Mentally-Ill People, Outpatient Treatment, Prevention, Prevention Research, Public-Attitudes, Publications, Quality-of-Life, Representative Population Survey, Research, Schizophrenic-Patients, Social Psychiatry, Union Member States

? Lehmann, S., Domdey, A. and Bramesfeld, A. (2010), Telephone case management: is it beneficial for the care of depression patients in Germany? A systematic literature survey. *Gesundheitswesen*, **72** (5), E33-E37.

Abstract: Background: Strategies are needed to effectively improve the management of depression in Germany. Can telephone case management (TCM) be a promising strategy to improve depression care in the German health-care system? Methods: A systematic literature review in PUBMED, Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Science, PsycINFO and PSYNEXplus for randomised controlled trials (RCT) that evaluate TCM was carried out. Results: Ten RCTs that compared TCM to treatment as usual were found. TCM was more effective in reducing depressive symptoms and in increasing satisfaction with care than treatment as usual. Whether TCM was capable of significantly improving pharmacotherapy compliance remained controversial. Discussion: The effectiveness of TCM seemed to be related to the health-care system structure in which it was implemented. Most studies on TCM were conducted in US-American Health Maintenance Organizations. Thus, it is unclear to what extent these results can be transferred to the German health system. However, in the light of the promising results of these studies it seems to be worthwhile to test TCM also under conditions of the German health-care system.

Keywords: Care, Cochrane, Compliance, Depression, Direct Costs, Effectiveness, Germany, Health, Health Care, Health Services Research, Health-Insurance Data, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mental-Disorders, Methods, Pharmacotherapy, Population, Program, Psychotherapy, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Starting Antidepressant Treatment, Strategy, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Telephone Case Management, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Gifted Child Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Gifted Child Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Carter, K.R. and Swanson, H.L. (1990), An analysis of the most frequently cited gifted journal articles since the Marland report - Implications for researchers. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, **34** (3), 116-123.

Full Text: [1990\Gif Chi Qua34, 116.pdf](1990\Gif%20Chi%20Qua34,%20116.pdf)

Keywords: Articles, Journal, Researchers

# Title: Giornale di Gerontologia

Full Journal Title: Giornale di Gerontologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0017-0305

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Gherardi, E. (1981), The status of the Italian research in the field of the biology of aging from 1976 to 1980: A bibliometric evaluation. *Giornale di Gerontologia*, **29** (10), 757-768.

Full Text: 1981\Gio Ger29, 757.pdf

? Salvioli, G.F. and Salati, R. (1981), Bibliometric analysis of the clinical research in gerontology and geriatrics. *Giornale di Gerontologia*, **29** (10), 769-773.

? Fabris, N. (1981), Bibliometric analysis of studies on immunology and aging during the period 1976-1980. *Giornale di Gerontologia*, **29**, 775-776.

# Title: Giornale Italiano di Nefrologia

Full Journal Title: Giornale Italiano di Nefrologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: G Ital Nefrol

ISSN: 0393-5590

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baroni, C. and Tarchini, R. (2003), Thirty years of nephrology and dialysis in Mantua: Results and prospects. *Giornale Italiano di Nefrologia*, **20** (S22), S49-S57.

Abstract: During the thirty years from its birth, the activity of the Department of Nephrology and Dialysis at the Carlo Poma Hospital in Mantova has witnessed the progressive increase in the number of kidney patients (300/year), uraemic patients in RRT, both peritoneal and extracorporeal (>220 patients) and kidney transplants (84). During the same period there has also been an increase in the following activities: from kidney biopsy by echocolordoppler for glomerular illness to metabolic studies for the prevention of kidney stones, therapy and follow-up for hypertension during pregnancy to echo-studies of the renal vascular bed, long-term follow-up of kidney transplant patients to territorial distribution of 4 limited-care dialysis facilities. Vascular access surgery, 100 interventions per year, and home peritoneal dialysis (CAPD and APD (today more than 50 pts in treatment) are increasing. During the last three years there has been a rapid increased in requests for CRRT in the ICU’s. After acknowledging the work of all doctors active throughout the years, this presentation ends with a report on the goals for the near future.

Keywords: Access, Biopsy, Birth, Dialysis, Distribution, Doctors, Facilities, Follow-up, Hypertension, Hypertension During Pregnancy, Interventions, Kidney, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-up, Nephrology, Patients, Pregnancy, Presentation, Prevention, Renal, Surgery, Therapy, Transplants, Treatment, Work

# Title: GL6: Work on Grey in Progress, Conference Proceedings

Full Journal Title: GL6: Work on Grey in Progress, Conference Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Di Cesare, R., Ruggieri, R., Giannini, S. and Biagioni, S. (2005), Trend evaluation and comparison of the use and value of GL in core demography and computer science journals. *GL6: Work on Grey in Progress, Conference Proceedings*, 41-49.

Abstract: Over the last ten years the impact of grey literature on conventional literature has frequently been studied. Studies have made use of bibliometric instruments used for citation analysis. Recently, this research has magnified attention on the impact of new forms of GL that have emerged along with the spread of Internet. This work aims to a) measure the impact of GL on two different scientific fields; b) describe the characteristics of GL documents cited; c) ascertain any changes in LG impact due to use of the www. Two years (1995 and 2003) were chosen as illustrative of the situation before and after the growth in the use of the www. With these aims, bibliographic references have been analysed in publications in two scientific fields for which it is logical to hypothesise a different impact. The publications are three journals of computer sciences included in the Journal Citation Report (JCR) Science Ed., and three journals of demography included in Journal Citation Report (JCR) - Social Science Ed.. The three journals in each of the two categories were chosen on the basis of their stability during the observation period (1995 and 2003) in terms both of their Impact Factor (IF) high, medium and low - and of their ranks.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Changes, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Comparison, Conventional, Demography, Evaluation, Growth, Impact, Internet, Journals, Literature, Observation, Publications, Research, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Stability, Value, Work

# Title: Global Ecology and Biogeography

Full Journal Title: Global Ecology and Biogeography

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Decaens, T. (2010), Macroecological patterns in soil communities. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **19** (3), 287-302.

Full Text: [2010\Glo Eco Bio19, 287.pdf](2010\Glo%20Eco%20Bio19,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: Aim To review published evidence regarding the factors that influence the geographic variation in diversity of soil organisms at different spatial scales. Location Global. Methods A search of the relevant literature was conducted using the Web of Science and the author’s personal scientific database as the major sources. Special attention was paid to include seminal studies, highly cited papers and/or studies highlighting novel results. Results Despite their significant contribution to global biodiversity, our taxonomic knowledge of soil biota is still poor compared with that of most above-ground organisms. This is particularly evident for small-bodied taxa. Global patterns of soil biodiversity distribution have been poorly documented and are thought to differ significantly from what is reported above-ground. Based on existing data, it appears that microorganisms do not respond to large-scale environmental gradients in the same way as metazoans. Whereas soil microflora seem to be mainly represented by cosmopolitan species, soil animals respond to altitudinal, latitudinal or area gradients in the same way as described for above-ground organisms. At local scales, there is less evidence that local factors regulate above- and below-ground communities in the same way. Except for a few taxa, the humpbacked response to stress and disturbance gradients doesn’t seem to apply underground. Soil communities thus appear weakly structured by competition, although competitive constraints may account for assembly rules within specific taxa. The main factor constraining local soil biodiversity is the compact and heterogeneous nature of soils, which provides unrivalled potential for niche partitioning, thus allowing high levels of local biodiversity. This heterogeneity is increased by the impact of ecosystem engineers that generate resource patchiness at a range of spatio-temporal scales.

Keywords: Agricultural Intensification, Attention, Biodiversity, Biodiversity Driving Factors, Biodiversity Patterns, Collembolan Communities, Contribution, Earthworm Species Assemblages, Environmental, Forest Fragmentation, Functional Diversity, Habitat Fragmentation, Highly-Cited, Impact, Knowledge, Literature, Macrofaunal Communities, Methods, Microorganisms, Papers, Review, Science, Secondary Succession, Soil Biodiversity, Soil Fauna, Soil Microbial Communities, Spatiotemporal Distribution, Stress, Upper Normandy, Web of Science

? Robinson, L.M., Elith, J., Hobday, A.J., Pearson, R.G., Kendall, B.E., Possingham, H.P. and Richardson, A.J. (2011), Pushing the limits in marine species distribution modelling: Lessons from the land present challenges and opportunities. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **20** (6), 789-802.

Full Text: [2011\Glo Eco Bio20, 789.pdf](2011\Glo%20Eco%20Bio20,%20789.pdf)

Abstract: Aim Species distribution models (SDMs) have been used to address a wide range of theoretical and applied questions in the terrestrial realm, but marine-based applications remain relatively scarce. In this review, we consider how conceptual and practical issues associated with terrestrial SDMs apply to a range of marine organisms and highlight the challenges relevant to improving marine SDMs. Location We include studies from both marine and terrestrial systems that encompass many geographic locations around the globe. Methods We first performed a literature search and analysis of marine and terrestrial SDMs in ISI Web of Science to assess trends and applications. Using knowledge from terrestrial applications, we critically evaluate the application of SDMs in marine systems in the context of ecological factors (dispersal, species interactions, aggregation and ontogenetic shifts) and practical considerations (data quality, alternative modelling approaches and model validation) that facilitate or create difficulties for model application. Results The relative importance of ecological factors to be considered when applying SDMs varies among terrestrial and marine organisms. Correctly incorporating dispersal is frequently considered an important issue for terrestrial models, but because there is greater potential for dispersal in the ocean, it is often less of a concern in marine SDMs. By contrast, ontogenetic shifts and feeding have received little attention in terrestrial SDM applications, but these factors are important to many marine SDMs. Opportunities also exist for applying more advanced SDM approaches in the marine realm, including mechanistic ecophysiological models, where water balance and heat transfer equations are simpler for some marine organisms relative to their terrestrial counterparts. Main conclusions SDMs have generally been under-utilized in the marine realm relative to terrestrial applications. Correlative SDM methods should be tested on a range of marine organisms, and we suggest further development of methods that address ontogenetic shifts and feeding interactions. We anticipate developments in, and cross-fertilization between, coupled correlative and process-based SDMs, mechanistic eco-physiological SDMs, and spatial population dynamic models for climate change and species invasion applications in particular. Comparisons of the outputs of different model types will provide insight that is useful for improved spatial management of marine species.

Keywords: Aggregation, Analysis, Attention, Balance, Bioclimatic Envelope Model, Biotic Interactions, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Competition, Coral-Reef Fish, Development, Dispersal, Ecological Niche Modelling, Ecological Theory, Feeding, Habitat Models, Improve Prediction, Insight, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Literature, Long-Distance Dispersal, Management, Marine, Terrestrial Systems, Methods, Model, Modelling, Ontogenetic Shifts, Prey, Pseudo-Absence Data, Resource Selection Functions, Review, Science, Spatial-Distribution, Species Distribution Model, Trends, Validation, Water, Web of Science

# Title: Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions

Full Journal Title: [Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09593780?oldURL=y)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Glob. Environ. Change-Human Policy Dimens

JCR Abbrev. Title: Global Environ Chang

ISSN: 0959-3780

Issues/Year: 4

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 6.868, 4/205 (2011)

? Janssen, M.A., Schoon, M.L., Ke, W.M. and Borner, K. (2006), Scholarly networks on resilience, vulnerability and adaptation within the human dimensions of global environmental change. *Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions*, **16** (3), 240-252.

Full Text: [2006\Glo Env Cha16, 240.pdf](2006\Glo%20Env%20Cha16,%20240.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a bibliometric analysis of the knowledge domains resilience, vulnerability and adaptation within the research activities on human dimensions of global environmental change. We analyzed how 2286 publications between 1967 and 2005 are related in terms of co-authorship relations, and citation relations.

The number of publications in the three knowledge domains increased rapidly between 1995 and 2005. However, the resilience knowledge domain is only weakly connected with the other two domains in terms of co-authorships and citations. The resilience knowledge domain has a background in ecology and mathematics with a focus on theoretical models, while the vulnerability and adaptation knowledge domains have a background in geography and natural hazards research with a focus on case studies and climate change research. There is an increasing number of cross citations and papers classified in multiple knowledge domains. This seems to indicate an increasing integration of the different knowledge domains.

Keywords: Adaptation, Agriculture, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citations, Climate, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Ecological Resilience, Ecology, Ecosystems, Environmental, Environmental Change, Geography, Global, Human, Integration, Knowledge, Knowledge Domains, Knowledge Domains, Management, Models, Natural, Paper, Publications, Research, Resilience, Scale, Social Vulnerability, Thresholds, Variability, Vulnerability

? Linnenluecke, M.K. and Griffiths, A. (2013), Firms and sustainability: Mapping the intellectual origins and structure of the corporate sustainability field. *Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions*, **23** (1), 382-391.

Full Text: [2013\Glo Env Cha23, 382.pdf](2013/Glo%20Env%20Cha23,%20382.pdf)

Abstract: Business research has repeatedly been criticized for its lack of engagement with pressing issues such as climate change, despite a surge of publications on corporate sustainability topics in recent years. We are therefore interested in identifying the knowledge development and knowledge gaps in business scholarship on the relationship between firms, environment and society. This paper provides a systematic review of the corporate sustainability field in form of a bibliometric analysis based on citation data acquired from the Social Sciences Citation Index. The final dataset contained 3117 records published between 1953 and 2011. Our analysis shows that, over the last 50 years, the field of corporate sustainability has emerged from a few primary nodes of research and developed into four distinct conceptual genealogies: corporate social performance theory, stakeholder theory, a corporate social performance versus economic performance debate, and a greening of management debate. The results of our analysis suggest four key findings. First, the four genealogies only comprise a relatively narrowly focused research scope. Second, there is very little integration and citation of work in other disciplinary areas such as ecology or environmental science. Third, the existing literature has a strong focus on empirically examining the relationship between a firm’s environmental and/or social performance and its financial performance. Finally, there is little consideration of managerial implications and consequences of climate change in the corporate sustainability literature to date. We suggest that while this may be a reflection of an insular field, it may also be a role played by the management literature turning away from problem based issues in favor of empirical results, theory building, and the identification of variables that influence firm profitability and can be subjected to direct managerial control. We conclude by outlining pathways for future research. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Building, Business, Business, Citation, Climate, Climate Change, Climate-Change, Control, Corporate Social Performance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Sustainability, Data, Development, Ecology, Economic, Engagement, Environment, Environmental, Environmental Science, Field, Financial Performance, Global Environmental-Change, Greening, Human Dimensions, Identification, Integration, Knowledge, Knowledge Domains, Literature, Management, Mapping, Pathways, Performance, Primary, Publications, Recent, Records, Reflection, Research, Review, Rights, Role, Scholarly Networks, Scholarship, Science, Scope, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social-Responsibility, Society, Stakeholder Theory, Stakeholder Theory, Structure, Sustainability, Systematic Review, Theory, Work

? Pasgaard, M. and Strange, N. (2013), A quantitative analysis of the causes of the global climate change research distribution. *Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions*, **23** (6), 1684-1693.

Full Text: [2013\Glo Env Cha23, 1684.pdf](2013/Glo%20Env%20Cha23,%201684.pdf)

Abstract: During the last decades of growing scientific, political and public attention to global climate change, it has become increasingly clear that the present and projected impacts from climate change, and the ability adapt to the these changes, are not evenly distributed across the globe. This paper investigates whether the need for knowledge on climate changes in the most vulnerable regions of the world is met by the supply of knowledge measured by scientific research publications from the last decade. A quantitative analysis of more than 15,000 scientific publications from 197 countries investigates the distribution of climate change research and the potential causes of this distribution. More than 13 explanatory variables representing vulnerability, geographical, demographical, economical and institutional indicators are included in the analysis. The results show that the supply of climate change knowledge is biased toward richer countries, which are more stable and less corrupt, have higher school enrolment and expenditures on research and development, emit more carbon and are less vulnerable to climate change. Similarly, the production of knowledge, analyzed by author affiliations, is skewed away from the poorer, fragile and more vulnerable regions of the world. A quantitative keywords analysis of all publications shows that different knowledge domains and research themes dominate across regions, reflecting the divergent global concerns in relation to climate change. In general, research on climate change in more developed countries tend to focus on mitigation aspects, while in developing countries issues of adaptation and human or social impacts (droughts and diseases) dominate. Based on these findings, this paper discusses the gap between the supply of and need for climate change knowledge, the potential causes and constraints behind the imbalanced distribution of knowledge, and its implications for adaptation and policymaking. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Attention, Carbon, Changes, Climate, Climate Change, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Diseases, Distributed, Distribution, Expenditures, General, Global, Global Climate Change, Human, Impacts, Indicators, Issues, Keywords Analysis, Knowledge, Knowledge Domains, Mitigation, Potential, Public, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Research, Research and Development, Research Themes, Rights, Scientific Publications, Scientific Research, Si, Social, Vulnerability, World

# Title: Global and Planetary Change

Full Journal Title: [Global and Planetary Change](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09218181)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Glob. Planet. Change

JCR Abbrev. Title: Global Planet Change

ISSN: 0921-8181

Issues/Year: 10

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: PO BOX 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Geography, Physical: Impact Factor 3.272, 5/36 (2009); Impact Factor 3.551, 5/42, (2010)

Geosciences, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 3.272, 12/155, (2009); Impact Factor 3.551, 13/165, (2010)

? Li, J.F., Wang, M.H. and Ho, Y.S. (2011), Trends in research on global climate change: A Science Citation Index Expanded-based analysis. *Global and Planetary Change*, **77** (1-2), 13-20.

Full Text: [2011\Glo Pla Cha77, 13.pdf](2011\Glo%20Pla%20Cha77,%2013.pdf); [2011\Glo Pla Cha-Li1.pdf](2011\Glo%20Pla%20Cha-Li1.pdf); [2011\Glo Pla Cha-Li.pdf](2011\Glo%20Pla%20Cha-Li.pdf)

Abstract: This study was conceived to evaluate the global scientific output of climate change research over the past 18 years and to assess the characteristics of the research patterns, tendencies, and methods in the papers. Data were based on the online version of Science Citation Index Expanded from 1992 to 2009. Articles referring to climate change were assessed by distribution of source countries, source institutes, paper titles, author keywords, KeyWords Plus, abstracts, and the most cited articles in these years. By synthetic analysis of the four kinds of keywords, it was concluded that the items “temperature”, “environment”, “precipitation”, “greenhouse gas”, “risk”, and “biodiversity” will be the foci of climate change research in the 21st century, while “model”, “monitoring”, and “remote sensing” will continue to be the leading research methods. A novel method, “phylogeography”, may have a strong application potential in the near future. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adaptation, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Climate Change, Ice-Core, Model, Model, Papers, Precipitation, Research, Research Trend, Responses, Science Citation Index, Sea-Level Rise, Space-Time Climate, System, Temperature, Word Cluster Analysis

# Title: Global Health Action

Full Journal Title: Global Health Action

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sanchez, A.L., Canales, M., Enriquez, L., Bottazzi, M.E., Zelaya, A.A., Espinoza, V.E. and Fontecha, G.A. (2013), A research capacity strengthening project for infectious diseases in Honduras: Experience and lessons learned. *Global Health Action*, **6**, 1-11.

Full Text: [2013\ Glo Hea Act6, 1.pdf](2013/%20Glo%20Hea%20Act6,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In Honduras, research capacity strengthening (RCS) has not received sufficient attention, but an increase in research competencies would enable local scientists to advance knowledge and contribute to national priorities, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Objective: This project aimed at strengthening research capacity in infectious diseases in Honduras, focusing on the School of Microbiology of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). The primary objective was the creation of a research-based graduate program for the continued training of researchers. Parallel objectives included institutional strengthening and the facilitation of partnerships and networks.

Methods: Based on a multi-stakeholder consultation, an RCS workplan was designed and undertaken from 2007 to 2012. Due to unexpected adverse circumstances, the first 2 years were heavily dedicated to implementing the project’s flagship, an MSc program in infectious and zoonotic diseases (MEIZ). In addition, infrastructure improvements and demand-driven continuing education opportunities were facilitated; biosafety and research ethics knowledge and practices were enhanced, and networks fostering collaborative work were created or expanded.

Results: The project coincided with the peak of UNAH’s radical administrative reform and an unprecedented constitutional crisis. Challenges notwithstanding, in September 2009, MEIZ admitted the first cohort of students, all of whom undertook MDG-related projects graduating successfully by 2012. Importantly, MEIZ has been helpful in expanding the School of Microbiology’s traditional etiology-based, disciplinary model to infectious disease teaching and research. By fulfilling its objectives, the project contributed to a stronger research culture upholding safety and ethical values at the university.

Conclusions: The resources and strategic vision afforded by the project enhanced UNAH’s overall research capacity and its potential contribution to the MDGs. Furthermore, increased research activity and the ensuing improvement in performance indicators at the prime Honduran research institution invoke the need for a national research system in Honduras.

Keywords: Research Capacity Strengthening, Infectious Disease, Global Health, Millennium Development Goals, Honduras, Science-Citation-Index, Health Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Developing-Countries, Latin-America, Costa-Rica, Publications, Programs

# Title: Global Journal of Library and Information Sciences

Full Journal Title: Global Journal of Library and Information Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

# Title: Global Public Health

Full Journal Title: Global Public Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aaron, G.J., Wilson, S.E. and Brown, K.H. (2010), Bibliographic analysis of scientific research on selected topics in public health nutrition in West Africa: Review of articles published from 1998 to 2008. *Global Public Health*, **5**, S42-S57.

Full Text: [2010\Glo Pub Hea5, S42.pdf](2010\Glo%20Pub%20Hea5,%20S42.pdf)

Abstract: Few countries in West Africa have the capacity for carrying out advanced training in nutrition and public health. To provide additional information on current regional applied nutrition research capacity and productivity, we analysed peer-reviewed articles on key public health nutrition topics that were published from 1998 to 2008. Using MEDLINE/PUBMED, the following terms were searched: ‘breast feeding’, ‘infant nutrition physiology’ (comprising complementary feeding and weaning), ‘protein energy malnutrition’, ‘nutrition and infection’, ‘vitamin A’, ‘iodine’, ‘zinc’ and ‘overweight’, each linked with the term ‘Western Africa’. In total, 412 unique articles (37 +/- 6 articles per year) were identified. Most research focused on infant and young child feeding practices, selected micro-nutrient deficiencies, and the emerging problem of overweight and obesity. The primary author of nearly half (46%) the publications was located in an institution outside of West Africa. Most articles were published in English (90%), and nearly half of all articles (41%) were cross-sectional studies. Our findings indicate that few peer-reviewed research studies are being published on key public health topics in the West African region, considering the magnitude of nutrition problems in this region. New approaches are needed to encourage and support research capacity and output in West Africa.

Keywords: Advanced Training, Africa, Analysis, Applied Research, Bibliometrics, Breast Feeding, Breast-Feeding, Capacity, Child, Complementary, Cross-Sectional Studies, Energy, Feeding, Health, Infant, Infant Nutrition, Infection, Information, Malnutrition, Nutrition, Obesity, Overweight, Peer-Reviewed, Physiology, Practices, Prevalence, Primary, Productivity, Protein, Public, Public Health, Public Health Nutrition, Publications, Region, Regional, Research, Review, Scientific Research, Si, Support, Term, Training, Trends, Vitamin A, West Africa

# Title: Globalization and Health

Full Journal Title: Globalization and Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, K. and Kamradt-Scott, A. (2014), The multiple meanings of global health governance: A call for conceptual clarity. *Globalization and Health*, **10**, Article Number: 28.

Full Text: [2014\Glo Hea10, 28.pdf](2014/Glo%20Hea10,%2028.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The term global health governance (GHG) is now widely used, with over one thousand works published in the scholarly literature, almost all since 2002. Amid this rapid growth there is considerable variation in how the term is defined and applied, generating confusion as to the boundaries of the subject, the perceived problems in practice, and the goals to be achieved through institutional reform. Methodology: This paper is based on the results of a separate scoping study of peer reviewed GHG research from 1990 onwards which undertook keyword searches of public health and social science databases. Additional works, notably books, book chapters and scholarly articles, not currently indexed, were identified through Web of Science citation searches. After removing duplicates, book reviews, commentaries and editorials, we reviewed the remaining 250 scholarly works in terms of how the concept of GHG is applied. More specifically, we identify what is claimed as constituting GHG, how it is problematised, the institutional features of GHG, and what forms and functions are deemed ideal. Results: After examining the broader notion of global governance and increasingly ubiquitous term “global health”, the paper identifies three ontological variations in GHG scholarship - the scope of institutional arrangements, strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions, and the ideal form and function of GHG. This has produced three common, yet distinct, meanings of GHG that have emerged - globalisation and health governance, global governance and health, and governance for global health. Conclusions: There is a need to clarify ontological and definitional distinctions in GHG scholarship and practice, and be critically reflexive of their normative underpinnings. This will enable greater precision in describing existing institutional arrangements, as well as serve as a prerequisite for a fuller debate about the desired nature of GHG.

Keywords: Articles, Book Reviews, Boundaries, Challenges, Citation, Civil-Society, Concept, Databases, Fight Aids, Financial Crisis, Foreign-Policy, Forms, Framework Convention, Function, Functions, Fund, Global, Global Governance, Global Health, Global Health Governance, Governance, Growth, Health, Human-Rights, Institutions, Literature, Methodology, Notion, Peer-Reviewed, Practice, Precision, Public, Public Health, Public-Health, Reform, Research, Results, Reviews, Scholarship, Science, Scope, Social, Term, Tobacco Control, Web Of Science

# Title: Globalizations

Full Journal Title: Globalizations

ISO Abbreviated Title: Globalizations

JCR Abbreviated Title: Globalizations

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Liu, X.J., Hong, S. and Liu, Y.L. (2012), A bibliometric analysis of 20 years of globalization research: 1990-2009. *Globalizations*, **9** (2), 195-210.

Full Text: [2012\Globalizations9, 195.pdf](2012/Globalizations9,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: We present a bibliometric analysis of globalization research published during 1990-2009, based on three online library catalogues, the Science Citation Index, and the Social Science Citation Index databases. Our analysis summarizes major research patterns in globalization research and could serve as an alternative and potential guide for future research in this field. The volume of books and articles on globalization has exploded since the 1990s, and there is an even distribution of globalization literature across subject categories, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of globalization research. International organizations appear as the most cited authors in globalization research. A keyword analysis suggests that cities and networks have a central position in studies of contemporary globalization and reveals several major strands in globalization studies.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Books, Citation, Cities, Databases, Distribution, Field, Globalization, Interdisciplinary, Literature, Networks, Potential, Power, Research, Research Trends, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Trends, Volume

# Title: Government Information Quarterly

Full Journal Title: [Government Information Quarterly](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6542&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=9d8a45e59b84ede19aa666aa33ba7359)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gov. Inf. Q.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gov Inform Q

ISSN: 0740-624X

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 0.298, /(2001) SSCI

Altman, E. and Antieau, K. (1988), Dissemination and impact of U.S. department of education’s library research and demonstration projects: A citation analysis. *Government Information Quarterly*, **5** (1), 45-56.

Full Text: [1988\Gov Inf Qua5, 45.pdf](1988\Gov%20Inf%20Qua5,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Between 1965 and 1980, the Library Research and Demonstration Branch within the Department of Education awarded over $25 million to 312 projects. By tracing the citations in *Social Sciences* *Citation Index* from a random sampling of 52% of these projects, this study has attempted to assess the dissemination and impact of the projects in the professional literature.

Approximately half of the projects were not cited in *SSCI*. The citations tended to be clustered among a small number of library-related serials. A small number of funded projects accounted for a large number of the citations. The most cited projects cost only one-fifth as much as the most expensive studies, yet were cited nearly five times as often.

? Khan, G.F. and Park, H.W. (2013), The e-government research domain: A triple helix network analysis of collaboration at the regional, country, and institutional levels. *Government Information Quarterly*, **30** (2), 182-193.

Full Text: [2013\Gov Inf Qua30, 182.pdf](2013/Gov%20Inf%20Qua30,%20182.pdf)

Abstract: This study introduces a hybrid approach (i.e., a social network analysis technique and triple helix indicators) to study certain aspects of the e-government (EG) domain that would otherwise remain hidden when using conventional analytic tools. Particularly, we provide network analysis of the EG research domain by focusing on the network collaboration between regions, nations and institutions. We collected and analyzed 1091 scholarly papers which were classified as being about “e-government” by the Web of Science database. The results indicate that hybrid method can be used to understand certain network-level structures and patterns in the EG domain which are beyond the scope of the predominantly-used systematic literature review (SLR) method. Particularly, the hybrid method is useful in understanding collaboration patterns between countries, institutions and regions in the EG domain, identifying key players by studying their network properties (i.e., degree centralities); and in understanding the pattern of relations among universities, industries, and government. The implications of these results in terms of research and practice, and study limitations are discussed. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Collaboration, Conventional, Country, Database, Dynamics, E-Gov Research, E-Government Research, Hybrid, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Innovation Systems, Institutions, ISI Publications, Knowledge-Base, Korea, Literature, Literature Review, Nations, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Pattern, Practice, Properties, Regional, Relations, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Science-Citation-Index, Scope, Social, Social Network Analysis, Social Network Analysis (SNA), Technology, Triple Helix Model, Understanding, Universities, University Industry Government Relationships, University-Industry-Government, Web of Science

? Joseph, R.C. (2013), A structured analysis of e-government studies: Trends and opportunities. *Government Information Quarterly*, **30** (4), 435-440.

Full Text: [2013\Gov Inf Qua30, 435.pdf](2013/Gov%20Inf%20Qua30,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: E-government involves the use of information and communications technology to facilitate government interaction with citizens, employees, businesses and other governments. E-government studies provide a platform to examine prior developments, and explore future opportunities in the field. This paper presents a theoretical model for the analysis of e-government studies and further uses a bibliometric analysis to examine constructs such as theoretical perspectives, methods, and units of analyses. We examine current trends in e-government research, and discuss emerging opportunities. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Communications, Countries, E-Government, Electronic Government, Field, Information, Interaction, Methodology, Methods, Mixed Methods, Model, Perspective, Research, Rights, Si, System, Technology, Theoretical, Trends

? Chen, C.F., Wang, P., Liu, Y.Q., Wu, G. and Wang, P. (2013), Impacts of government website information on social sciences and humanities in China: A citation analysis. *Government Information Quarterly*, **30** (4), 450-463.

Full Text: [2013\Gov Inf Qua30, 450.pdf](2013/Gov%20Inf%20Qua30,%20450.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to investigate the current state and trend of government website information cited by social science and humanities (SS&H) journal articles in China. The Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) was used as the benchmark and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) journals as the reference samples. It analyzed 204,019 web citations (N = 5,063,237) found in 925,506 articles that were published in CSSCI journals during the 1998-2009 period. The findings unveil that web citations accounted for only 4.03% of the total number of citations (N = 5,063,237), and that citations of Chinese government websites constituted 6.6% of the total number of web citations (N = 204,019). The study disclosed detailed information regarding citations derived from ministries and commissions directly under the State Council websites (N = 69), government online media (N = 7), government website citation subjects (N = 21), and various types of government website information (N = 5). Although government website information has limited influence on SS&H, their impact is currently growing rapidly. In comparison with international research community, influence of government web information on Chinese social science is higher, while its influence on humanities is lower. Essentially, Chinese scholars put emphasis on citing information from authoritative central government websites or highly visible state-owned media information as supporting evidences in their articles. In general, the citation of information from Chinese government website tends to hot social issues of society. Finally, it is necessary to promote the visibility of local government websites, to develop policies and guidelines to encourage the disclosure and the diversity of data, so that there will be more citation balances between social and technological topics. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accessibility, Analysis, Bibliographic References, China, Chinese, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Community, Comparison, Data, Disclosure, Dissertations, Diversity, General, Government Website, Guidelines, Humanities, Impact, Impacts, Influence, Information, International, Internet, Issues, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Local, Local Government, Media, N, Online, Policies, Publications, Purpose, Reference, Research, Resources, Rights, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Si, Social, Social Science, Social Science Citation Index, Social Sciences, Society, Ssci, State, Trend, Visibility, Web, Web References, Websites

# Title: Government Publications Review

Full Journal Title: [Government Publications Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779390)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hernon, P. and Shepherd, C.A. (1983), Government publications represented in the Social-Sciences-Citation-Index - An exploratory-study. *Government Publications Review*, **10** (2), 227-244.

Full Text:Gov Pub Rev10, 227

# Title: Gradevinar

Full Journal Title: Gradevinar

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gradevinar

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gradevinar

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Simovic, V. (2009), Sixty years of continuous publication of *Gradevinar*. *Gradevinar*, **61** (1), 39-49.

Abstract: The journal Gradevinar (or Construction Professional in Croatian) is now celeberating its sixtieth anniversary of regular publication under the same name. From almost the first days of the journal, the policy has been to publish research & professional articles and maintain an image as a primarily professional and research-oriented publication. At the same time, efforts are continuously being made to keep the journal at the forefront of the civil engineering developments and, in that respect, much attention is paid to the development of civil engineering, construction technology and building materials, with presentation of significant construction sites, both domestic and international. This is complemented with themes relating to environmental protection, history of civil engineering and other topics of high interest to this profession, As the journal is also the official publication of the Croatian Association of Civil Engineers, it regularly informs its readers about significant social events in this fields, and other topics. Over the last 60 years, as many as 671 issues, with 36.155 pages, have been published under the skilful guidance of 5 Editors-in-chief and 77 members of the Editorial Board. The journal boasts as many as 2624 research and professional articles, or articles that can be considered as such since the present day article classification was initiated in 1980. Throughout this extensive period of time the journal has been improving with respect to its content, graphical presentation and organization. Thus, English and Russian language abstracts of published articles are provided since 1977, while abstracts are provided in 5 languages (Croatian, English, French, Russian and German) since 1992. The journal is also published on the Internet since 1996 (the full issue is on the web since 2000) and is cited since early 2008 in reputable international data bases: Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch) and the Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition. Its present day circulation is 4500 copies per issue.

Keywords: Citation, History, Internet, Policy, Publication, Research, Science

# Title: Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology

Full Journal Title: Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ma, L., Hao, Z.X., Liu, R.R., Yu, R.B., Shi, Q. and Pan, J.P. (2014), A dose-response meta-analysis of dietary Lutein and Zeaxanthin intake in relation to risk of age-related cataract. *Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, **252** (1), 63-70.

Full Text: [2014\Gra Arc Cli Exp Oph252, 63.pdf](2014/Gra%20Arc%20Cli%20Exp%20Oph252,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Lutein and zeaxanthin are thought to have beneficial effects on protecting the lens against cataract formation, but findings from epidemiologic studies have been inconsistent. We aimed to conduct a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies to examine the association between dietary lutein and zeaxanthin intake and risk of age-related cataract (ARC). We systematically searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases up to March 2013. Reference lists from retrieved articles were also reviewed. The adjusted relative risks (RRs) from each study were extracted to calculate a pooled estimate with its 95 % confidence interval (CI). The dose-response relationships were assessed by using generalized least-squares trend estimation. Six prospective cohort studies were identified involving 4,416 cases and 41,999 participants. For the comparison between the highest and the lowest categories of dietary lutein and zeaxanthin intake, significant inverse association were found for nuclear cataract (RR: 0.75; 95 % CI: 0.65, 0.85), but not for cortical cataract (RR: 0.85; 95 % CI: 0.53, 1.17) and for posterior subcapsular cataract (RR: 0.77; 95 % CI: 0.40, 1.13). Dose-response analysis showed that every 300 mu g/d increment in dietary lutein and zeaxanthin intake was associated with a 3 %, 1 %, or 3 % reduction in the risk of nuclear cataract (RR: 0.97; 95 % CI: 0.94, 0.99), cortical cataract (RR: 0.99; 95 % CI: 0.95, 1.02), or posterior subcapsular cataract (RR: 0.97; 95 % CI: 0.93, 1.01) respectively. Dietary lutein and zeaxanthin intake is associated with a reduced risk of ARC, especially nuclear cataract in a dose-response manner, indicating a beneficial effect of lutein and zeaxanthin in ARC prevention.

Keywords: Age-Related, Age-Related Cataract, Analysis, Association, Carotenoid, Carotenoids, Cohort, Comparison, Confidence, Databases, Effects, Embase, Epithelial-Cells, Eye Disease, Interval, Lens Opacities, Lutein, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nutrient Intake, Population, Prevention, Prospective, Reduction, Reference, Reference Lists, Risk, Risks, Science, Supplements, Surgery, Trend, Vitamin-C, Web of Science, Zeaxanthin

? Bola, C., Bartlett, H. and Eperjesi, F. (2014), Resveratrol and the eye: Activity and molecular mechanisms. *Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, **252** (5), 699-713.

Full Text: [2014\Gra Arc Cli Exp Oph252, 699.pdf](2014/Gra%20Arc%20Cli%20Exp%20Oph252,%20699.pdf)

Abstract: Alcohol consumption is inversely correlated with the incidence of cardiovascular disease. It is thought that red wine is specifically responsible for these cardiovascular benefits, due to its ability to reduce vascular inflammation, facilitate vasorelaxation, and inhibit angiogenesis. This is because of its high polyphenolic content. Resveratrol is the main biologically active polyphenol within red wine. Owing to its vascular-enhancing properties, resveratrol may be effective in the microcirculation of the eye, thereby helping prevent ocular diseases such as age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, and glaucoma. Such conditions are accountable for worldwide prevalence of visual loss. A review of the relevant literature was conducted on the ScienceDirect, Web of Science, and PubMed databases. Key words used to carry out the searches included ‘red wine’, ‘polyphenols’, ‘resveratrol’, ‘eye’ and ‘ocular’. Articles relating to the effects of resveratrol on the eye were reviewed. The protective effects of resveratrol within the eye are extensive. It has been demonstrated to have anti-oxidant, anti-apoptotic, anti-tumourogenic, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic and vasorelaxant properties. There are potential benefits of resveratrol supplementation across a wide range of ocular diseases. The molecular mechanisms underlying these protective actions are diverse. Evidence suggests that resveratrol may have potential in the treatment of several ocular diseases. However, while there are many studies indicating plausible biological mechanisms using animal models and in-vitro retinal cells there is a paucity of human research. The evidence base for the use of resveratrol in the management of ocular diseases needs to be increased before recommendations can be made for the use of resveratrol as an ocular supplement.

Keywords: Activator Protein-1, Activity, Age-Related, Age-Relatedmacular Degeneration, Alcohol, Angiogenesis, Antioxidant, Articles, Benefits, Biological, Cancer Chemoprevention, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Consumption, Databases, Diabetic Retinopathy, Diabetic-Retinopathy, Disease, Diseases, Effects, Endotoxin-Induced Uveitis, Evidence, Factor-Kappa-B, Human, Idiopathic Macular Telangiectasia, In Vitro, Incidence, Inflammation, Literature, Macular Degeneration, Management, Mechanisms, Models, Needs, Oxidative Stress, Pigment Epithelial-Cells, Polyphenols, Potential, Prevalence, Prevent, Properties, Pubmed, Recommendations, Red Wine, Red Wine, Research, Resveratrol, Retinopathy Of Prematurity, Review, Science, Treatment, Web Of Science, Wine, Wine Polyphenol Resveratrol

# Title: Grasas y Aceites

Full Journal Title: Grasas y Aceites

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0017-3495

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Constante, E.G., del Valle, M.L.J. and Duran, R.M. (2007), Bibliographical summary on high performance liquid chromatography of lipids: IV - 1985-1994. *Grasas y Aceites*, **48** (4), 236-247.

Abstract: The present summary, following the tradition begun by K. Aitzetmuller with the works published from 1961 and continued by the present authors from 1975, is a compilation of articles appearing between the years given in the title; the database used was primarily Chem. Abstr. The study indicates the most frequent topics of research and the more specialised journals. The total number of works reviewed is 1680, 680 more than those appearing in the previous decade. Special emphasis is given to the reviews includes. (English).

Keywords: Bibliometric (Study), High Performance Liquid Chromatography, Lipid, Review (Paper), Quantitative-Analysis, HPLC, Separation, Carotenoids, Glycerolipids, Phospholipids, Derivatives, Retinoids, Products, Acid

? de la Viesca, R., Fernandez, E. and Salvador, J. (2007), Analysis of the scientific production of olive products. I - Table olives. *Grasas y Aceites*, **58** (3), 307-310.

Abstract: This article contains an overview of the scientific production in the area of table olives during the period 2000-2005. Author’s productivity, most relevant topics, sources of information and groups of authors are analysed using basic bibliometric indicators. Also, contributions and collaborations among groups of authors are studied. Finally, this work includes impact indicators from the most important journals on this topic.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Scientific Production, Table Olives

# Title: Ground Water

Full Journal Title: [Ground Water](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/gwat)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ground Water

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ground Water

ISSN: 0017-467X

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Ground Water Publishing Co

Publisher Address: 601 Dempsey Rd, Westerville, OH 43081

Subject Categories:

Geosciences, Interdisciplinary: Impact Factor 1.191, /

Water Resources: Impact Factor 1.191, /

? Schwartz, F.W. and Ibaraki, M. (2001), Hydrogeological research: Beginning of the end or end of the beginning? *Ground Water*, **39** (4), 492-498.

Full Text: [2001\Gro Wat39, 492.pdf](2001\Gro%20Wat39,%20492.pdf)

Abstract: This paper uses citation data to assess whether articles published in key ground water journals such as Ground Water (GW) and Water Resources Research (WRR) are impacting research. Citation information was obtained from SCI Journal Citation Reports and The Web of Science - databases maintained by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Information extracted from The Web of Science was processed further to remove corrections to papers, discussion/replies, and book reviews. Generally, there are many ground water papers published, but citations of these papers are limited. Approximately 10% to 15% of WRR articles, and 2% to 3% of GW articles attract more than 50 citations in their lifetimes. In both GW and WRR, the top 10% of papers eventually will contribute nearly half of the total yearly citations. Another emerging trend is a diminishing emphasis on citations to new work as compared to work more than 10 years in age. When articles in Ground Water or Journal of Hydrology cite papers in Water Resources Research, those papers cite work 10 or more years old half of the time. If one believes that citations are a measure of science impact, then there is cause for concern. Research is inefficient with much produced for little gain. On a typical industrial life-cycle curve, ground water research is likely ranked as mature and close to aging. At this stage, much work will have been completed and the number of truly impactful problems will have dwindled to just a few.

? (2002), “Hydrogeological research: Beginning of the end or end of the beginning?” by F.W. Schwartz, and M. Ibaraki. 2001. Ground Water 39, no. 4 : 492-498. Discussion by Miller and Gray appears on pp. 224-231 as an Issue Paper. *Ground Water*, **40** (3), 317-319.

Full Text: [2002\Gro Wat40, 317.pdf](2002\Gro%20Wat40,%20317.pdf)

# Title: Group Processes & Intergroup Relations

Full Journal Title: [Group Processes & Intergroup Relations](http://gpi.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Moura, G.R., Leader, T., Pelletier, J. and Abrams, D. (2008), Prospects for *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations* research: A review of 70 years’ progress. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, **11** (4), 575-596.

Full Text: [2008\Gro Pro Int Rel11, 575.pdf](2008\Gro%20Pro%20Int%20Rel11,%20575.pdf)

Abstract: Three archival analyses are presented substantially extending empirical reviews of the progress of group-related research. First, an analysis of social psychological research from 1935 to 2007 (cf. Abrams & Hogg, 1998) showed that group-related research has a steadily increasing proportion of titles in the principal journals and currently accounts for over a sixth of all the research in our list of social psychological journals. Second, analysis of the most cited papers from a set of principal social psychology journals from 1998 to 2007 showed that a third of high-impact articles in social psychology focus on groups. Third, analysis of the content of two major specialist journals in the field, Group Processes & Intergroup Relations and Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice, showed that together these journals cover a broad range of group-related research, and that the only keyword common to both journals was social identity. These findings demonstrate the health and major contributions of research into group processes and intergroup relations to social psychology as a whole.

Keywords: Analysis, Dynamics, Empirical Review, Future, Group Decision, Group Dynamics, Group Processes, Group-Related Research, Intergroup Relations, Journals, Psychology, Research, Research Development, Review

# Title: Growth Factors

Full Journal Title: Growth Factors

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Shen, W.S., Xi, H.Q., Zhang, K.C., Cui, J.X., Li, J.Y., Wang, N., Wei, B. and Chen, L. (2014), Prognostic role of EphA2 in various human carcinomas: A meta-analysis of 23 related studies. *Growth Factors*, **32** (6), 247-253.

Full Text: [2014\Gro Fac32, 247.pdf](2014/Gro%20Fac32,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: The prognostic role of EphA2 in human carcinomas remains controversial. We systematically reviewed the evidence of assessment of EphA2 expression in cancers to help clarify this issue. PubMed, Embase and Web of Science databases were searched to identify eligible studies to evaluate the association of EphA2 expression and overall survival (OS) of cancers. Hazard ratios (HRs) were pooled to estimate the effect. EphA2 overexpression was significantly correlated with poor OS of patients with cancer (HR: 1.94, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.65-2.28). Subgroup analysis also indicated a significant relation between EphA2 overexpression and OS in gastric cancer (HR: 1.95, 95% CI: 1.48-2.59). However, there was no significant relation between EphA2 overexpression and OS in lung cancer (HR: 1.30, 95% CI: 0.93-1.83). Our analyses demonstrate that EphA2 overexpression was effectively predictive of worse prognosis in various human carcinomas. For certain cancers, EphA2 might be a marker of poor prognosis in patients with cancer, except for lung cancer.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Endometrial Cancer, Epha2, Evidence, Expression, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Human, Human Gastric-Cancer, Interval, Lung, Lung Cancer, Lung-Cancer, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multiple Roles, Neoplasm, Overall Survival, Patients, Predictive, Predictive-Value, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Receptor Tyrosine Kinase, Role, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Survival, Web, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases

# Title: Gut

Full Journal Title: [Gut](http://global.umi.com/pqdweb?TS=0&JSEnabled=1&RQT=317&SK=2&ScQ=000028089&TS=1036747145)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Gut

JCR Abbreviated Title: Gut

ISSN: 0017-5749

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: British Med Journal Publ Group

Publisher Address: British Med Assoc House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, England

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology: Impact Factor 6.170, 4/47 (2001)

? Calam, J. (1997), The most cited papers in *Gut*: A decade of helicobacterology. *Gut*, **40**, S7-S8.

Full Text: 1997\Gut40, S7.pdf

Notes: TTopic

Lewison, G. (1998), Gastroenterology research in the United Kingdom: Funding sources and impact. *Gut*, **43** (2), 288-293.

Full Text: [1998\Gut43, 288.pdf](1998\Gut43,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: Aims-To determine the sources of funding for UK gastroenterology research papers and the relative impact of papers funded by different groups and of unfunded ones.

Methods-UK gastroenterology papers from 1985-94 were selectively retrieved from the Science Citation Index by means of a specially constructed filter based on their title keywords and journal names. They were looked up in libraries to determine their funding sources and these, together with their numbers of authors, numbers of addresses, and research category (clinical/basic) were considered as input parameters to the research. Output parameters analysed were mean journal impact category, citation counts by papers, and the frequency of citation by a US patent.

Results-Gastroenterology papers comprise about 7% of all UK biomedical research and 46% of them have no acknowledged funding source. One quarter of the papers acknowledged government support, and a similar fraction a private, non-profit source; 11% were funded by the pharmaceutical industry The papers acknowledging funding had significantly more impact than the others on all three measures. The citing patents had six times more UK inventors than the average for all US Patent and Trademark Office patents in the relevant classes and were mostly generic in application.

Conclusion-The variation in impact of papers funded by different sources can mostly be explained by a simple model based on the input factors (numbers of funding bodies, numbers of authors, numbers of addresses, and research type). The national science base in gastroenterology is important for the underpinning of UK invented patents citing to it.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Funding, Gastroenterology, Impact, Libraries, Patents, Performance, Research, Science, Spain, Technology, United Kingdom

Notes: TTopic

Lewison, G., Grant, J. and Jansen, P. (2001), International gastroenterology research: Subject areas, impact, and funding. *Gut*, **49** (2), 295-302.

Full Text: [2001\Gut49, 295.pdf](2001\Gut49,%20295.pdf)

Abstract: Aims - To examine the volume and potential impact of gastroenterology research outputs from 1985 to 1998 from 14 developed countries; the overlap with research in cancer, infectious diseases, and genetics; and the funding sources for this research. To determine if countries’ research outputs correlated with their burden of corresponding diseases and inputs to their research.

Methods - Selective retrieval of papers from the Science Citation Index and manual look up of a sample to determine funding sources. Classification of journals by four categories of research level (clinical/basic) and potential impact (low/high).

Results - Gastroenterology represents about 8% of world biomedical research but over 11% in Italy, Japan, and Spain. Its potential impact is highest (but declining) for the USA. It has increased noticeably in most European countries, particularly in Finland. Gastroenterology research has become more clinical in Japan, Spain, Australia, and the Netherlands but more basic in Canada, Germany, Finland, Israel, and South Africa. Funding comes primarily from national governments, followed by national private non-profit sources and industry but little industrial funding occurs in some countries. There is a strong and positive correlation between reported deaths from gastrointestinal neoplasms and countries’ outputs of research in gastrointestinal oncology.

Conclusions - Bibliometric analysis can reveal differences between countries in their research in a subject when a common methodology is applied to an international database. Variations in research methods in different countries can plausibly explain some of the variation in the potential impact of the work.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Funding, Impact, Journals, Mortality, Research

? Hart, P.A., Ibdah, J.A. and Marshall, J.B. (2007), Internationalisation of high-impact gastroenterology journals, 1970-2005. *Gut*, **56** (6), 895-896.

Full Text: [2007\Gut56, 895.pdf](2007\Gut56,%20895.pdf)

Keywords: Gastroenterology, Journals

? Spiller, R., Aziz, Q., Creed, F., Emmanuel, A., Houghton, L., Hungin, P., Jones, R., Kumar, D., Rubin, G., Trudgill, N. and Whorwell, P. (2007), Guidelines on the irritable bowel syndrome: mechanisms and practical management. *Gut*, **56** (12), 1770-1798.

Full Text: 2007\Gut56, 1770.pdf

Abstract: Background: IBS affects 5-11% of the population of most countries. Prevalence peaks in the third and fourth decades, with a female predominance. Aim: To provide a guide for the assessment and management of adult patients with irritable bowel syndrome. Methods: Members of the Clinical Services Committee of The British Society of Gastroenterology were allocated particular areas to produce review documents. Literature searching included systematic searches using electronic databases such as PUBMED, EMBASE, MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases and extensive personal reference databases. Results: Patients can usefully be classified by predominant bowel habit. Few investigations are needed except when diarrhoea is a prominent feature. Alarm features may warrant further investigation. Adverse psychological features and somatisation are often present. Ascertaining the patients’ concerns and explaining symptoms in simple terms improves outcome. IBS is a heterogeneous condition with a range of treatments, each of which benefits a small proportion of patients. Treatment of associated anxiety and depression often improves bowel and other symptoms. Randomised placebo controlled trials show benefit as follows: cognitive behavioural therapy and psychodynamic interpersonal therapy improve coping; hypnotherapy benefits global symptoms in otherwise refractory patients; antispasmodics and tricyclic antidepressants improve pain; ispaghula improves pain and bowel habit; 5-HT(3) antagonists improve global symptoms, diarrhoea, and pain but may rarely cause unexplained colitis; 5-HT(4) agonists improve global symptoms, constipation, and bloating; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors improve global symptoms. Conclusions: Better ways of identifying which patients will respond to specific treatments are urgently needed.

Keywords: Adult, Antidepressants, Anxiety, Assessment, Bile-Acid Malabsorption, Bloating, Chronic Pelvic Pain, Cochrane, Constipation, Databases, Depression, Embase, Enterochromaffin Cell Hyperplasia, Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders, Health-Care Seeking, Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Literature Searching, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Outcome, Pain, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Rome-II Criteria, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Symptoms, Systematic, Therapy, Web of Science

? Song, F., Phesse, T., Jenkins, J., Clarke, A. and Watson, A.J.M. (2009), Cited 1 is a novel colorectal cancer gene whose deficiency inhibits the growth of colorectal cancer. *Gut*, **58** (S1), A3.

Full Text: 2009\Gut58, A3.pdf

Keywords: Cancer

? Brusselaers, N., Mattsson, F. and Lagergren, J. (2014), Hospital and surgeon volume in relation to long-term survival after oesophagectomy: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gut*, **63** (9), 1393-1400.

Full Text: 2014\Gut63, 1393.pdf

Abstract: Background Centralisation of healthcare, especially for advanced cancer surgery, has been a matter of debate. Clear short-term mortality benefits have been described for oesophageal cancer surgery conducted at high-volume hospitals and by high-volume surgeons. Objective To clarify the association between hospital volume, surgeon volume and hospital type in relation to long-term survival after oesophagectomy for cancer, by a meta-analysis. Design The systematic literature search included PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane library, EMBASE and Science Citation Index, for the period 1990-2013. Eligible articles were those which reported survival (time to death) as HRs after oesophagectomy for cancer by hospital volume, surgeon volume or hospital type. Fully adjusted HRs for the longest follow-up were the main outcomes. Results were pooled by a meta-analysis, and reported as HRs and 95% CIs. Results Sixteen studies from seven countries met the inclusion criteria. These studies reported hospital volume (N=13), surgeon volume (N=4) or hospital type (N=4). A survival benefit was found for high-volume hospitals (HR=0.82, 95% CI 0.75 to 0.90), and possibly also, for high-volume surgeons (HR=0.87, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.02) compared with their low-volume counterparts. No association with survival remained for hospital volume after adjustment for surgeon volume (HR=1.01, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.06; N=2), while a survival benefit was found in favour of high-volume surgeons after adjustment for hospital volume (HR=0.91, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.98; N=2). Conclusions This meta-analysis demonstrated better long-term survival (even after excluding early deaths) after oesophagectomy with high-volume surgery, and surgeon volume might be more important than hospital volume. These findings support centralisation with fewer surgeons working at large centres.

Keywords: Articles, Association, Benefits, Cancer, Cancer-Surgery, Carcinoma, Centers, Citation, Criteria, Death, Design, Embase, Esophagus, Follow-Up, Gastric Cardia, Hospital, Hospitals, Impact, Literature, Literature Search, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Outcome Relationship, Outcomes, Pubmed, Quality, Resection, Results, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Support, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Volume, Web Of Science

# Title: Gynaecological Endoscopy

Full Journal Title: [Gynaecological Endoscopy](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119485086/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Khan, K.S., Khan, S.F., Nwosu, C.R., Dwarakanath, L.S. and Chien, P.F.W. (1999), Laparoscopic uterosacral nerve ablation in chronic pelvic pain: An overview. *Gynaecological Endoscopy*, **8** (5), 257-265.

Full Text: [1999\Gyn End8, 257.pdf](1999\Gyn%20End8,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To assess the efficacy of laparoscopic uterine nerve ablation (LUNA) in the treatment of chronic pelvic pain, by means of a systematic overview of the published literature. Design Relevant papers were identified through electronic scanning of MEDLINE (1966 1997), EMBASE (1980m 1997), The Science Citation Index and the Cochrane Library and manual searching of the bibliography of known primary and review articles. Study selection, study quality assessment and data abstraction were performed independently in duplicate. For controlled studies data were used to generate odds ratios (OR) and their confidence intervals (CI). Subjects These were 555 women included in 11 case series and 250 women included in two controlled observational studies and three randomized trials. Main outcome measure Pain relief measured in general terms or assessed using visual analogue or numeric pain scales. Results In the case of pelvic pain with no visible pathological findings at laparoscopy: randomized studies showed that LUNA had a trend towards better pain relief compared with no surgical intervention (OR 9.4, 95% CI 0.7 to 472; P = 0.9) but its effect was inferior to presacral neurectomy (OR 0.24, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.8; P = 0.01). Where there was endometriosis, controlled non-randomized studies showed that with ablative treatment of endometriosis, the outcomes were better with than without LUNA (OR 36.7, 95% CI 3.9 to 1625; P = 0.001); however, presacral neurectomy did not show better results than LUNA (OR 0.30, 95% CI 0.03 to 1.76; P = 0.1). One randomized controlled study in patients with endometriosis showed that LUNA plus ablative treatment was better than no intervention (OR 5.7, 95% CI 1.6 to 20.3; P = 0.003), an effect that was not apparent in the subgroup with minimal endometriosis (P = 0.24). Conclusion On theoretical grounds, LUNA has the promise of an efficacious intervention in alleviating pelvic pain. However, the pitfalls in the published research that we have identified and evaluated make it impossible for us to conclude that this intervention is universally effective. At best there is a trend indicating effectiveness in relieving primary dysmenorrhoea and mild to moderate endometriosis. For the majority of women with chronic pelvic pain, there is not sufficient evidence to guide therapeutic decision making with regard to laparoscopic uterine nerve ablation.

Keywords: Article, Articles, Assessment, Bibliography, Case Series, Chronic, Chronic Pelvic Pain, Citation, Denervation, Design, Effectiveness, Endometriosis, Intervention, Laser Laparoscopy, Literature, Medical Literature, MEDLINE, Outcomes, Pain, Pelvic Denervation, Primary, Primary Dysmenorrhea, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Systematic Review, Treatment, Users Guides, Women

# Title: Gynäkologische Endokrinologie

Full Journal Title: Gynäkologische Endokrinologie

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1610-2894 (Paper) 1610-2908 (Online)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: [Springer-Verlag Heidelberg](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/main.asp?wasp=cmw7ypruqk7vneg2dr2p)

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Borkenhagen, A., Stöbel-Richter, Y. Brähler, E. and Kentenich, H. (2004), Mehrlingsproblem bei Kinderwunschpaaren: Einstellungen und Informationsgrad zur Mehrlingsschwangerschaft, selektiven Mehrlingsreduktion und zum Single-Embryo-Transfer. *Gynäkologische Endokrinologie*, **3** (3), 163-168.

Full Text: [2004\Gyn End3, 163.pdf](2004\Gyn%20End3,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: Das Mehrlingsproblem ist gegenwärtig eines der schwerwiegendsten der assistierten Fortpflanzung. Zur Reduktion der Mehrlingsraten müssen die Einstellungen und das Wissen von Kinderwunschpaaren zur Mehrlingsproblematik vermehrt Eingang in die reproduktionsmedizinische Behandlung finden. In einem Review werden die Ergebnisse aktueller empirischer Studien zu Einstellungen und Wissen von Kinderwunschpaaren zur Mehrlingsproblematik und -reduktion sowie zum Single-Embryo-Transfer dargestellt. Dazu wurden im Anschluss an eine Recherche in MEDLINE, Psyndex und ausgewählten deutschsprachigen Zeitschriften 9 Studien analysiert, die zwischen 1990 und 2004 publiziert wurden. Die Analyse ergab: 1. Kinderwunschpaare haben eine sehr hohe Präferenz für eine Zwillingsschwangerschaft und eine hohe bis mittlere Präferenz für eine Drillingsschwangerschaft. 2. Mit steigendem Alter der Frau nimmt die Präferenz für eine Mehrlingsschwangerschaft zu. 3. Kinderwunschpatienten haben ein Informationsdefizit bezüglich den Folgen einer Mehrlingsschwangerschaft.

# Title: Gynecologic Oncology

Full Journal Title: Gynecologic Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0090-8258

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rositch, A.F., Soeters, H.M., Offutt-Powell, T.N., Wheeler, B.S., Taylor, S.M. and Smith, J.S. (2014), The incidence of human papillomavirus infection following treatment for cervical neoplasia: A systematic review. *Gynecologic Oncology*, **132** (3), 767-779.

Full Text: [2014\Gyn Onc132, 767.pdf](2014/Gyn%20Onc132,%20767.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To systematically review the published literature in order to estimate the incidence and describe the variability of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in women following treatment for cervical neoplasia. Methods. Several scientific literature databases (e.g. PubMed, ISI Web of Science) were searched through January 31, 2012. Eligible articles provided data on (i) baseline HPV infection status within 6 months prior to or at time of treatment (pre-treatment); and (ii) HPV test results for women’s first visit after treatment occurring within 36 months (post-treatment). We abstracted and summarized the post-treatment incidence of newly detected HPV genotypes that were not present at pre-treatment, overall and stratified by study and other population characteristics. Results. A total of 25 studies were included, reporting post-treatment HPV incidence in nearly 2000 women. Mean patient age ranged from 31 to 43 years (median 36). Most studies used cervical exfoliated cell specimens to test for HPV DNA (n = 20; 80%), using polymerase chain reaction (n = 21; 84%). Cervical neoplasia treatment included loop electrical excision procedure (n = 11; 44%); laser conization (n = 2; 8%); laser ablation, surgical conization, cryotherapy, alpha-interferon (n = 1; 4% each); or multiple treatment regimens (n = 8; 32%). Follow-up times post-treatment ranged from 1.5 to 36 months (median 6). More than half of studies (n = 17; 68%) estimated the incidence of any HPV type following treatment, while 7 (28%) focused specifically on high-risk (HR) HPV. HPV incidence after treatment varied widely, ranging from 0 to 47% (interquartile range: 0%-15%) in up to 3 years of follow-up after treatment. Lower HPV incidence was observed among studies that included relatively younger women, used laser conization, focused on HR-HPV rather than overall HPV infection, and had a lower proportion of recurrent cervical disease. Conclusions. These modest summary incidence estimates from the published literature can guide clinicians, epidemiologists and health economists in developing best practices for post-treatment cervical cancer prevention. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ablation, Age, Cancer, Cell, Cervical Cancer, Cervical Neoplasia, Characteristics, Conization, Consensus Guidelines, Cryotherapy, Data, Databases, Developing, Disease, Dna, Electrosurgical Excision Procedure, Estimates, First, Follow-up, Health, HPV, HPV Persistence, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Incidence, Infection, Intraepithelial Neoplasia, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Large Loop Excision, Laser, Leep, Literature, Long-Term Risk, Mar, Methods, Negative Margins, Papillomavirus, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Population, Post-Treatment, Practices, Pre-Treatment, Pretreatment, Prevention, Procedure, Pubmed, Recurrent, Reporting, Residual, Recurrent Disease, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientific Literature Databases, Surgical-Treatment, Systematic Review, Transformation Zone, Treatment, Variability, Web of Science, Women

# Title: Gynecological Endocrinology

Full Journal Title: Gynecological Endocrinology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Song, Y., Li, Z.L., Wu, X.Y., Wang, X.Y., Xiao, J.F. and Wang, B. (2014), Effectiveness of the antagonist/letrozole protocol for treating poor responders undergoing in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gynecological Endocrinology*, **30** (5), 330-334.

Full Text: [2014\Gyn End30, 330.pdf](2014/Gyn%20End30,%20330.pdf)

Abstract: In view of the conflicting data regarding the efficacy of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist/letrozole (A/L) protocol for treating poor responders undergoing in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection (IVF/ICSI), this systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to compare the effectiveness of the A/L protocol and the microdose GnRH agonist flare up (MF) protocol for such treatment. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure were searched for studies comparing the A/L and MF protocols for treating poor responders undergoing IVF/ICSI. We retrieved reports of three trials with data for 688 cycles in women. The clinical pregnancy rate was significantly decreased with the A/L compared with MF protocol (RR 0.70; 95% CI: 0.57-0.86; p = 0.001), the duration of gonadotrophin stimulation was lower with the A/L than MF protocol (MD -1.25; 95% CI: -2.37 to -0.12; p = 0.03). Moreover, there was no significant difference in cycle cancellation rate, number of oocytes retrieved, and the total dose of gonadotrophin between the two protocols. In conclusions, the clinical pregnancy rate may be lower with the A/L than MF protocol for treating poor responsers undergoing IVF/ICSI, but large-scale randomised controlled trials are needed to assess the A/L protocol.

Keywords: Androgen, Anti-Mullerian Hormone, Aromatase Inhibitors, China, Clinical, Data, Duration, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Fertilization, Flare-Up-Protocol, Follicle-Stimulating-Hormone, Gnrh Agonist Protocol, Gnrh Antagonist, Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone, In Vitro, Ivf, Icsi, Knowledge, Letrozole, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Microdose Flare Up, Ovarian Stimulation, Poor Response, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Rate, Primate Ovary, Protocol, Protocols, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Haematologica

Full Journal Title: Haematologica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Haematologica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Haematologica

ISSN: 0390-6078

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Italy

Language: English

Publisher: Ferrata Storti Foundation

Publisher Address: Strada Nuova 134, 27100 Pavia, Italy

Subject Categories:

Hematology: Impact Factor 2.538, 19/60 (2000)

? Bertolini, F., DeVincentiis, A., Lanata, L., Lemoli, R.M., Maccario, R., Majolino, I., Ponchio, L., Rondelli, D., Tabilio, A., Zanon, P. and Tura, S. (1997), Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells from sources other than bone marrow: Biological and technical aspects. *Haematologica*, **82** (2), 220-238.

Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 220.pdf](1997/Haematologica82,%20220.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Identification and characterization of hematopoietic stem cells in peripheral blood (PB) and cord blood (CB) have suggested feasible alternatives to conventional allogeneic bone marrow (BM) transplantation. The growing interest in this use of allogeneic stem cells has prompted the Working Group on CD34-positive Hematopoietic Cells to review this subject by analyzing its biological and technical aspects. Evidence and Information Sources. The method used for preparing this review was informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group met three times, and the participants at these meetings examined a list of problems previously prepared by the chairman. They discussed the individual points in order to reach an agreement on the various concepts, and eventually approved the final manuscript. Some of the authors of the present review have been working in the field of hematopoietic stem cell biology and processing, and have contributed original papers published in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of Art. Several studies have now shown that hematopoietic stem cells collected from peripheral blood after the administration of G-CSF, or from cord blood upon delivery, are capable of supporting rapid and complete reconstitution of BM function in allogeneic recipients. Perhaps more importantly, reinfusion of large numbers of HLA-matched T-cells from PB collections or T-cells with various degrees of HLA disparity from CB did not result in a higher incidence or greater severity of acute graft-versus-host disease than expected with BM. Based on the data reviewed, operative guidelines for mobilization, collection and graft processing are provided. Perspectives. It should be remembered that despite the growing interest, these procedures must be still considered as advanced clinical research and should be included informal clinical trials aimed at demonstrating their definitive role in stem cell transplantation. In this regard, a large European randomized study is currently comparing PB and BM allografts. However, the possibility of collecting large quantities of hematopoietic progenitor-stem cells, perhaps with reduced alloreactivity, offers an exciting perspective for widening the number of potential stem cell donors and greater leeway for graft manipulation than is possible with BM. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Administration, Allogeneic, Allogeneic Transplantation, Alternatives, Authors, Biological, Biology, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Cell Transplantation, Characterization, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Research, Clinical Trials, Collection, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Consensus, Conventional, Cord Blood, Cord-Blood, Data, Delivery, Development, Disease, Disparity, Field, Function, G-Csf, Graft, Graft Versus Host Disease, Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Guidelines, Hematopoietic Stem Cell, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, High-Dose Chemotherapy, Human Dendritic Cells, Incidence, Journals, Limiting Dilution Analysis, Mobilization, Mobilized Peripheral-Blood, Operative, Papers, Pb, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral Blood, Potential, Procedures, Randomized, Randomized Study, Research, Review, Role, Science, Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Sources, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Transplantation, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Umbilical-Cord-Blood, Versus-Host Disease

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 239.pdf](1997/Haematologica82,%20239.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (CM-CSF) is a multilineage hemopoietic growth factor that stimulates proliferation, differentiation, and survival of progenitor cells, enhances the functional activities of mature myeloid effector cells, and plays a key role in host defense and the inflammatory process. Although the clinical use of rhGM-CSF in patients affected by lymphoid malignancies is widely accepted, its utility and safety in the management of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) is still controversial. The three main schedules adopted for clinical application of CM-CSF in AML are as follows: A) post-chemotherapy, in order to shorten the duration of neutropenia and/or monocytopenia; B) pre-chemotherapy to recruit blast cells into active cell cycle phases, and to increase their sensitivity to cell cycle-dependent cytotoxic drugs; C) as a mobilizing agent to induce the release of progenitor cells from bone marrow into circulation (peripheral blood progenitor cell transplantation -PBPC). The objective of this paper is to analyze the potential clinical applications of rhGM-CSF in AML. Evidence and Information Sources. The material examined in the present review includes several personal papers in this field and articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index. State of the Art. Based on current knowledge, it may be argued that rhGM-CSF should be used only in a subset of AML patients at high risk of infection mortality, including elderly subjects, and/or in those AML patients who relapse or are resistant to induction treatment. However, the risk of stimulating the leukemic clone following CM-CSF therapy should be kept in mind when using this growth factor in the clinical setting, even though the great majority of the reported papers on this subject have shown that CM-CSF therapy does not affect relapse rates, frequency of remissions or patient life expectancy. Perspectives. It is likely thar new data from controlled clinical trials will clarify the therapeutic role of GM-CSF in myeloid-derived malignancies, allowing the establishment of consensus guidelines for its use.

Keywords: Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Adult Patients, Application, Ara-C, Blast Cell Recruitment, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Cell Cycle, Cell Transplantation, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Clinical Trials, Clone, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Consensus, Data, Defense, Differentiation, Drugs, Duration, Elderly, Elderly Patients, Expectancy, Expression, Factor Gm-Csf, Field, Gm-Csf, Gm-Csf Receptors, Growth, Growth Factor, Guidelines, Hematopoietic Stem-Cells, Host, Induction, Infection, Interaction, Journals, Knowledge, Leukemia, Life, Macrophage, Management, Mds, Mortality, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Neutrophil Recovery, Papers, Patients, Peripheral Blood, Peripheral Blood Progenitor Cell Transplantation, Potential, Progenitor, Progenitor Cells, Proliferation, Rates, Relapse, Release, Review, Rhgm-Csf, Risk, Role, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Standard Induction Chemotherapy, Survival, Therapeutic, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Utility

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 446.pdf](1997\Haematologica82,%20446.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. The potential utility of D-dimer measurements for the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis became evident soon after the development of reliable commercial assays. The purpose of this review is to outline some critical aspects affecting cost-effectiveness of D-dimer measurements In the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Methods. The authors have been working in this field contributing original papers whose data have been used for this study. In addition, the material analyzed in this article includes papers published in the journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). Results. D-dimer levels are very sensitive to the process of fibrin formation/dissolution occurring with ongoing thrombosis. However, they may not be highly specific for venous thromboembolism as they are influenced by the presence of comorbid conditions potentially elevating plasma D-dimer (cancer, surgery, infectious diseases). In addition, commercially available ELISA assays, although quantitative and reproducible, cannot be used under emergency conditions because they are time-consuming and suited for batch-processing of plasma samples. Recently, new assays have been introduced which permit fast and quantitative D-dimer estimations in individual patients. We have evaluated the utility of two new rapid assays (LPIA D-dimer, Mitsubishi, and VIDAS D-DIMER, bio-Merieux) in combination with compression real-time-B-mode ultrasonography for the detection of deep vein thrombosis in asymptomatic patients following elective hip replacement and in patients with clinically suspected deep vein thrombosis. In both settings, we identified cut-off values with optimal sensitivity which allow exclusion of deep vein thrombosis in a considerable percentage of patients, with substantial sparing of economic resources. In fact, based on a cost-effectiveness analysis, a diagnostic algorithm combining D-dimers measerement and compression ultrasonography would result in cost-savings ranging from 5% to 55% in patients with high or low clinical pretest probability respectively. However, the specificity of D-dimer measurements for deep vein thrombosis was much higher in symptomatic than in asymptomatic patients. Choice of the cut-off value proved to be dependent on the method as well as on the patient populations studied. Conclusions. The cost-effectiveness of D-dimers measurement in the diagnosis of asymptomatic DVT remains questionable. Conversely, our data strongly support the utility of D-dimers determinations in the diagnosis of symptomatic DVT. In terms of sparing economic resources, the introduction in the clinical laboratory of the rapid quantitative assays would be highly convenient, because they avoid a source of bias in the interpretation of D-dimers results, are easy to perform and do not require dedicated personnel or instrumentation. Prospective management studies validating the utility of D-dimer measurement in the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis are urgently needed. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Abdominal-Surgery, Algorithm, Analysis, Antithrombin-Iii Complexes, Authors, B-Mode Ultrasonography, Batch Processing, Bias, Cancer, Clinical, Contrast Venography, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost Savings, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, D-Dimer, Data, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Development, Diagnosis, Diseases, Economic, Elective, Elisa, Emergency, Fibrin Degradation Products, Field, Hip Replacement, Hip-Surgery, Impedance Plethysmography, Infectious Diseases, Instrumentation, Journals, Latex D-Dimer, Management, Measurement, Papers, Patients, Personnel, Plasma, Plasma D-Dimer, Populations, Potential, Purpose, Review, Sensitivity, Source, Specificity, Support, Surgery, Thromboembolism, Thrombosis, Ultrasonography, Utility, Value, Vein Thrombosis, Venous Thromboembolism, Venous Thrombosis

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 478.pdf](1997/Haematologica82,%20478.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. From the discovery of the Ph-chromosome, there has been an extraordinary progress in our understanding of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML). During the last three decades, new findings arising from dissection of the genetic abnormalities at a molecular level have received the most attention, but there have also been important new observations arising from studies of the biologic behaviour of normal and leukemic stem cells and, more recently, from clinical investigations. In this review we first report: the most important observations relevant to understanding the oncogenic potential of the BCR-ABL chimeric gene, and the behaviour and the relationships of normal and leukemic stem cells. From a clinical point of view, allogeneic stem cell transplantation is the only procedure able to cure CML. The main issues are: who can receive this procedure, and when and how it can be given. The situation is more complex in unrelated transplants. In patients without HLA compatible donors, many large trials in different countries have demonstrated that interferon alpha therapy is indicated and effective in the majority of patients. On the other hand, autologous stem cell transplantation is still an experimental procedure. These aspects will be analyzed in detail and, at the end, a therapeutic algorithm of a possible approach to the patients with untreated CML is provided. Evidence and Information Sources. The method used for preparing this review was an informal consensus development. All the authors of the present review have been working in the field of chronic myeloid luekemia, and have contributed original papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of Art and Perspectives. The oncogenic potential of BCR-ABL has been demonstrated in a number of in vitro and in vivo model systems. Current research efforts are focused on defining the mechanism by which BCR-ABL transforms primary hematopoietic cells. The fact that BCR-ABL contains tyrosine residues, an SH2 domain, an SH3 domain, and proline-rich sequences raises the possibility of multiple protein-protein interactions. Indeed, BCR-ABL is reported to bind and/or phosphorylate more than 20 proteins. The insights into the signal transduction pathways activated by BCR-ABL will hopefully provide a new basis for the treatment of CML patients. Clinical evidence of the existence of a transplantable CML stem cell population has recently been extended to xenogeneic recipients of transplanted CML cells and by retroviral marking to autograft recipients, The potential of using immunodeficient mice as recipients of CML stem cells to create an in vive model of chronic phase CML should be invaluable For testing novel therapies designed to eliminate residual disease in the patient. Current therapeutic options include conventional chemotherapy, IFN-a and allogeneic stem cell transplantation as established procedures, and autografting as an experimental procedure,While IFN-a as a first line therapy does not seem to jeopardize further treatments, autografting, according to the Genoa approach or other procedures, i.e. Ph-positive cells collected at diagnosis without mobilization therapy, raises the question of an ideal sequential strategy in the management of CML patients. There seems to be a general agreement that a patient less than 50 years old, with an HLA identical sibling, should receive an allogeneic stem cell transplant. This approach should be offered also to younger patients (less than or equal to 40 years) who are able to find an unrelated matched donor. Since it seems that the normal hematopoietic reservoir declines with time, it may be desiderable to mobilize and collect peripheral stem cells in order to store Ph-negative progenitors as soon after diagnosis as possible when the WBC count has been controlled by hydroxyurea while searching For a MUD is proceeding. Then six-eight months should be allowed for a MUD search. If the donor is not found, the patient may undergo autografting with the previously stored Ph-negative progenitors followed by IFN-a therapy. However, at this moment, this is an experimental procedure and must be employed only in selected centers. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Algorithm, Allogeneic, Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation, Approach, Authors, Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Bcr-Abl, Behaviour, Biology, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Chronic, Chronic Granulocytic-Leukemia, Chronic Myelocytic-Leukemia, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Cml, Consensus, Conventional, Development, Diagnosis, Discovery, Disease, Dissection, Evidence, Experimental, Field, First, Gene, General, Genetic, Hybrid Messenger-Rna, Hydroxyurea, Interferon, Interferon-Alpha, Investigations, Journals, Leukemia, Management, Mechanism, Mice, Mobilization, Model, Normal, Oncogenes, Options, P210 Bcr-Abl, Papers, Pathways, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Philadelphia-Chromosome, Population, Potential, Primary, Procedure, Procedures, Progress, Proteins, Research, Reservoir, Review, Science, Signal Transduction, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplant, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Strategy, Systems, Testing, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Options, Therapy, Transplantation, Transplants, Treatment, Tyrosine Phosphorylation, Understanding

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 622.pdf](1997/Haematologica82,%20622.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. An increasing number of growth factors have been shown to be responsible for the proliferation, survival and enhanced function of many cell types within the hemopoietic system. The action of these hemopoietic growth factors in stimulating cell growth and survival applies both to cells within the progenitor compartment and mature cells. Whether a specific cytokine influences in vivo hematopoietic progenitor cell proliferation or survival depends on cytokine-mediated modulation or target cell cytokine receptors, cell proliferation, and cell death regulator genes and other pathways. To address these issues, particularly in view of the current and future clinical use of hemopoietic growth factors, the Italian Society of Experimental Hematology organized a Meeting in Florence on July 4th, 1996. Information sources. The material examined in the present review includes full papers and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). All the participants to the Meeting in Florence have been actively working in the field of biology and clinical application of hemopoietic growth factors. Summaries of their oral presentations at the Florence Meeting are reported in the Appendix to this article. State of Art and Perspectives. Myelopoietic growth factors particularly granulocyte (G-) colony-stimulating factor (CSF) and granulocyte-macrophage (GM)-CSF, have been available for clinical use for only a few years but they have already markedly changed the management of chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, the use of dose-intensive chemotherapy regimens and the practice and safety of autologous stem cell transplantation. While these growth factors have been rapidly introduced as routine agents in the management of cancer patients, they have continued to generate a considerable amount of fundamental research into the biology of hematopoiesis as well as the growth regulation of normal and cancer cells. For instance, one goal of cancer treatment is to protect hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells from the damaging effects of chemotherapy, while maintaining their anticancer action. Any means of preferentially and reversibly suppressing the proliferation of normal hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells while leaving the proliferation of tumor cells and their susceptibility to chemotherapy unmodified, could potentially optimize treatment efficacy. In this field, the possibility of using colony-stimulating factors as myeloprotective agents in dose-intensive chemotherapy to enhance anticancer activity could be an attractive goal of current anticancer treatment modalities. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Apoptosis, Application, Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Binding Assay, Biology, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Cancer, Cancer Treatment, Cell Cycle, Cell Proliferation, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Citation, Clinical, Clinical-Applications, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Csf, Cytokine, Death, Effects, Efficacy, Field, Flow Cytometric Detection, Function, G-Csf, Genes, Gm-Csf, Granulocyte, Growth, Growth Factors, Hematopoietic Growth Factors, Human, In-Vivo, Information Sources, Invivo, Journals, Kinetics, Management, Modalities, Normal, Oral, Papers, Pathways, Patients, Peripheral Blood, Practice, Progenitor, Progenitor Cells, Proliferation, Regulation, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Sources, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem-Cells, Survival, Transplantation, Treatment, Tumor

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 496.pdf](1997\Haematologica82,%20496.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Venous thromboembolism includes two closely related clinical manifestations: deep vein thrombosis (DVT), more commonly of the lower limbs, and pulmonary embolism. pulmonary embolism is the most common cause of preventable death in hospitalized patients. The definition of the risk factors for venous thromboembolism should allow to adopt the most suitable prophylactic regimen. Determinants for the risk of venous thromboembolism are patient risk factors, both clinical and molecular, and the clinical setting. In this article the prophylactic regimens most widely employed in the prevention of venous thromboembolism in high-risk clinical settings will be reviewed. Then, the available guidelines for the management of thrombophilic patients will be given. Information sources. The authors have been working in this field contributing original papers. In addition, the material examined in this review article includes papers published in the journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of art and Perspectives. Pharmacological prophylaxis is an effective approach for reducing morbidity and mortality from venous thromboembolism. Nevertheless, prophylaxis for venous thromboembolism is under employed because the incidence of venous thromboembolism is underestimated and there is fear of bleeding side effects. Adopting the proper prophylactic strategy for venous thromboembolism requires defining the patient risk factor. Determinants for the risk of venous thromboembolism are patient risk factors, both clinical and molecular, and the clinical setting. The risk connected with the clinical setting is the only risk defined by properly performed epidemiological studies. High-risk clinical settings are major orthopedic surgery, elective neurosurgery, spinal cord injury, cancer surgery and multiple trauma. The most effective anticoagulant regimens in the prevention of venous thromboembolism in high-risk patients are adjusted-dose unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparins (LMWHs) and oral anticoagulants. LMWHs are as effective and safe as the other two agents, but they do not require laboratory monitoring. On the other hand, LMWHs are more expensive than unfractionated heparin and warfarin. The use of effective agents still leaves the patients with a high prevalence of venous thromboembolism. Hence the search for more effective agents such as selective thrombin inhibitors like hirudin and its analogues. In patients undergoing elective hip surgery, hirudin has been recently shown to be more effective than low-dose unfractionated heparin and the LMWH enoxaparin. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Anticoagulant, Bleeding, Calf Thrombosis, Cancer, Citation, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Deep-Vein Thrombosis, Heparin, High Risk, High-Risk, Hirudin, Journals, Knee Surgery, Lmwhs, Low-Dose Heparin, Low-Molecular-Weight, Major Trauma, Management, Mortality, Neurosurgery, Prevalence, Pulmonary Embolism, Pulmonary-Embolism, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Subcutaneous Heparin, Surgery, Surgical Patients, Thrombosis, Total Hip-Replacement, Trauma, Venous Thromboembolism, Warfarin

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 710.pdf](1997\Haematologica82,%20710.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Several studies comparing different intensities of oral anticoagulant treatment have clearly shown a relationship between bleeding complications and prolongation of prothrombin time. In the early ‘50s, de Takats suggested that low-dose oral anticoagulants might be as effective as higher doses in preventing thrombosis, at a lower risk of bleeding. This review article examines the potential of low dose warfarin therapy. information sources. The authors have been working in this field, contributing original papers. In addition, the material examined in this article includes articles published in the journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of art and Perspectives. The hypothesis that low-dose oral anticoagulants can be effective in preventing thrombosis was first proven by experiments in animal models, and showed that a prothrombin time ratio as low as 1.14 using rabbit brain thromboplastin was still able to confer some inhibition of experimental thrombosis. Low-dose or very low-dose warfarin were subsequently demonstrated to be effective in patients with morbid obesity and decreased antithrombin III functional and antigenic levels, in patients with indwelling catheters, in patients undergoing gynecological surgery, as well as in patients with stage IV breast cancer. Low-dose warfarin is also effective in the prevention of embolic strokes in patients with non-rheumatic atrial fibrillation. However, older patients (>75 years), who have a very high risk of bleeding, might be safer taking a very low dose of warfarin (i.e., a daily dose of 1-1.25 mg). Moreover, after a period of run-in, a fixed, very low-dose warfarin schedule does not need further laboratory control, which is a factor that could contribute to the full acceptance of treatment by patients and could stimulate a broader prescription of warfarin for the primary prevention of stroke in older patients with nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation. Therefore, we have organized a multicenter clinical trial in which 1000 patients with non-rheumatic atrial fibrillation will be randomized to receive either a fixed mini-dose of warfarin or a standard dose. Positive results might permit the treatment of most older patients with non-rheumatic atrial fibrillation, creating a benefit for the community as a consequence of its effective prevention of disabling strokes. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Animal Models, Anticoagulant Treatment, Articles, Atrial-Fibrillation, Brain, Cancer, Citation, Heart-Valves, High Risk, High-Risk, Journals, Low-Dose Warfarin, Models, Oral Anticoagulant-Therapy, Primary, Rabbits, Review, Risk, Science, Stroke, Surgery, Therapy, Thromboplastin, Thrombosis, Treatment, Trial, Warfarin

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Full Text: [1997\Haematologica82, 713.pdf](1997\Haematologica82,%20713.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. The clinical quality of oral anticoagulant therapy (OAT) depends on how successful physicians and patients are in achieving and maintaining levels of anticoagulation capable of preventing thromboembolic events without increasing the risk of hemorrhagic complications. Concerning the patient, education and compliance are the major problems. As for the physician, on the other hand, the management of patients receiving OAT is a complex task that requires frequent laboratory testing, dosage regulation, prompt diagnosis and treatment of thromboembolic and hemorrhagic events. It requires educated and skilled personnel and a well-organized framework of services. Anticoagulation clinics, which provide patient education, close monitoring of prothrombin time and continuous clinical surveillance, may help in improving the overall quality of OAT. Information sources. The authors have been working in this field contributing, original papers. In addition, the material examined in this article includes articles published in the journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of art and Perspectives. The concept of a coordinated network of medical services specifically devoted to the control of OAT was developed in the Netherlands following the model created by the late Professor Jordan, who in 1949 founded the first thrombosis center at the University of Utrecht. Many other anticoagulant clinics were organized on a voluntary basis in the following decades in the Netherlands. The Dutch Federation of Thrombosis Centers was founded in 1971 and each affiliated Center is formally recognized and supported by the central Government. Today, there is a nation-wide system of regionally centralized anticoagulant control for outpatients and home patients that counts approximately 70 anticoagulant clinics (thrombosis centers), covering more than 90% of the country. Similar global approaches to the management of patients receiving OAT were proposed in other countries. In the 1950’s, a group of internists and surgeons at the University of Michigan, USA, developed a unit specifically devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of thromboembolic disease, and proposed common strategies, teaching and research programs. In 1959, Sevitt and Gallagher were the first to propose a formal recognition of an anticoagulant unit in Great Britain. Finally, the Italian Federation of Centers for the Surveillance of Anticoagulant (FCSA) therapies was founded in 1989. Nowadays, Italian anticoagulation clinics operating in the framework of the FCSA are still voluntary organizations which provide a specific medical service by continuously reorganizing the personnel, structures and resources available to meet increasing demands. Since OAT has a profound social impact, its control should not be left to the good will of dedicated people, but should instead represent a specific task of the public health system. The achievement of a formal recognition of federated centers is essential for their growth, but the unavoidable increase of the expenses needed to support anticoagulation clinics is difficult to bear in a public care system which is currently facing a substantial reduction of financial resources. In a fixed health care budget, a redistribution of existing resources is the only possible solution, but to achieve this goal, public authorities have to be convinced that the management of OAT in specific anticoagulation clinics is cost-effective. A more accurate estimate of costs is needed and should be performed by the FCSA. Finally, the FCSA should strengthen its contacts with patient organizations and other scientific associations in order to develop common action strategies for improving the quality of OAT. (C) 1997, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Anticoagulant, Anticoagulation, Anticoagulation Clinic, Articles, Bleeding, Citation, Coagulation, Complex, Costs, Diagnosis, Education, Global, Growth, Health, Health Care, Impact, Journals, Management, Medical, Model, Netherlands, Public Health, Reduction, Regulation, Research, Risk, Science, System, Task, Therapy, Thrombosis, Treatment, University, USA

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Full Text: [1998\Haematologica83, 159.pdf](1998\Haematologica83,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) are being increasingly used as an alternative to conventional allogeneic bone marrow (BM) transplantation. This has prompted the Working Group on CD34-Positive Hematopoietic Cells to evaluate the current utilization of allogeneic PBSC in clinical hematology. Evidence and information Sources. The method employed for preparing this review was that of informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group met three times, and the participants at these meetings examined a list of problems previously prepared by the chairman. They discussed the single points in order to reach an agreement on different opinions and eventually approved the final manuscript. Some of the authors of the present review have been working in the field of stem cell transplantation and have contributed original papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of the Art. Review of the current literature shows that unmanipulated allogeneic PBSC give prompt and stable engraftment in HLA-identical sibling recipients. Despite the much higher number of T-cells infused, the incidence and severity of acute GVHD after PBSC transplant seems comparable to that observed with bone marrow (BM) cells. In comparison to the latter, PBSC probably ensure faster immunologic reconstitution in the early post-transplant period. Controversial results on the incidence and severity of acute-GVHD have been reported when CD34(+) selection methods are used. Prospective randomized trials are underway to compare the results of PBSC and BM allogeneic transplantation. In mismatched family donor transplants, T-cell depleted PBSC successfully engraft immune-myeloablated recipients through a megacell-dose effect able to overcome the HLA barrier. Experience with PBSC in the context of unrelated donor transplants is currently anecdotal and prospective trials should be completed before that practice becomes routine. Finally, there is also limited evidence that, following induction chemotherapy, the addition of PBSC to donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI) for treatment of leukemia relapse after BMT may improve the safety and effectiveness of DLI itself. Concerning cord blood (CB) transplants, the most interesting aspects are the ease of CB collection and storage, the low risk of viral contamination and the low immune reactivity of CB cells. This last property has its clinical counterpart in an apparently reduced incidence and severity of acute GVHD both in sibling and unrelated CB transplants, probably making the level of donor/recipient HLA disparity acceptable a greater degree with respect to what is required for transplants from other sources.

Keywords: Allogeneic, Allogeneic Transplantation, Alternative, Authors, Barrier, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Clinical, Collection, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Comparison, Consensus, Contamination, Context, Conventional, Cord Blood, Cord-Blood, Development, Disparity, Donor Leukocyte Infusions, Effectiveness, Evidence, Family, Field, Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Graft-Versus-Leukemia, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, Hla-Identical Siblings, Immune, Incidence, Induction, Information, Infusion, Journals, Leukemia, Literature, Long-Term Persistence, Low Risk, Methods, Opinions, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral Blood, Practice, Property, Prospective, Randomized, Relapse, Review, Risk, Safety, Sources, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Storage, T-Cell, Total-Body Irradiation, Transplantation, Transplants, Treatment, Umbilical-Cord-Blood, Utilization, Viral

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Full Text: [1998\Haematologica83, 824.pdf](1998/Haematologica83,%20824.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Hematopoietic stem cells are being increasingly used for treatment of malignant and nonmalignant disorders. Various attempts have been made in recent years to expand and manipulate these cells in order to increase their therapeutic potential. A Working Group on Hematopoietic Cells has analyzed the most recent advances in this field. Evidence and Information Sources. The method used for preparing this review was an informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group met three times, and the participants at these meetings examined a list of problems previously prepared by the chairman. They discussed the single points in order to achieve an agreement on different judgments, and eventually approved the final manuscript. Some authors of the present review have been working in the field of stem cell biology, processing and transplantation, and have contributed original papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of Art. Over the last decade, recombinant DNA technology has allowed the large scale production of cytokines controlling the proliferation and differentiation of hemo-lymphopoietic cells. Thus, in principle, ex vivo manipulation of hemopoiesis has become feasible. The present review covers three major area of interest in experimental and clinical hematology: manipulation of hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, cytotoxic effector cells and antigen presenting dendritic cells. Preliminary data demonstrate the possibility of using, in a clinical setting, ex vivo expanded hematopoietic cells with the aim of reducing, and perhaps abrogating, the myelosuppression after high-dose chemotherapy. Concurrently, other important potential applications for ex vivo manipulation of hematopoietic cells have recently been investigated such as the generation and expansion of cytotoxic cells for cancer immunotherapy, and the large scale production of professional antigen presenting cells capable of initiating the process of immune response. Conclusions and Perspectives. Present and future challenges in this field are represented by the expansion of true human stem cells without maturation, to extend this strategy to allogeneic stem cell transplantation as well as the manipulation of cycling of primitive progenitors for gene therapy programs. The selective outgrowth of normal progenitor cells over neoplastic cells to achieve tumor-free autografts may ameliorate the results of autologous transplantation. The selective production of cellular subsets to manipulate the graft versus-host and graft versus-tumor effects and anti-tumor vaccination strategies may be important to improve cellular adoptive immunotherapy. (C)1998, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Advances, Allogeneic, Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation, Allogeneic Transplantation, Antigen-Presenting Cells, Antitumor Vaccination, Authors, Biology, Blood Progenitor Cells, Bone Marrow, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Cancer, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Consensus, Cord Blood, Cytokines, Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes, Data, Dendritic Cells, Development, Differentiation, Dna, Effects, Experimental, Field, Gene, Gene Therapy, Generation, Graft, Graft-Versus-Leukemia, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, High Dose, High-Dose Chemotherapy, Human, Human Dendritic Cells, Immune, Immune Response, Immunotherapy, Journals, Maturation, Natural-Killer-Cells, Normal, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral Blood, Potential, Progenitor, Progenitor Cells, Proliferation, Recent, Review, Scale, Science, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Strategy, Technology, Therapeutic, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Vaccination

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Full Text: [1998\Haematologica83, 910.pdf](1998/Haematologica83,%20910.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. There are several therapeutic options for patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) but most of them are poorly effective and the potentially curative ones are available only for a minority of individuals. The aim of this article is to define a rational basis for a patient-oriented approach to treatment of MDS. Evidence and Information Sources. All four authors have done clinical studies of treatment of MDS, including stem cell transplantation, intensive and low-dose chemotherapy, and use of hematopoietic growth factors. They also participated in the Fourth International Symposium on MDS (Barcelona, 24-27 April 1997). In addition, the present review critically examines relevant articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of the Art and Perspectives. At present, the only two treatments that can prolong survival are allogeneic stem cell transplantation (SCT) and intensive chemotherapy, hut only a minority of MDS patients can really benefit from them. The heterogeneity of MDS patients, the wide variety of patient inclusion criteria and transplant procedures used, and relatively small numbers of patients in the individual reports of allogeneic SCT make it difficult to draw many definitive conclusions. However, approximately 40% of patients with MDS who are eligible for allogeneic SCT are likely to be cured by this treatment. Intensive chemotherapy with a combination of cytosine arabinoside and an anthracycline should be offered to all patients with an increase in bone marrow blasts who are not eligible for allogeneic SCT, especially those patients up to 65 years of age. Complete remission rates are similar to those obtained in patients with acute myelogenous leukemia, but probability of longterm survival is low. The remaining treatments validated in clinical trials (erythropoietin and/or granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, low-dose cytosine arabinoside) can improve the efficiency of hematopoiesis in subsets of patients. Responsive individuals might experience an Improvement in quality of life but very few studies have addressed this question so far. The majority of MDS patients still rely upon supportive therapy. A clinical decision path based on findings of clinical trials and the patient’s expectations can help physicians in decision making. Because of the inadequacies of all current treatment modalities, participiation in clinical trials should always be encouraged. (C) 1998, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Age, Allogeneic, Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation, Approach, Authors, Barcelona, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trials, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Criteria, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Dose Cytosine-Arabinoside, Efficiency, Erythropoietin, Expectations, Experience, Granulocyte, Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor, Growth, Growth Factors, Heterogeneity, Improvement, Journals, Leukemia, Life, Low-Dose, Mds, Modalities, Myelodysplastic Syndrome, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Options, Patients, Phase-I-Ii, Physicians, Procedures, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Rates, Recombinant-Human-Erythropoietin, Review, Science, Small, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Supportive Therapy, Survival, Syndrome, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Options, Therapy, Trans-Retinoic Acid, Transfusional Iron Overload, Transplantation, Treatment

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Full Text: [1998\Haematologica83, 1015.pdf](1998/Haematologica83,%201015.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. The successful use of differentiating treatment for patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) suggests that other acute myeloid leukemias (AML) may benefit from tailored and subtype-specific therapy. Despite the fact that new drugs specifically targeting AML genetic lesions have not yet been developed, distinct karyotypic categories have been identified which may deserve differentiated treatment. In addition, molecular assays to assess response to therapy more sensitively are now available for several AML subsets. In this review, we discuss the role of genetic characterization in the therapy of AML, and the investigative efforts which we believe are still needed for the design of tailored treatment for each and every patient with this disease. Design and Methods. The authors have been working in this field for many years and have contributed original papers, the data of which are incorporated in this article. In addition, the material analyzed in this overview includes articles and reviews covered by the Science Citation Index(C) and MEDLINE(C) as well as some more recent unpublished personal observations. Results. Modern therapeutic approaches to AML tend to differentiate post-induction treatment intensity according to cytogenetically defined risk categories. Such prognostic categorization is largely unsatisfactory. In fact, following the advent of newly developed molecular assays (e.g. RT-PCR and FISH), specific and prognostically relevant lesions are frequently found in patients with an apparently normal karyotype, and these patients are, therefore, re-assigned to more appropriate prognostic categories. In addition, recent studies suggest that some patients may benefit from an increase in induction intensity; rapid genetic characterization will be needed for future differentiation of initial therapy. However, preliminary investigation of AML by integrated karyotypic/molecular analyses show that no specific abnormalities are detectable in at least half of the cases. Therefore, use of genetic criteria for prognostic stratification is currently feasible in only a proportion of patients. Interpretations and Conclusions. The prognostic role of genetic lesions, currently Identified by karyotypic studies, needs to be validated in large series of AML patients prospectively characterized by advanced molecular/cytogenetic analyses and treated uniformly. In addition, searches for new clinically relevant genetic abnormalities, and diagnostic tools for their rapid identification are urgently needed to identify prognostic categories better. Elucidation of AML gene alterations should foster basic investigation aimed at developing new drugs targeted to the specific lesion In the individual patient. Before these more specific therapeutic agents are developed, diagnostic genetic characterization should add to other well-established prognostic factors to optimize the use of the presently available therapies. (C)1998, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Acute Nonlymphocytic Leukemia, Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia, Alpha Fusion Gene, Analyses, Approach, Authors, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Characterization, Chemotherapy, Chromosomal-Abnormalities, Citation, Criteria, Cytogenetics, Data, Design, Developing, Differentiation, Disease, Dose Cytosine-Arabinoside, Drugs, Field, Fish, Gene, Genetic, Identification, Induction, Investigation, Karyotype, Leukemia, Minimal Residual Disease, Needs, Normal, Nov, Oncogenes, Papers, Patients, Prognostic, Prognostic Factors, Prognostic-Significance, Recent, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Role, Rt-Pcr, Science, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stratification, Targeting, Therapeutic, Therapy, Trans-Retinoic Acid, Treatment

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Full Text: [1999\Haematologica84, 36.pdf](1999/Haematologica84,%2036.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Multiple myeloma (MM) accounts for about 10% of all hematologic malignancies. The standard treatment with intermittent courses of melphalan and prednisone (MP) was introduced more than 30 years ago and, since then there has been little improvement in event-free and overall survival (EFS & OS). The aim of this article is to review: 1) the role of initial chemotherapy (ChT), maintenance treatment with a-interferon and salvage ChT, 2) the results of high-dose therapy (HDT) followed by allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation (allo-SCT and auto-SCT), and 3) the most important supportive measures. Evidence and Information Sources. The authors of this review have been actively working and contributing with original investigations on the treatment of MM during the last 15 years. In addition, the most relevant articles and recent abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R) are also reviewed. State of the Art and Perspectives. The importance of avoiding ChT in asymptomatic patients (smoldering MM) is emphasized. The criteria and patterns of response are reviewed. MP is still the standard initial ChT with a response rate of 50-60% and an OS of 2-3 years. Combination ChT usually increases the response rate but does not significantly influence survival when compared with MP. Exposure to melphalan should be avoided in patients in whom HDT followed by auto-SCT is planned, in order to not preclude the stem cell collection. The median response duration to initial ChT is 18 months. Interferon maintenance usually prolongs response duration but in most studies does not significantly influence survival (a large meta-analysis by the Myeloma Trialists’ Collaborative Group in Oxford is being finished). In alkylating-resistant patients, the best rescue regimens are VBAD or VAD. In patients already resistant to VBAD or VAD and in those in whom these treatments are not feasible we recommend a conservative approach with alternate day prednisone and pulse cyclophosphamide. While HDT followed by autotransplantation is not recommended for patients with resistant relapse, patients with primary refractory disease seem to benefit from early myeloablative therapy. Although results from large randomized trials are still pending in order to establish whether early HDT intensification followed by auto-SCT is superior to continuing standard ChT in responding patients, the favorable experience with autotransplantation of the French Myeloma intergroup supports this approach. However, although the complete response rate is higher with intensive therapy, the median duration of response Is relatively short (median, 16 to 36 months), with no survival plateau. There are several ongoing trials comparing conventional ChT with HDT/autoSCT in order to identify the patients who are likely to benefit from one or another approach. With allo-SCT there is a transplant-related mortality ranging from 30 to 50% and also a high relapse rate in patients achieving CR. However, 10 to 20% of patients undergoing allo-SCT are long-term survivors (<5 years) with no evidence of disease acid, consequently, probably cured. The use of allogeneic peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) in order to speed the engraftment and also the use of partially T-cell depleted PBSC which can decrease the incidence of graft-versus-host disease are promising approaches. In the setting of allo-SCT, donor lymphocyte infusion is an encouraging strategy in order to treat or prevent relapses. Finally, important supportive measures such as the treatment of anemia with erythropoietin, the management of renal failure and the use of bisphosphonates are reviewed. (C)1999, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Allogeneic, Alternating Combination Chemotherapy, Anemia, Approach, Authors, Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Blood, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Citation, Collection, Conservative, Conventional, Cr, Criteria, Cyclophosphamide, Disease, Donor Leukocyte Infusions, Duration, Erythropoietin, Evidence, Experience, Failure, Graft Versus Host Disease, Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Hematologic, High Dose, High-Dose Therapy, Improvement, Incidence, Infusion, Intensification, Interferon, Investigations, Journals, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Survivors, Management, Melphalan, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Multiple Myeloma, Non-Hodgkins-Lymphoma, Patients, Peripheral Blood, Polychemotherapy, Previously Untreated Patients, Primary, Randomized, Recent, Recombinant-Human-Erythropoietin, Relapse, Relapse Rate, Renal, Renal Failure, Review, Role, Science, Southwest-Oncology-Group, Standard, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Strategy, Supportive Therapy, Survival, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Vad, Versus-Host Disease

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Full Text: [1999\Haematologica84, 167.pdf](1999/Haematologica84,%20167.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) have replaced bone marrow (BM) as the primary form for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Furthermore, the use of allogeneic PBSC transplantation is now rapidly expanding and several centers have adopted this procedure. A new strategy in the use of PBSC is positive selection of CD34(+) hematopoietic progenitor (CD34(+)) cells, and indeed large-scale devices for the clinical exploitation of CD34(+) cell selection are now commercially available. In the autologous setting, the primary advantage of using CD34(+) selected PBSC is reduced tumor cell contamination during PBSC preparation. On the other hand, in the allogeneic setting, CD34(+) selection methods are used to reduce the incidence and severity of GvHD. Initial trials of CD34(+) selected PBSC transplants have mainly been performed in adult cancer patients, and experience with CD34(+) selected PBSC transplantation in pediatric populations is still limited. The purpose of this review is to clarify the status of CD34(+) selected PBSC transplantation in the pediatric population. Evidence and Information Sources. All authors of the present review work in the field of pediatric stem cell transplantation and in a stem cell processing laboratory, and have contributed to original papers published in peer-reviewed journals. The materials examined in the present review include articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation index(R) and MEDLINE(R). However, since there is still limited experience with CD34(+) cell selection in pediatric populations, information on experience in adults will be discussed regarding the CD34(+) cell-selection procedures and transplantation. Pediatric experience with transplants with CD34(+) selected cells will be presented and discussed primarily based on our own experience. Specific problems related to PBSC mobilization and collection in children will also be discussed. State of the Art. A review of the literature shows that with current CD34(+) selection methods, purity of the CD34(+) cell fraction can range from 30% to 90%, and two to three logs of T-cell depletion can be achieved. Tumor cell contamination has not yet been fully evaluated. The clonogenic activity of progenitor cells after CD34(+) selection from PB remains high. Transplantation of autologous selected CD34(+) cells from PBSC gives prompt and stable engraftment. The long-term therapeutic efficacy should be evaluated with regard to tumor recurrence. Allogeneic CD34(+) selected cells successfully engraft immunomyeloablated recipients though a mega-cell dose effect between HLA-matched pairs. The results of allogeneic CD34(+) selected cell transplantation from HLA-mismatched donors are, so far, not satisfactory because of the high rate of rejection, severe infectious complications and relapse of the disease. CD34(+) selection may also be used as a target of gene therapy, as a source of dendritic cells for cancer immunotherapy and for the treatment of patients with autoimmune disease. (C)1999, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Adult, Allogeneic, Allogeneic Transplantation, Authors, Autologous and Allogeneic Transplantation, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Cancer, Cd34(+) Hematopoietic Progenitor Cells, Cell Transplantation, Children, Childrens-Cancer-Group, Citation, Clinical, Collection, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Complications, Contamination, Dendritic Cells, Disease, Efficacy, Ex-Vivo Expansion, Experience, Field, Gene, Gene Therapy, Hematopoietic Progenitor Cells, Hematopoietic Stem Cell, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, High-Dose Chemotherapy, Hydroxylase Messenger-Rna, Immunotherapy, Incidence, Infectious Complications, Information, Journals, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Methods, Mobilization, Papers, Patients, Pb, Pediatric, Pediatric Experience, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral Blood, Polymerase Chain-Reaction, Population, Populations, Preparation, Primary, Procedure, Procedures, Progenitor, Progenitor Cells, Purification, Purity, Purpose, Recurrence, Rejection, Relapse, Review, Science, Selection, Source, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Strategy, T-Cell Depletion, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Efficacy, Therapy, Transplantation, Transplants, Treatment, Tumor, Versus-Host Disease, Work

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Full Text: [1999\Haematologica84, 437.pdf](1999\Haematologica84,%20437.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objective. Although the relationship between malignant diseases and venous thromboembolism has been convincingly demonstrated, the clinical implications of this association still have to be thoroughly elucidated. The aim of this study was to review briefly the mechanisms by which cancer may induce the development of thrombosis and to analyze critically the most recent clinical advances in this field. Evidence and Information Sources. The material examined in the present review includes articles published in Journals covered by the Science Citation Index(R) and MEDLINE(R). State of the Art. Neoplastic cells can activate the clotting system directly, thereby generating thrombin, or indirectly, by stimulating mononuclear cells to synthesize and express various procoagulants. Cancer cells and chemotherapeutic agents can injure endothelial cells, thereby intensifying hypercoagulability. Currently, primary prevention of venous thrombosis should be considered for cancer patients during and immediately after chemotherapy, when long-term indwelling central venous catheters are placed, during prolonged immobilization from any cause, and following surgical interventions. Secondary prevention of recurrent venous thromboses usually necessitates long-term anticoagulation. In some patients with cancer the condition is resistant to warfarin, and longterm adjusted high-dose heparin is required. The diagnosis of venous thromboembolism may help to uncover previously occult carcinoma by prompting a complete physical examination and a few routine tests. Perspectives. Further investigations are required to evaluate the cost-benefit ratio of extensive diagnostic screening for occult malignancy in all patients presenting with idiopathic venous thromboembolism, and to explore the potential of low molecular weight heparins for improving survival in patients with cancer. (C)1999, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Acute Pulmonary-Embolism, Anticoagulation, Articles, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Citation, Clinical Course, Deep-Vein-Thrombosis, Development, Diagnosis, Endothelial Cells, Evidence, Heparin, Immobilization, Journals, Low Molecular Weight Heparin, Low-Dose Warfarin, Low-Molecular-Weight, Mechanisms, Metastatic Breast-Cancer, Occult Cancer, Primary, Randomized Trial, Review, Science, Screening, Sources, Standardization Committee, System, Thrombosis, Tumor Procoagulants, Venous Thromboembolism, Warfarin

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Full Text: [1999\Haematologica84, 1110.pdf](1999/Haematologica84,%201110.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives. Cell therapy can be considered as a strategy aimed at replacing, repairing, or enhancing the biological function of a damaged tissue or system by means of autologous or allogeneic cells. There have been major advances in this field in the last few years. This has prompted the Working Group on Hematopoietic Cells to examine the current utilization of this therapy in clinical hematology. Evidence and information Sources, The method employed for preparing this review was that of informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group met three times, and the participants at these meetings examined a list of problems previously prepared by the chairman. They discussed the single points in order to reach an agreement on different opinions and eventually approved the final manuscript, Some of the authors of the present review have been working in the field of cell therapy and have contributed original papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index and MEDLINE. State of the Art. Lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) and tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) have been used since the ‘70s mainly in end-stage patients with solid tumors, but the clinical benefits of these treatments has not been clearly documented. TIL are more specific and potent cytotoxic effecters than LAK, but only in few patients (mainly in those with solid tumors such as melanoma and glioblastoma) can their clinical use be considered potentially useful. Adoptive immunotherapy with donor lymphocyte infusions has proved to he effective, particularly in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia, in restoring a state of hematologic remission after leukemia relapse occurring following an allograft, The infusion of donor T-cells can also have a role in the treatment of patients with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)induced post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders. However, in this regard, generation and infusion of donor-derived, virus specific T-cell lines or clones rep resents a more sophisticated and safer approach for treatment of viral complications occurring in immuno-compromized patients. Whereas too few clinical trials have been performed so far to draw any firm conclusion, based on animal studies dendritic cell-based immunotherapy holds promises of exerting an effective anti-tumor activity, Despite leukemic cells not being immunogenic, induction on their surface of co-stimulatory molecules or generation of leukemic dendritic cells may induce antileukemic cytotoxic T-cell responses, Tumor cells express a variety of antigens and can be genetically manipulated to become immunogenic. The main in vitro and in vivo functional characteristics of marrow mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) with particular emphasis on their hematopoietic regulatory role are reviewed. In addition, prerequisites for clinical applications using culture-expanded mesenchymal cells are discussed. Perspectives. The opportuneness of using LAK cells or activated natural killer (NK) cells in hematologic patients with low tumor burden (e.g. after stem cell transplantation) should be further explored. Moreover the role of new cytokines in enhancing the antineoplastic activity of NK cells and the infusion of selected NK in alternative to CTL for graft versus leukemia (GVL) disease (avoiding graft versus host disease (GvHD) seems very promising, Separation of GVL from GvHD through generation and infusion of leukemia-specific T-cell clones or lines is one of the most intriguing and promising fields of investigations for the future, Likewise, strategies devised to improve immune-reconstitution and restore specific anti-infectious functions through either induction of unresponsiveness to recipient alloantigens or removal of alloreactive donor T-cells might increase the applicability and success of hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Cellular immunotherapy with DC must be standardized and several critical points, discussed in the chapter, have to be properly addressed with specific clinical studies, Stimulation of leukemic cells via CD40 receptor and transduction of tumor cells with costimulatory molecules and/or cytokines may be useful to prevent a tumor escaping immune surveillance. Tumor cells can be genetically modified to interact directly with dendritic cells in vivo or recombinant antigen can be delivered to dendritic cells using attenuated bacterial vectors for oral vaccination, MSCs represent an attractive therapeutic tool capable of playing a role in a wide range of clinical applications in the context of both cell and gene therapy strategies, (C) 1999, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Advances, Allogeneic, Alternative, Animal Studies, Approach, Authors, Biological, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Burden, Cell Therapy, Cell Transplantation, Characteristics, Chronic, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Clinical Studies, Clinical Trials, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Complications, Consensus, Context, Costimulatory Molecules, Cytokines, Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes, Dc, Dendritic Cells, Development, Disease, Epstein-Barr-Virus, Field, Function, Functions, Gene, Gene Therapy, Generation, Glioblastoma, Graft, Graft Versus Host Disease, Hematologic, Hematopoietic Stem Cell, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Host, Immune, Immunotherapy, Induction, Information, Infusion, Investigations, Journals, Leukemia, MEDLINE, Melanoma, Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Modified, Natural, Natural-Killer-Cells, Opinions, Oral, Papers, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Peripheral-Blood Lymphocytes, Relapse, Removal, Review, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Separation, State, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Strategy, Surface, Surveillance, Therapeutic, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Tumor, Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes, Utilization, Vaccination, Versus-Host Disease, Viral

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Full Text: [2000\Haematologica85, 967.pdf](2000\Haematologica85,%20967.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives. Cytokines are low molecular weight polypeptides that act as pleiotropic mediators of inflammation and may contribute significantly to regulation of hemostatic balance in both physiologic and pathologic conditions. The purpose of this review is to underline the most significant progresses recently achieved in this rapidly growing area. Design and Methods. The authors have been involved both at home and abroad in experimental and clinical research in this held for years and have contributed original papers in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index and MEDLINE. Results. Tissue factor, a transmembrane glycoprotein that serves as a surface receptor for coagulation factor VIIa, plays a key role in the initiation of coagulation processes. Very little, if any, tissue factor activity is detectable in normal conditions on the cell surface of monocytes and endothelial cells. However, upon proper stimulation by a number of agents such activity may be expressed in these cells, which can then contribute significantly to clotting activation. Pro inflammatory cytokines. Interleukin-1(IL-1), IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) are effective inducers of tissue factor upregulation and may trigger endothelial cells to change their antithrombotic properties into a procoagulant, clot-promoting state. Indeed, much experimental and clinical evidence has been accumulated to suggest that cytokines play a key role in the pathophysiology of hemostatic abnormalities in different disease states. These include, inter alia, the coagulopathy observed during septicemia, the veno occlusive disease of the liver after bone marrow transplantation, the prothrombotic state associated with atherosclerotic vessels, the occurrence of deep venous thrombosis after major abdominal surgery and the thrombotic tendency of patients with cancer. Several new antithrombotic strategies based on these new concepts have been attempted in experimental models of thrombosis and also in man. Examples of new possible antithrombotic agents are the tissue factor pathway inhibitor, Fab fragments of monoclonal antibodies directed against factor VII or factor VIIa, mutant forms of biologically inactive tissue factor and inhibition of cytokines involved in the regulation of tissue factor expression. Many of these studies have produced positive or interesting results, although more must be learned before the appropriate drug and the adequate dose are defined in the different clinical situations. Conclusions. Pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-6 and TNF) play a key role in tissue factor expression on monocytes and on endothelial cells and contribute significantly to regulation of hemostatic balance in physiologic and pathologic conditions. This effect is of great interest from both speculative and practical viewpoints. (C) 2000, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Activation, Articles, Blood-Coagulation, Bone-Marrow Transplantation, Cancer, Change, Citation, Clinical Research, Coagulation, Cytokines, Design, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation, Endothelial Cells, Endothelial-Cells, Experimental Endotoxemia, Hemostasis, Human Cancer-Cells, Journals, MEDLINE, Models, Monocytes, Occurrence, Play, Positive, Primary Antiphospholipid Syndrome, Procoagulant Activity, Regulation, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, State, Surgery, Tissue Factor, Tissue Factor Pathway, Transplantation, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor

? Bocchia, M., Bronte, V., Colombo, M.P., De Vincentiis, A., Di Nicola, M., Forni, G., Lanata, L., Lemoli, R.M., Massaia, M., Rondelli, D., Zanon, P. and Tura, S. (2000), Antitumor vaccination: Where we stand. *Haematologica*, **85** (11), 1172-1206.

Full Text: [2000\Haematologica85, 1172.pdf](2000\Haematologica85,%201172.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives, Vaccination is an effective medical procedure of preventive medicine based on the induction of a long-lasting immunologic memory characterized by mechanisms endowed with high destructive potential and specificity. In the last few years, identification of tumor-associated antigens (TAA) has prompted the development of different strategies for antitumor vaccination, aimed at inducing specific recognition of TAA in order to elicit a persistent immune memory that may eliminate residual tumor cells and protect recipients from relapses. In this review characterization of TAA, different potential means of vaccination in experimental models and preliminary data from clinical trials in humans have been examined by the Working Group on Hematopoietic Cells. Evidence and Information Sources. The method employed for preparing this review was that of informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group met four times and discussed the single points, previously assigned by the chairman, in order to achieve an agreement on different opinions and.-approve the final manuscript. Some of the authors of the present review have been working in the field of antitumor immunotherapy and have contributed original papers to peer-reviewed journals. In addition, the material examined in the present review includes articles and abstracts published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index and MEDLINE. State of the art The cellular basis of antitumor immune memory consists in the generation and extended persistence of expanded populations of T- and B-lymphocytes that specifically recognize and react against TAA. The efficacy of the memory can be modulated by compounds, called “adjuvants”, such as certain bacterial products and mineral oils, cytokines, chemokines, by monoclonal antibodies I triggering cc-stimulatory receptors. Strategies that have been shown in preclinical models to be efficient in protecting from tumor engraftment, or in preventing a tumor rechallenge, include vaccination by means of soluble proteins or peptides, recombinant viruses or bacteria as TAA genes vectors, DNA injection professional antigen-presenting cells, namely dentritic cells, either pulsed with TAA or transduced with or-specific genes, provides a useful alternative for inducing antitumor cytotoxic activity. Some of le approaches have been tested in phase I/II clinical trials in hematologic malignancies, such as lymphoproliferative diseases or chronic myeloid leukemia, and in solid tumors, such as melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer and renal cell carcinoma types of vaccines, use of adjuvants, : of vaccination as well as selection of patients eligible for this procedure are discussed in this as. Perspectives. Experimental models demonstrate the possibility of curing cancer through the active induction of a specific immune response to TAA. However, while pre-clinical research has identified several possible targets and strategies for tumor vaccination the clinical scenario is far more complex for a number of possible reasons. Since experimental data suggest that vaccination is more likely to be effective on small tumor burden, such as a minimal residual disease after conventional treatments, or tumors at an early stage of disease, better selection of patients allow more reliable clinical results to be obtained. a poor correlation is frequently observed the ability of TAA to induce a T-cell response vitro and clinical responses. Controversial findings may also be due to the techniques used for monitoring the immune status. Therefore, the development reliable assays for efficient monitoring; of the state of immunization of cancer patients against TAA is an important goal that will markedly improve the progress of antitumor vaccines. Finally, given the promising results, identification of new or mutated involved in neoplastic events might provide the opportunity to vaccinate susceptible subjects against foreseeable cancer in the next future. (C)2000, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Active Specific Immunotherapy, Adjuvants, Alternative, Antibodies, Antigen-Presenting Cells, Antitumor Vaccination, Art, Authors, Autologous Melanoma-Cells, Bacteria, Burden, Cancer, Characterization, Chronic, Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid-Leukemia, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Colony-Stimulating Factor, Consensus, Conventional, Correlation, Cytokines, Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes, Data, Development, Disease, Diseases, DNA, Efficacy, Established Pulmonary Metastases, Events, Experimental, Field, Generation, Genes, Hematologic, Human Dendritic Cells, Humans, Identification, Immune, Immune Response, Immunization, Immunotherapy, Induction, Journals, Leukemia, Mechanisms, Medical, Medicine, Melanoma, Memory, Models, Monitoring, NOV, Opinions, Papers, Patients, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Persistence, Populations, Potential, Pre-Clinical, Procedure, Progress, Prostate Cancer, Proteins, Renal, Research, Review, Scenario, Science, Science Citation Index, Small, Specificity, State, Techniques, Tumor, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Vaccination, Vaccines

Notes: JJournal

? Curti, M., Pistotti, V., Gabutti, G. and Klersy, C. (2001), Impact factor and electronic versions of biomedical scientific journals. *Haematologica*, **86** (10), 1015-1020.

Full Text: [2001\Haematologica86, 1015.pdf](2001\Haematologica86,%201015.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Objectives. The development of electronic editions of scientific journals and the rapid spread of scientific information might modify the pattern the bibliographic citations, and thus the impact factor and quality of journals. We assessed changes in the impact factor over years of a number of journals and whether the presence of an electronic version of the journal was associated with the impact factor score.

Design and Methods. This is a retrospective longitudinal study. The availability of journals (table of contents (TOC), abstracts, full text and free full text) on Internet, in years 1995-2000, was assessed between December 2000 and January 2001. The first 20 top-journals from 8 subject categories were included. Changes in impact factor overtime and association with Internet availability were modeled.

Results. Overall, 118/139 journals (85%) had their TOC on the Internet, of these 107 (77%) had abstracts, 97 (70%) had full text and 33 (24%) free full text. The median impact factor for all journals was 1.65, 2.08, 2.10, 2.21 and 2.35 for the years from 1995 to 1999, respectively. This increase was statistically significant, with differences among subject categories. The presence of TOC, abstracts and full text on the Internet was also significantly associated with higher impact factor, after accounting for time and subject category.

Interpretation and Conclusions. The impact factor has been used for assessing the quality of journals. We identified a new limitation of this indicator: the impact factor seems to be related to the amount of circulation of information through Internet. This could be a temporary limitation, associated with diffusion of journals on, and spread of Internet. (C) 2001, Ferrata Storti Foundation.

Keywords: Internet, Impact Factor, Scientific Documentation

? Lemoli, R.M., Bertolini, F., Cancedda, R., De Luca, M., Del Santo, A., Ferrari, G., Ferrari, S., Martino, G., Mavilio, F. and Tura, S. (2005), Stem cell plasticity: Time for a reappraisal? *Haematologica*, **90** (3), 360-381.

Full Text: [2005\Haematologica90, 360.pdf](2005/Haematologica90,%20360.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years an increasing number of publications have claimed that adult mammalian stem cells (SC) may be capable of differentiating across tissue lineage boundaries and that this plasticity may represent a novel therapeutic strategy for tissue regeneration. However, after a first phase of excitement, the issue of somatic SC plasticity remains controversial and the therapeutic perspectives are still elusive. In this review, we examine the general mechanisms which govern the function of SC, the identification and functional characterization of adult SC of different tissues and their putative capacity to transdifferentiate into mature cells of different origin. The potential clinical applications of adult SC for regenerative medicine are also discussed in each chapter. The method employed for preparing this review was the informal consensus development. Members of the Working Group on SC met four times and discussed the single points, previously assigned by the Chairman (S.T), in order to achieve an agreement on different opinions and approve the final manuscript. All the authors of the present review have been working in the field of SC and have contributed original papers to peer-reviewed journals. In addition to the authors’ own work, the present review examines articles published in journals covered by the Science Citation Index and MEDLINE.

Keywords: Adult, Adult Stem Cells, Authors, Bone-Marrow-Cells, Boundaries, Capacity, Central-Nervous-System, Characterization, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Consensus, Development, Embryonic Stem Cells, Endothelial Progenitor Cells, Ex-Vivo, Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis, Field, First, Function, General, Growth-Factor, Identification, In-Vitro Differentiation, Journals, Long-Term, Mar, Mechanisms, Medicine, MEDLINE, Muscle Satellite Cells, Opinions, Origin, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Publications, Recent, Regeneration, Regenerative Medicine, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Stem Cell Plasticity, Stem Cells, Strategy, Stromal Cells, Therapeutic, Work

# Title: Haemophilia

Full Journal Title: Haemophilia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Haemophilia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Haemophilia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kreuziger, L.M.B., Morton, C.T. and Reding, M.T. (2013), Is prophylaxis required for delivery in women with factor VII deficiency? *Haemophilia*, **19** (6), 827-832.

Full Text: [2013\Haemophilia19, 827.pdf](2013/Haemophilia19,%20827.pdf)

Abstract: Factor VII (fVII) deficiency is a rare congenital bleeding disorder in which fVII activity level and bleeding tendency do not completely correlate. Pregnancy and delivery present a significant haemostatic challenge to women with fVII deficiency. Treatment with recombinant factor VIIa (rfVIIa) carries a thrombotic risk and the literature is not clear whether prophylaxis is necessary prior to delivery. The aim of this study was to define management, haemorrhagic and thrombotic complications of pregnant women with fVII deficiency through a systematic review. Medical databases (PubMed, MEDLINE, CINAHL, Academic Search Premier, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Scopus) were searched using factor VII deficiency and pregnancy or surgery. Overall 34 articles, four abstracts, and three institutional cases were reviewed. Literature from 1953 to 2011 reported 94 live births from 62 women with fVII deficiency. The median fVII activity was 5.5%. Haemostatic prophylaxis was used in 32% of deliveries. Without prophylaxis, 40 vaginal deliveries and 16 caesarean sections were completed. The odds of receiving prophylaxis were 2.9 times higher in women undergoing caesarean section compared to vaginal delivery. Post-partum haemorrhage occurred in 10% of deliveries with prophylaxis and 13% of deliveries without prophylaxis. The fVII level did not significantly differ between women who did and did not receive prophylaxis. We present the only systematic review of the management of pregnancy in fVII deficient women. No difference in post-partum haemorrhage was seen in deliveries with and without prophylaxis. Therefore, we recommend that rfVIIa be available in the case of haemorrhage or surgical intervention, but not as mandatory prophylaxis.

Keywords: Academic, Activated Factor-Vii, Activity, Bleeding, Caesarean, Caesarean Section, Challenge, Complications, Concentrate, Congenital, Critical-Appraisal, Databases, Delivery, Factor Vii Deficiency, Haemorrhage, Hemorrhage, Inherited Bleeding Disorders, Intervention, Literature, Management, Mandatory, Medical, MEDLINE, Mn, Nov, Patient, Post-Partum, Post-Partum Haemorrhage, Postpartum, Postpartum Haemorrhage, Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prophylaxis, Pubmed, Recombinant Factor VIIA, Review, Risk, River, Science, Scopus, Se, Search, Surgery, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, USA, Vaginal, Vaginal Deliveries, Vaginal Delivery, Web of Science, Woman, Women

# Title: Harm Reduction Journal

Full Journal Title: Harm Reduction Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zyoud, S.H., Al-Jabi, S.W., Sweileh, W.M. and Awang, R. (2014), A Scopus-based examination of tobacco use publications in Middle Eastern Arab countries during the period 2003-2012. *Harm Reduction Journal*, **11**, Article Number: 14.

Full Text: [2014\Har Red J11, 14.pdf](2014/Har%20Red%20J11,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tobacco smoking is the main health-care problem in the world. Evaluation of scientific output in the field of tobacco use has been poorly explored in Middle Eastern Arab (MEA) countries to date, and there are few internationally published reports on research activity in tobacco use. The main objectives of this study were to analyse the research output originating from 13 MEA countries on tobacco fields and to examine the authorship pattern and the citations retrieved from the Scopus database. Methods: Data from 1 January 2003 through 31 December 2012 were searched for documents with specific words regarding the tobacco field as ‘keywords’ in the title in any 1 of the 13 MEA countries. Research productivity was evaluated based on a methodology developed and used in other bibliometric studies. Results: Five hundred documents were retrieved from 320 peer-reviewed journals. The greatest amount of research activity was from Egypt (25.4%), followed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) (23.2%), Lebanon (16.3%), and Jordan (14.8%). The total number of citations for the 560 documents, at the time of data analysis (27 August 2013), was 5,585, with a mean +/- SD of 9.95 +/- 22.64 and a median (interquartile range) of 3(1-10). The h-index of the retrieved documents was 34. This study identified 232 (41.4%) documents from 53 countries in MEA-foreign country collaborations. By region, MEA collaborated most often with countries in the Americas (29.6%), followed by countries in the same MEA region (13.4%), especially KSA and Egypt. Conclusions: The present data reveal a promising rise and a good start for research productivity in the tobacco field in the Arab world. Research output is low in some countries, which can be improved by investing in more international and national collaborative research projects in the field of tobacco.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Articles, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Biomedical-Research, Citations, Collaborations, Collaborative Research, Country, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Documents, Egypt, Evaluation, Examination, Field, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Health Care, International, Jordan, Journals, Lebanon, Methodology, Methods, Middle Eastern Arab, Occupational-Health, Pattern, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Productivity, Publications, Region, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Saudi Arabia, Scientific Output, Scopus, Scopus Database, Smoking, Tobacco, Tobacco Smoking, Toxicology, Web-Of-Science, World

# Title: Harvard Law Review

Full Journal Title: Harvard Law Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kaplow, L. (2013), Multistage adjudication. *Harvard Law Review*, **126** (5), 1179-1298.

Full Text: 2013\Har Law Rev126, 1179.pdf

Abstract: Legal proceedings often involve multiple stages: U.S. civil litigation allows motions to dismiss and for summary judgment prior to trial; government agencies as well as prosecutors employ investigative and screening processes before initiating formal adjudication; and many Continental tribunals move forward sequentially. Decisionmaking criteria have proved controversial, as indicated by reactions to the Supreme Court’s recent decisions in Twombly and Iqbal and its 1986 summary judgment trilogy, which together implicate the Supreme Court cases most cited by federal courts. Neither jurists nor commentators have articulated coherent, noncircular legal standards, and no attempt has been made to examine systematically how decisions at different procedural stages should ideally be made in light of the legal system’s objectives. This Article presents a foundational analysis of the subject. The investigation illuminates central elements of legal system design, recasts existing debates about decision standards, identifies pathways for reform, and provides new perspectives on the nature of facts and evidence and on the relationship between substantive and procedural law.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Court, Courts, Criteria, Decision, Design, Evidence, Information, Investigation, Judgment, Jury, Law, Legal, Liability, Litigation, Mar, Pathways, Recent, Reform, Rules, Screening, Settlement, Standards, Trial

# Title: Harvard Review of Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: Harvard Review of Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hunt, G.E., Cleary, M. and Walter, G. (2010), Psychiatry and the Hirsch h-Index: The relationship between journal impact factors and accrued citations. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, **18** (4), 207-219.

Full Text: [2010\Har Rev Psy18, 207.pdf](2010\Har%20Rev%20Psy18,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: There is considerable debate on the use and abuse of journal impact factors and on selecting the most appropriate indicator to assess research outcome for an individual or group of scientists. Internet searches using Web of Science and Scopus were conducted to retrieve citation data for an individual in order to calculate nine variants of Hirsch’s h-Index. Citations to articles published in a wide range of psychiatric journals in the periods 1995-99 and 2000-05 were analyzed using Web of Science. Comparisons were made between journal impact factor, h-Index of citations from publication to 2008, and the proportion of articles cited at least 30 or 50 times. For up to 14 years post-publication, there was a strong positive relationship between journal impact factor and h-Index for citations received. Journal impact factor was also compared to the percentage of articles cited at least 30 or 50 times a comparison that showed wide variations between journals with similar impact factors. This study found that 40%-50% of the articles published in the top ten psychiatry journals ranked by impact factor acquire 30 to 50 citations within ten to fifteen years. Despite certain flaws and weaknesses, the h-Index provides a better way to assess long-term performance of articles or authors than using a journal’s impact factor, and it provides an alternative way to assess a journal’s long-term ranking. (HARV REV PSYCHIATRY 2010;18:207-219.).

Keywords: Authors, Citations, Google-Scholar, h-Index, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Psychiatry, Psychiatry Journals, Publication, Quality, Research, Researchers, Science, Scientists, Scopus, Standard Bibliometric Measures, Web, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Freire, R.C., Perna, G. and Nardi, A.E. (2010), Panic disorder respiratory subtype: Psychopathology, laboratory challenge tests, and response to treatment. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, **18** (4), 220-229.

Full Text: 2010\Har Rev Psy18, 220.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Our objective is to summarize the new findings concerning the respiratory subtype (RS) of panic disorder (PD) since its first description. Methods: Two searches were made in the Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science: with the keywords “panic disorder” and “respiratory symptoms,” and all articles that cited Briggs and colleagues’ 1993 article “Subtyping of Panic Disorder by Symptom Profile” (Br J Psychiatry 1993;163:201-9). Altogether, 133 articles were reviewed. Results: We describe and discuss RS epidemiology, genetics, psychopathology, demographic features, clinical features, correlations with the respiratory system, traumatic suffocation history, provocative tests, and nocturnal panic. Compared to patients with the nonrespiratory subtype (non-RS), The RS patients had higher familial history of PD, lower comorbidity with depression, longer duration of illness, lower neuroticism scores, and higher scores in severity scales, such as the Panic and Agoraphobia Scale, Panic-Agoraphobia Spectrum scale and the Clinical Global Impression scale. Tests to induce panic attacks, such as those with CO(2), hyperventilation, and caffeine, produce panic attacks in a higher proportion of RS patients than non-RS patients. Differences in the subtypes’ improvement with the pharmacologic treatment were found. There are also some controversial findings regarding the RS, including the age of onset of PD, and alcohol and tobacco use in RS patients. Conclusions: Some characteristics, such as the increased sensitivity to CO2 and the higher familial history of PD, clearly distinguish the RS from the non-RS. Nevertheless, there are also controversial findings. More studies are needed to determine the validity of the RS subtype. (HARV REV PSYCHIATRY 2010;18:220-229.).

Keywords: 35-Percent Carbon-Dioxide, Alcohol, Attacks, Caffeine, Caffeine Challenge, Carbon Dioxide, Clinical-Features, Co2, Co2 Challenge, Comorbidity, Depression, Disorder, Dyspnea-Fear Theory, Epidemiology, Genetics, History, Methods, Nocturnal Panic Attacks, Panic Attacks, Panic Disorder, Phobic Anxiety, Psychiatry, Pulmonary-Function, Respiratory Symptom, Scale, Science, Scientific Information, Sodium Lactate, Symptom Dimensions, Tobacco, Traumatic Suffocation, Treatment, Validity, Web of Science

? Mendez-Bustos, P., de Leon-Martinez, V., Miret, M., Baca-Garcia, E. and Lopez-Castroman, J. (2013), Suicide reattempters: A systematic review. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, **21** (6), 281-295.

Full Text: 2013\Har Rev Psy21, 281.pdf

Abstract: Learning Objectives: After participating in this educational activity, the psychiatrist should be better able to 1. Identify the characteristic features of suicide reattempters. 2. Evaluate the limitations of the literature. 3. Compare the characteristic features of single attempters and suicide reattempters. The aim of this study is to identify the characteristic features of suicide reattempters. The recognition of the suicide reattempters population as a distinct clinical population may encourage future preventive and clinical work with this high-risk subgroup and thus reduce deaths. A systematic literature review was carried out in order to identify the key demographic, psychological, and clinical variables associated with the repetition of suicide attempts. In addition, we wished to analyze the operational definitions of the repetition of suicide attempts proposed in the scientific literature. Studies published from 2000 to 2012 were identified in PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science databases and were selected according to predetermined criteria. We examined a total of 1480 articles and selected 86 that matched our search criteria. The literature is heterogeneous, with no consensus regarding the operational definitions of suicide reattempters. Comparison groups in the literature have also been inconsistent and include subjects making a single lifetime attempt and subjects who did not reattempt during a defined study period. Suicide reattempters were associated with higher rates of the following characteristics: unemployment, unmarried status, diagnosis of mental disorders, suicidal ideation, stressful life events, and family history of suicidal behavior. Additional research is needed to establish adequate differentiation and effective treatment plans for this population.

Keywords: Activity, Attempted Suicide, Behavior, Behavioral Sensitization, Borderline Personality-Disorder, Characteristics, Chile, Clinical, Comparison, Consensus, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Differentiation, Emergency-Department, Events, Family, Family History, Follow-Up, Gender-Differences, Groups, History, Life, Life Events, Literature, Literature Review, Mental Disorders, Multiple Suicide Attempts, P, Population, Psychiatry, Psychological, Psychopathological Risk-Factors, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Rates, Research, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Sexual-Abuse, Suicide, Treatment, USA, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Who, Euro Multicenter, Work, Young-Adults

? Garakani, A., Shalenberg, E., Burstin, S.C., Brendel, R.W. and Appel, J.M. (2014), Voluntary psychiatric hospitalization and patient-driven requests for discharge: A statutory review and analysis of implications for the capacity to consent to voluntary hospitalization. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, **22** (4), 241-249.

Full Text: 2014\Har Rev Psy22, 241.pdf

Abstract: Along with the advances in civil rights protections for psychiatric patients since the 1970s, so-called voluntary inpatient psychiatric admissions have become common. In most U. S. states, however, these voluntary admissions abridge the rights of patients through legal provisions that limit the conditions under which patients can be discharged upon their request. This phenomenon, including variations in the state laws governing requests for discharge from voluntary psychiatric hospitalization, has received little attention in the psychiatry literature. Using Lexis-Nexis, PubMed, and Web of Science, we conducted a review of state laws regarding patients’ legal rights to request discharge from voluntary hospitalization. Our hypothesis was that most states would have provisions limiting access to immediate discharge for patients whose psychiatric admission had been voluntary. Our findings from the review indicate that 49 of the 51 jurisdictions (50 states plus the District of Columbia) have provisions about patients requesting discharge from voluntary psychiatric admission. The majority of states employ a 72-hour period in which patients can be held following a request for discharge from hospitalization. As a general rule, after this evaluation period, either the patient must be discharged, or the facility must initiate involuntary commitment proceedings. Given these provisions, we explore the range of clinical admission procedures and whether voluntary admissions are truly voluntary. We also discuss the implications of our analysis for assessing the decisional capacity of patients seeking voluntary psychiatric admission.

Keywords: 72-Hour Letter, Access, Admission, Advances, Against Medical Advice (AMA), Analysis, Assessing, Attention, Capacity, Civil Commitment, Civil Rights, Clinical, Coercion, Commitment, Competence, Discharge, Evaluation, General, Hospitalization, Involuntary Admission, Laws, Leave, Legal, Literature, Patients, Procedures, Psychiatric, Psychiatry, Pubmed, Review, Rights, S, Science, Sign-Out Letter, State, U, Voluntary Admission, Web Of Science

# Title: Head and Neck-Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck

Full Journal Title: Head and Neck-Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, G.H., Houlton, J.J., MacEachern, M.P., Bradford, C.R. and Hayward, R.A. (2013), Influence of study sponsorship on head and neck cancer randomized trial results. *Head and Neck-Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck*, **35** (10), 1515-1520.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Nec-J Sci Spe Hea Nec35, 1515.pdf](2013/Hea%20Nec-J%20Sci%20Spe%20Hea%20Nec35,%201515.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundThe purpose of this study was to identify associations between study sponsorship and the methodological quality and published outcomes of head and neck cancer randomized controlled trials (RCTs). MethodsWe systematically searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials for qualified RCTs, evaluating journal impact factor (IF), Jadad score (measure of study quality), and results favoring or not favoring experimental therapy. ResultsOf 118 RCTs, the most common sponsor was government (38; 32%), followed by nonprofit organizations (30; 25%) and industry (26; 22%). Industry-supported RCTs were associated with publication in journals with higher IF compared with RCTs without industry support (p = .013). Government-supported RCTs were associated with higher mean Jadad score (p = .026) and results favoring experimental therapy (p = .034). ConclusionsGovernment-supported, but not industry-supported, RCTs were significantly associated with positive study results. These findings may be confounded by broadly applied definitions of sponsorship. (c) 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Head Neck 35: 1515-1520, 2013.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical-Research, Cancer, Clinical-Trials, Conclusions, Conflict of Interest, Conflicts-Of-Interest, Economic-Analyses, Embase, Experimental, Head and Neck Cancer, Head and Neck Neoplasms, Impact, Impact Factor, Industry, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Measure, MEDLINE, Neck, Oncology, Outcome Reporting Bias, Outcomes, Periodicals, Publication, Purpose, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Trial, Research Sponsorship, Support, Therapy, Trial

? Rozza-de-Menezes, R.E., Andrade, R.M., Israel, M.S. and Cunha, K.S.G. (2013), Intraoral nerve sheath myxoma: Case report and systematic review of the literature. *Head and Neck-Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck*, **35** (12), E397-E404.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Nec-J Sci Spe Hea Nec35, E397.pdf](2013/Hea%20Nec-J%20Sci%20Spe%20Hea%20Nec35,%20E397.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundOral nerve sheath myxoma (NSM) is an uncommon benign neoplasm with Schwann-cell origin, which is frequently mistaken for neurothekeoma. We report a case of NSM on the buccal mucosa in a 42-year-old woman. This case is compared with previously reported cases and a systematic review is performed. Methods and ResultsWe conducted a case report and systematic review of oral cases considered true NSMs. A literature search was performed using PubMed, Lilacs, Scielo, Cochrane, SciVerse Scopus, Web of Science, and Embase electronic database. Twenty-five cases of oral NSM were included in the systematic review. ConclusionOral NSM is rare and may represent a diagnostic challenge for pathologists. To confirm the diagnosis of NSM, the evaluation of S-100 protein expression or other neural marker is essential. The use of the terms NSM and neurothekeoma as synonymous or as variants of the same tumor should be avoided, because they are clearly distinct lesions. (c) 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Head Neck 35: E397-E404, 2013.

Keywords: Benign, Buccal, Case Report, Cellular Neurothekeoma, Challenge, Database, Diagnosis, Evaluation, Expression, Features, Immunohistochemical Analysis, Immunohistochemistry, Literature, Literature Search, Methods, Mouth Neoplasms, Mucosa, Neoplasm, Neurothekeoma, Oral, Oral-Cavity, Origin, Periodicals, Peripheral Nerve Sheath Neoplasms, Profiles, Protein, Pubmed, Review, S-100, Schwann Cell, Science, Scopus, Systematic Review, Tongue, Tumor, Web of Science

? Chan, J.Y.K., Tsang, R.K., Eisele, D.W. and Richmon, J.D. (2015), Transoral robotic surgery of the parapharyngeal space: A case series and systematic review. *Head and Neck-Journal for the Sciences and Specialties of the Head and Neck*, **37** (2), 293-298.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Nec-J Sci Spe Hea Nec37, 293.pdf](2015/Hea%20Nec-J%20Sci%20Spe%20Hea%20Nec37,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundThe purpose of this study was to evaluate the current use of transoral robotic surgery (TORS) in the treatment of parapharyngeal space (PPS) neoplasms through a case series and systematic analysis. MethodsA case series review of 4 patients was combined with a PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus search that identified 82 reports. Fifty-three articles remained after screening for duplicates, finally, 8 reports with adequate patient data were included. Statistical analyses and graphical representations were performed with Microsoft Excel (Redmond, WA) and GraphPad Prism software (La Jolla, CA). ResultsForty-four patients had TORS resection of PPS neoplasms. Overall, mean length of stay was 3.0 days with mean time to oral diet of 1.0 day. There were no recurrences but there was a mean follow-up time of only 18.5 months. Twenty-nine of these neoplasms (65.9%) were pleomorphic adenomas of which 7 (24%) had unintended capsule violation or tumor fragmentation during surgery and 2 patients had pharyngeal dehiscence that was managed conservatively. There were no neurovascular complications. ConclusionTORS is a viable approach to resection of neoplasms of the PPS with minimal surgical morbidity. However, further long-term evaluation, especially for pleomorphic adenomas, is needed to define patient selection and the role of TORS for PPS salivary gland neoplasms. (c) 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Head Neck37: 293-298, 2015.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Base, Complications, Data, Dehiscence, Diet, Evaluation, Follow-Up, Fragmentation, Length, Length Of Stay, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Morbidity, Neoplasms, Oral, Parapharyngeal Space, Patient, Patient Selection, Patients, Periodicals, Pleomorphic Adenoma, Pleomorphic Adenomas, Pubmed, Purpose, Recurrences, Resection, Review, Robotic Surgery, Role, Science, Scopus, Screening, Selection, Skull, Software, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Analysis, Systematic Review, Transoral, Transoral Robotic Surgery (TORS), Treatment, Tumor, Tumors, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Headache

Full Journal Title: [Headache](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118518032/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Headache

JCR Abbreviated Title: Headache

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Harrington, M.G. (2006), Cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers in primary headache disorders. *Headache*, **46** (7), 1075-1087.

Full Text: 2006\Headache46, 1075.pdf

Abstract: Objective.-The object of this review is to examine the published literature for cerebrospinal fluid laboratory measures of primary headache disorders to identify biomarkers and provide recommendations for future biomarker discovery. Background.-Biomarkers may distinguish deviation from a normal state, provide insight into mechanisms of pathophysiology, quantify the degree of change, discriminate what may be clinically overlapping disorders, and allow monitoring and/or selection of specific treatment. High-throughput, discovery technologies fuel the ability to reveal more biomarkers than past hypothesis-driven studies. Design or Methods.-Publications were identified in PUBMED, ISI web of knowledge (both Web of Science and BIOSYS), and SciFinder, using the key words for cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and migraine, headache, or biomarkers. Additional references were sought from the papers identified in these searches. Data were assessed relating to all primary headache types for clinical and scientific methods and results. Results.-Fifty-five out of 82 biomarkers were found from 55 publications, though none have been validated for clinical utility. Data for site (ventricular, cervical, lumbar) and timing of CSF collection, headache state, and diagnostic description were patchy, and controls were often poorly defined. Most routinely performed CSF measurements were within normal limits. Most levels of pain-related molecules were reduced, and concentrations of most neurotransmitters, neuropeptides, proteins, and small molecules were increased. Though few studies assessed the specificity of biomarkers for primary headaches, it is clear that there are differences in CSF biomarkers between migraine, cluster headache, tension-type headache, and trigeminal neuralgia. Conclusions.-The high proportion (67%) of biomarkers identified from laboratory measures tested thus far predicts that many more biomarkers will be identified for primary headaches when more candidates are evaluated. In order to discover and evaluate more biomarkers, especially those that may have clinical application for headache management, 3 recommendations are encouraged: prospective design of care-independent studies; evaluation of more clinical variables; and evaluation of substantially more candidates by using discovery-based research methods. Outlines of approaches to pursue these aims are proposed.

Keywords: Acid Levels, Attacks, Biomarker Identification, Biomarkers, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarkers, Chronic Migraine Patients, Clinical Utility, Cluster Headache, Csf Beta-Ep, Evaluation, Free Intervals, Glutamate Levels, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Monitoring, Normal, Papers, Plasma, Primary, Primary Headache Disorders, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Tension-Type Headache, Treatment, Tryptophan, Web of Science

? Schurks, M., Rist, P.M. and Kurth, T. (2010), *MTHFR* 677C > T and *ACE* D, I polymorphisms in migraine: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Headache*, **50** (4), 588-599.

Full Text: [2010\Headache50, 588.pdf](2010\Headache50,%20588.pdf)

Abstract: Background.- Data on the association between the MTHFR 677C > T and ACE D, I polymorphisms and migraine including aura status are conflicting. Objective.- The objective of this study is to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis on this topic. Methods.- We searched for studies published until March 2009 using electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index) and reference lists of studies and reviews on the topic. Assessment for eligibility of studies and extraction of data was performed by 2 independent investigators. For each study we calculated the odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) assuming additive, dominant, and recessive genetic models. We then calculated pooled ORs and 95% CIs. Results.- Thirteen studies investigated the association between the MTHFR 677C > T polymorphism and migraine. The TT genotype was associated with an increased risk for any migraine, which only appeared for migraine with aura (pooled OR = 1.48, 95% CI 1.02-2.13), but not for migraine without aura. Nine studies investigated the association of the ACE D, I polymorphism with migraine. The II genotype was associated with a reduced risk for migraine with aura (pooled OR = 0.71, 95% CI 0.55-0.93) and migraine without aura (pooled OR = 0.84, 95% CI 0.70-0.99). Results for both variants were driven by studies in non-Caucasian populations. Results among Caucasians did not suggest an association. Extractable data did not allow investigation of gene-gene interactions. Conslusions.- The MTHFR 677TT genotype is associated with an increased risk for migraine with aura, while the ACE II genotype is protective against both migraine with and without aura. Results for both variants appeared only among non-Caucasian populations. There was no association among Caucasians.

Keywords: Ace D, Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme, Association, Aura, C677t Polymorphism, Cardiovascular-Disease, Citation, Databases, Gene Deletion Polymorphism, I Polymorphism, Insertion, Deletion Polymorphism, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Migraine, Models, MTHFR 677C > T Polymorphism, Prevalence, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Topic

# Title: Health

Full Journal Title: [Health](http://hea.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health

ISSN: 1363-4593

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Winnick, T.A. (2007), Trends in attention to complementary and alternative medicine in the American medical literature. *Health*, **11** (3), 371-399.

Full Text: [2007\Health11, 371.pdf](2007\Health11,%20371.pdf)

Abstract: For decades, complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has been a topic of discussion within American medical journals. This research examines trends in the amount of coverage CAM receives in top professional journals in US medicine in order to ascertain if the timing of this discussion is linked to demographic, economic or political changes occurring in US society and affecting organized medicine. Pooled time series analyses of the number of published documents in five prestigious American medical journals between 1965 and 1999 were conducted, and findings of models with unlagged and lagged variables are presented. Results indicate that coverage of CAM is related to a proportionately older population, disability, innovation in health care financing and expanded licensing for non-physician health care providers. These associations point to a profession actively monitoring its competitors in a rapidly changing medical marketplace.

Keywords: Alternative, Analyses, Care, Changes, Complementary, Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Coverage, Disability, Economic, Financing, Health, Health Care, Health Care Financing, Innovation, Journals, Licensing, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Medical Literature, Medicine, Models, Monitoring, Population, Profession, Providers, Research, Society, Time Series, Timing, Trends, US

# Title: Health Bulletin (Edinb)

Full Journal Title: Health Bulletin (Edinb)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Sullivan, F.M., Lewison, G. and Clarkson, J. (2002), What Scottish primary care researchers are doing to recover their standing in the UK? *Health Bulletin (Edinb)*, **60** (1), 7-12.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To compare the outputs of Scottish PC research with the rest of the UK. DESIGN: Bibliometric analysis of the research level and potential impact of research publications. papers are categorised by level (RL) from basic research to clinical observation and potential impact category (PIC), a 5 year impact factor on a numerical scale. SETTING: Interrogation of the Wellcome Trust’s Research Outputs Database 1988-97. SUBJECTS: 17,303 papers, 2,280 arising from Scottish primary care. RESULTS: Scottish primary care publications totalled 14% of the published research in the UK during 1988, by 1997 it had fallen to 10%. PC researchers in the rest of the UK produced a 60% increase (1169 to 1866 per annum) in publications compared to our 25% increase (201 to 251 per annum) over the same period. Scottish papers were less likely to be presenting basic science. The mean potential impact was slightly lower than the rest of the UK (1.89 compared to 1.94, s.e.m.0.02). CONCLUSION: Scottish PC research outputs grew more slowly than the rest of the UK during 1988-97. The research interests and journals selected by the research community contributed to this pattern. The climate, infrastructure and skills required for more effective PC research during this period were also significant factors. The Scottish School of Primary Care provides a mechanism for everyone in NHSScotland and Higher Education Institutions to address the underlying issues identified in this analysis. As a ‘baseline’ analysis, this report will allow progress to be monitored as the SSPC becomes increasingly effective.

# Title: Health Care Management Review

Full Journal Title: Health Care Management Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0361-6274

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dopson, S., FitzGerald, L., Ferlie, E., Gabbay, J. and Locock, L. (2002), No magic targets! Changing clinical practice to become more evidence based. *Health Care Management Review*, **27** (3), 35-47.

Abstract: This article focuses on the diffusion and adoption of innovations in clinical practice. The authors are specifically interested in underresearched questions concerning the latter stages of the creation, diffusion, and adoption of new knowledge, namely: What makes this information credible and therefore utilized? Why do actors decide to use new knowledge? and what is the significance of the social context of which actors are a part?

Keywords: Adoption, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Context, Diffusion, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Information, Knowledge, Practice, Significance, Social

# Title: Health Communication

Full Journal Title: [Health Communication](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t775653649)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health Commun.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Commun

ISSN: 1041-0236

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Lawrence Erlbaum Assoc Inc-Taylor & Francis

Publisher Address: 325 Chestnut Street, Ste 800, Philadelphia, PA 19106

Subject Categories:

Communication: Impact Factor 1.047, 16/45 (2007)

Health Policy & Services: Impact Factor 1.047, 28/40 (2007)

? Campo, S. and Mastin, T. (2007), Placing the burden on the individual: Overweight and obesity in African American and mainstream women’s magazines. *Health Communication*, **22** (3), 229-240.

Full text: [2007\Hea Com22, 229.pdf](2007\Hea%20Com22,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: One third of all U.S. adult women, and more than 75% of African American women, are overweight or obese. This study examined overweight and obesity editorial content (N=406) in three mainstream and three African American women’s magazines between 1984 and 2004. Content analysis was used to determine which strategies were suggested regarding diet, overweight, and obesity, which components of social cognitive theory were offered (behavior, person, or environment), and whether or not there were differences in the genres. The results suggest that although a wide range of strategies were being offered, the vast majority were behavioral changes with an individual solution focus. Although African American and mainstream magazines suggested many of the same strategies, nearly half more frequently appeared in one or the other genre. Mainstream magazines were twice as likely to offer the limiting or eliminating of fast food or junk food, eating more protein, eating lower-fat foods, and eating smaller portions. African American magazines were much more likely to cover fad diets and to suggest readers rely on God or faith in their diet plans. The average number of strategies offered per article was significantly higher in mainstream than in African American magazines.

Keywords: Adult, African American, Analysis, Behavior, Burden, Changes, Diet, Environment, Food, Obese, Obesity, Overweight, Person, Protein, Social, Solution, Theory, Women

? Dutta, M.J. and Boyd, J. (2007), Turning “Smoking man” images around: Portrayals of smoking in men’s magazines as a blueprint for smoking cessation campaigns. *Health Communication*, **22** (3), 253-263.

Full text: [2007\Hea Com22, 253.pdf](2007\Hea%20Com22,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: Published scholarship documents the prevalence and health risks of smoking among men. There is also a rich tradition of studying the normative influences of the media in constructing and propagating images of healthy/unhealthy behaviors such as smoking. To understand the construction of these media-propagated smoking images toward male audiences, this article studies all advertising and editorial content of 3 major men’s magazines for 2001 using rhetorical and content analyses. The emergent themes construct the smoking man as sensual, in another place, independent, and mysterious. The authors recommend turning around these themes of the masculine “smoking man” for the purpose of strategic media planning and developing message-targeting guidelines for smoking cessation and prevention messages directed at men.

Keywords: Advertising, Analyses, Construction, Developing, Guidelines, Health, Male, Media, Men, Planning, Prevalence, Prevention, Purpose, Risks, Scholarship, Smoking, Strategic

# Title: Health Data in the Information Society

Full Journal Title: Health Data in the Information Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Soualmia, L.F., Darmon, S.J., Le Duff, F., Douyere, M. and Thelwall, M. (2002), Web Impact Factor: A bibliometric criterion applied to medical informatics societies’ Web sites. *Health Data in the Information Society*, **90**, 178-183.

Abstract: Several methods are available to evaluate and compare medical journals. The most popular is the journal Impact Factor, derived from averaging counts of citations to articles. Ingwersen adapted this method to assess the attractiveness of Web sites, defining the external Web Impact Factor (WIF) to be the number of external pages containing a link to a given Web site. This paper applies the WIF to 43 medical informatics societies’ Web sites using advanced search engine queries to obtain the necessary link counts. The WIF was compared to the number of publications available in the MEDLINE bibliographic database in medical informatics in these 43 countries. Between these two metrics, the observed Pearson correlation was 0.952 (p<0.01) and the Spearman rank correlation was 0.548 (p<0.01) showing in both cases a positive and strong significant correlation. Conclusion: the WIF of medicalm informatics society’s Web site is statistically related to national productivity and discrepancies can be used to indicate countries where there are either weak medical informatics associations, or ones that do not make optimal use of the Web.

Keywords: Bibliographic Database, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citations, Countries, Database, Health Information, Internet, Journals, Medical, Medical Informatics, Medical Journals, MEDLINE, Productivity, Publications, Search Engine

# Title: Health Economics

Full Journal Title: [Health Economics](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jhome/5749)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health Econ.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Econ

ISSN: 1057-9230

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: English

Language: England

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Publisher Address: The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester PO19 8SQ, W Sussex, England

Subject Categories:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor 1.591 (2004)

Notes: highly cited

? Diener, A., O’Brien, B. and Gafni, A. (1998), Health care contingent valuation studies: A review and classification of the literature. *Health Economics*, **7** (4), 313-326.

Full Text: [1998\Hea Eco7, 313.pdf](1998\Hea%20Eco7,%20313.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The contingent valuation method (CVM) is a survey-based approach for eliciting consumer’s monetary valuations for programme benefits for use in cost-benefit analysis (CBA). We used the conceptual framework of O’Brien and Gafni (1996) to classify and critically appraise health care CVM studies. Methods: Search of computerized health care and economic citation databases (e.g. MEDLINE, ECONLIT) and manual search for papers published between 1984-1996 reporting primary data valuing health programme benefits in monetary units by CVM using willingness-to-pay (WTP) or accept (WTA). We classified studies using both empirical (i.e. who was surveyed and how) and conceptual criteria (i.e. which measure of consumer utility was measured and why). Results: 48 CVM studies were retrieved; the majority (42) undertook money valuation in the context of cost benefit analysis (CBA), with the remainder being pricing/demand studies. Among the 42 CBA studies, the consumer utility being measured (i.e. compensating (CV) vs. equivalent variation (EV) was explicitly stated in only three (7%) studies). WTP was measured in 95% of studies and WTA in 5%. By cross-tabulation, 42 (91%) studies were designed as WTP/CV, two (4%) were WTP/CV, two (4%) were WTA/CV and no studies used WTA/EV. Most studies were administered by mail (52%) with 38% being in-person interviews. Value elicitation techniques included open-ended questions (38%), payment cards (19%) discrete choice questions (26%) or bidding games (29%). Some form of construct validation tests, particularly associations between WTP and income, were done in 21 studies (50%). Conclusions: (i) The number of health care CVM studies is growing rapidly and the majority are done in the context of CBA; (ii) there is wide variation among health care CVM studies in terms of the types of questions being posed and the elicitation formats being used; (iii) classification and appraisal of the literature is difficult because reporting of methods and their relationship with the conceptual framework of CBA is poor; (iii) the applicability to health care of the CVM guidelines issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) panel for environmental economics is unclear. (C) 1998 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Benefit Analysis, Care, Choice, Citation, Classification, Context, Contingent Valuation, Cost, Cost Benefit, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Criteria, CVM, Data, Databases, Economic, Economics, Environmental, Environmental Economics, Framework, Guidelines, Health, Health Care, Interviews, Literature, Measure, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Primary, Reporting, Review, Techniques, Utility, Validation, Valuation, Willingness to Pay, WTA, WTP

? Maynard, A. and Kanavos, P. (2000), *Health Economics*: An evolving paradigm. *Health Economics*, **9** (3), 183-190.

Full Text: [2000\Hea Eco9, 183.pdf](2000\Hea%20Eco9,%20183.pdf)

Keywords: Economics, Paradigm

Notes: JJournal, TTopic

Rubin, R.M. and Chang, C.F. (2003), A bibliometric analysis of *Health Economics* articles in the economics literature: 1991-2000. *Health Economics*, **12** (5), 403-414.

Full Text: [2003\Hea Eco12, 403.pdf](2003\Hea%20Eco12,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes and analyzes trends in health economics articles indexed in the economics literature from 1991 to 2000. demonstrating the robust state of publication in the field during the past decade. While articles, pages, and the number of journals increased, single authorship declined dramatically from almost half of articles published to only one-third, and papers with four or more authors increased three-fold. Over three-fourths of articles were analyses of healthcare markets or health production, while policy oriented articles constituted the third largest share. Author concentration ratios decreased almost by half and the Herfindhal-Hirschman index of author concentration declined from 14 in 1991 to only 4 in 1999. Copyright (C) 2003 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Concentration, Economics, Field, Health, Health Economics, Index, Journals, Literature, Markets, Papers, Policy, Publication, State, Trends

? Bonastre, J., le Vaillant, M. and de Pouvourville, G. (2011), The impact of research on hospital costs of care: An empirical study. *Health Economics*, **20** (1), 73-84.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Eco20, 73.pdf](2011\Hea%20Eco20,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: The goal of this study was to examine the impact of research activities on hospital costs and lengths of stay in French public hospitals. Our data consist of a random sample of 30 000 inpatient stays in 38 hospitals that were extracted from the French Hospital Cost Survey database. Hospital characteristics were added using data from a French national survey and performing a bibliometric study. This is a retrospective study of hospitalizations. We used multilevel modelling. We considered separate models to explain the cost per day and the length of hospital stay (LOS). Research output was defined based on the quartiles of the distribution of the number of impact-weighted scientific publications produced in our sample of hospitals over a 6-year period. Research production was associated with a higher cost of care. The cost per day was 19% higher in hospitals in the 3rd quartile and 42% higher in hospitals in the 4th quartile compared to that in hospitals that were not involved in research activities. This result was sensitive to the type of care under consideration. The effect was stronger in oncology but not significant in routine care. Scientific production did not impact the LOS. Copyright (C) 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Cost, Data, Database, Efficiency, French, Funding, Hospital Costs, Impact, Length, Medical-Service Increment, Modelling, Models, Multilevel Modelling, Output, Payment, Production, Publications, Research, Research Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Stay, Survey, Teaching Hospitals, Teaching Sift, Web of Science

# Title: Health Economics Policy and Law

Full Journal Title: Health Economics Policy and Law

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1090-1981

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Stuckler, D., Reeves, A., Karanikolos, M. and Mckee, M. (2015), The health effects of the global financial crisis: Can we reconcile the differing views? A network analysis of literature across disciplines. *Health Economics Policy and Law*, **10** (1), 83-99.

Full Text: 2015\Hea Eco Pol Law10, 83.pdf

Abstract: Why are researchers studying the health effects of economic change reaching markedly varying conclusions? To understand these differences, we first systematically searched Web of Science for the literature on recessions and health yielding 461 articles and 14,401 cited documents. We then undertook a network analysis of co-citation pattern by disciplines, journals and backgrounds of the authors, followed by a chronological review of the literature, to trace the evolution of ideas. We then examined the extent to which earlier literature predicted what has happened in the 2007-2012 crisis. Our analysis finds the literature is dominated by disciplinary silos, with economics studies predominantly citing each other and relative isolation of psychiatry and substance abuse journals. Different philosophical approaches to assessing causality appear to contribute to varying interpretations, a tendency that is unlikely to be resolved without a shift in research norms. We conclude by calling for more inter-disciplinary research that combines empirical findings with a search for plausible mechanisms. This approach would evaluate not only the effects of economic shocks but also the mechanisms that offer protection against them.

Keywords: Abuse, Alcohol-Use, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Assessing, Austerity, Authors, Business-Cycle, Causality, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Crisis, Disciplines, Documents, Economic, Economic-Crisis, Economics, Effects, Europe, Evolution, First, Global, Great Recession, Health, Heart-Disease Mortality, Hospitals Improve, Impact, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Journals, Literature, Mechanisms, Network, Network Analysis, Norms, Pattern, Protection, Psychiatry, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Si, Substance Abuse, Unemployment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Health Education & Behavior

Full Journal Title: [Health Education & Behavior](http://heb.sagepub.com/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1090-1981

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Simons-Morton, B. (2007), Defined by publication: A commentary on health education and health promotion publication trends. *Health Education & Behavior*, **34** (1), 26-30.

Full Text: [2007\Hea Edu Beh34, 26.pdf](2007\Hea%20Edu%20Beh34,%2026.pdf)

Keywords: Education, Health, Health Education, Health Promotion, Promotion, Publication, Trends

? Peng, W., Crouse, J.C. and Lin, J.H. (2013), Using active video games for physical activity promotion: A systematic review of the current state of research. *Health Education & Behavior*, **40** (2), 171-192.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Edu Beh40, 171.pdf](2013/Hea%20Edu%20Beh40,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: This systematic review evaluates interventions using active video games (AVGs) to increase physical activity and summarizes laboratory studies quantifying intensity of AVG play among children and adults. Databases (Cochrane Library, PsychInfo, PubMed, SPORTDiscus, Web of Science) and forward citation and reference list searches were used to identify peer-reviewed journal articles in English through March 2011. Studies that used off-the-shelf AVGs to increase physical activity with quantitative outcomes or studies that quantified intensity of AVG play were included. Information on sample characteristics, AVGs employed, study design and conditions, outcome measures, results, and conclusions was extracted by two researchers. Intervention studies were ranked on design quality. Thirteen interventions and 28 laboratory studies were identified. All laboratory studies demonstrated that AVGs are capable of providing light-to-moderate intensity physical activity. However, only three interventions supported AVGs as an effective tool to significantly increase physical activity or exercise attendance. As AVGs are becoming more popular, additional research is needed to determine how to capitalize on the potential of AVGs to increase physical activity.

Keywords: Active Video Games, Activity, Behavior-Change, Characteristics, Children, Citation, Dance Dance Revolution, Databases, Design, Energy Expenditure, Energy-Expenditure, Exercise, Exergames, Information, Intensity, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Journal, Journal Articles, Measures, Metabolic Equivalent, Metabolic-Responses, Older-Adults, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Overweight Children, Peer-Reviewed, Physical, Physical Activity, Playing Nintendo-Wii, Potential, Promotion, Pubmed, Quality, Reference, Research, Review, Science, Sedentary Screen Time, Spinal-Cord, Study Design, Systematic Review, Video, Web of Science, Young-Adults

# Title: Health Education Journal

Full Journal Title: Health Education Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Friedman, D.B. and Hoffman-Goetz, L. (2008), Literacy and health literacy as defined in cancer education research: A systematic review. *Health Education Journal*, **67** (4), 285-304.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Edu J67, 285.pdf](2008\Hea%20Edu%20J67,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: Background Limited literacy and health literacy are associated with lack of cancer screening and later stage cancer diagnoses. Objective To systematically review the literature for definitions of literacy and health literacy as related to patient access, use, and comprehension of cancer prevention and treatment education. Methods Original research articles written from 1992 to 2006 inclusive with the terms health literacy and/or literacy in the title, abstract or key words and explicitly linked to cancer information were found by searching MEDLINE, PsycINFO, CSA Sociological Abstracts, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL). Results A final sample of 78 studies was included in this review. Forty-five articles mentioned literacy, seven were on health literacy, and 26 discussed both literacy and health literacy. Only 15 articles (19.2 per cent) defined literacy and/or health literacy. Conclusion This systematic review indicates that definitions of literacy and health literacy are not being used consistently in the cancer education literature. Best practice definitions of literacy and health literacy are important, especially when screening individuals for their understanding of cancer prevention and treatment information.

Keywords: Breast-Cancer, Cancer Education, Citation, Colorectal-Cancer, Health Literacy, Literacy, Literature, Low-Income Patients, Metastatic Prostate-Cancer, Nutrition Education, Outcomes Assessment, Patient-Education, Prevention, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Social Sciences, Socioeconomic-Status, Systematic Review

? Ng, M.K., Yousuf, B., Bigelow, P.L. and Van Eerd, D. (2015), Effectiveness of health promotion programmes for truck drivers: A systematic review. *Health Education Journal*, **74** (3), 270-286.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Edu J74, 270.pdf](2015/Hea%20Edu%20J74,%20270.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To review the characteristics of effective health promotion interventions for reducing chronic diseases and their risk factors in truck drivers. Methods: MEDLINE (PubMed), SCOPUS, Web of Science Conference Proceedings, CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), and the National Transportation Library were searched using keywords related to truck driver’, commercial driver’, and health promotion’. Reference lists of relevant documents were hand-searched. Results: The search strategy identified 2,372 non-duplicate citations, of which nine met the inclusion criteria. These nine articles represented eight unique interventions. No studies measured chronic disease as an outcome. Six interventions incorporated multiple components and reported positive findings on various intermediate health outcomes (i.e. body mass index [BMI], % body fat) or health behaviours (i.e. nutrition, physical activity). The other two interventions modified work practices only, and found no significant improvements on fatigue and psychosocial measures. Conclusion: Health promotion interventions for truck drivers can improve both intermediate health outcomes and health behaviours over the short term. The small body of literature on health promotion interventions is a concern given that truck drivers are an at-risk population and their health impacts the safety of the driving public. Studies primarily focused on changes at the individual level and this is also a concern as environmental and work organisation factors are important determinants of both chronic disease outcomes and health-related behaviours in truck drivers. Future research should also include economic evaluations as well as methods to determine facilitators and barriers to programme participation and continuation.

Keywords: Activity, Articles, Barriers, Body Mass Index, Changes, Characteristics, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Citations, Conference, Criteria, Disease, Diseases, Documents, Driving, Economic, Effectiveness, Environmental, Factors, Fat, Fatigue, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Promotion, Impact, Impacts, Index, Intervention, Intervention, Interventions, Library, Literature, Measures, Medline, Methods, Modified, Motor Freight Workers, Nursing, Nutrition, Outcome, Outcomes, Participation, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Practices, Proceedings, Programmes, Promotion, Psychosocial, Public, Pubmed, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Safety, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Small, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Transportation, Truck Drivers, Web, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Health Education Research

Full Journal Title: [Health Education Research](http://her.oxfordjournals.org/); [Health Education Research](http://www.swetswise.com/eAccess/viewTitleIssues.do?titleID=90882)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health Educ. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0268-1153

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schloman, B.F. and Byrne, T.J. (1992), Patterns of information transfer in health education: A bibliometric analysis of the research literature. *Health Education Research*, **7** (1), 117-128.

Full Text: [1992\Hea Edu Res7, 117.pdf](1992\Hea%20Edu%20Res7,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which health education has become a distinctly separate field of inquiry as evidenced by the patterns of information transfer in the health education research literature. Bibliometric analysis is used to determine: (1) if health education has an identifiable core of journals, (2) the extent to which health education research is derivative of research from other disciplines and (3) the extent to which research from other disciplines draws upon research published in health education journals. The results suggest that there is an identifiable core of journals that serve to characterize health education as a distinct field of inquiry. However, health education research is found to be more derivative of research from other fields than are the other comparative fields in the sample. Moreover, researchers in other disciplines use health education research less than half as often as health education uses its own research. Differences in citing patterns in journals dedicated to health education and by researchers publishing on health education topics in research journals of other areas seem to indicate that health education research is not one unified undertaking.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Education, Field, Health, Health Education, Information, Journals, Literature, Publishing, Purpose, Research, Research Journals

? Oldenburg, B.F., Sallis, J.E., Ffrench, M.L. and Owen, N. (1999), Health promotion research and the diffusion and institutionalization of interventions. *He**alth Education Research*, **14** (1), 121-130.

Full Text: [1999\Hea Edu Res14, 121.pdf](1999\Hea%20Edu%20Res14,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: To examine the extent to which health promotion research is providing an empirical basis for the diffusion and institutionalization of effective interventions, we conducted a systematic audit of all articles in 12 public health and health promotion journals for the 1994 calendar year, We identified empirical/non-empirical and health promotion/non-health promotion articles, For each study, the health behaviours or outcomes studied, the target group, gender and setting were categorized. Each study was also categorized as belonging to one of four stages: basic research and development, innovation development, diffusion research, and research into institutionalization or policy implementation. of all articles coded (n = 1210), 33.9% were identified as non-research, 39.5% were health promotion research and 26.6% were non-health promotion research. The vast majority of studies fell within the basic research and development stage (89.6%), with less than 1% categorized as diffusion research and only 5% as institutionalization or policy implementation research. The published studies reviewed provide a limited empirical basis for diffusion and institutionalization of health promotion programs, These findings suggest a need to more systematically monitor research input (funding) and research output (publications), and to develop a more explicit focus on the relevance of the stages of research innovation and development, the issues and/or behaviours addressed, the target population, and the research setting.

Keywords: Audit, Development, Diffusion, Funding, Gender, Health, Health Promotion, Implementation, Innovation, Interventions, Journals, Outcomes, Policy, Policy Implementation, Population, Promotion, Public, Public Health, Publications, Relevance, Research, Research and Development

Notes: TTopic

? Connell, C.M. (1999), Older adults in health education research: Some recommendations. *Health Education Research*, **14** (3), 427-431.

Full Text: [1999\Hea Edu Res14, 27.pdf](1999\Hea%20Edu%20Res14,%2027.pdf)

Abstract: A review of articles published in two health education journals is provided to examine the extent to which older adults were included in published research. The review suggests that older adults were included in about 15% of the research articles published in *Health Education and Behavior* and *Health Education Research*. of the articles that include older adults, age differences in study processes and outcomes are rarely examined, and very few studies advance specific hypotheses based on a theoretical or conceptual model of aging or older adulthood. Several recommendations for health education research are suggested.

? Camacho-Miñano, M.J., LaVoi, N.M. and Barr-Anderson, D.J. (2011), Interventions to promote physical activity among young and adolescent girls: A systematic review. *Health Education Research*, **26** (6), 1025-1049.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Edu Res26, 1025.pdf](2011\Hea%20Edu%20Res26,%201025.pdf)

Abstract: A narrative systematic review was conducted to describe the available evidence from physical activity (PA) interventions that targeted girls aged 5-18 years and to determine their effectiveness and key characteristics of success. Systematic literature searches were conducted using four databases: PubMed, Web of Science, PsychInfo and SPORTDiscus and by examining the reference lists of included articles and published relevant reviews, to identify studies published in English from 2000 to July 2010. Randomized controlled trials or quasi-experimental designs with pre-test and post-test behavioral outcome data (objective or self-report measure) were included. Methodological quality was assessed using a checklist and conclusions were made concerning effectiveness. A total of 29 articles were reviewed, describing the evaluation of 21 interventions. Ten studies reported a favorable intervention effect upon PA outcomes, seven of which were rated as having a high methodological quality. Multi-component school-based interventions that also offer a physical education that address the unique needs of girls seemed to be the most effective. Although family support is revealed as ineffective, peer strategies showed promising evidence. The review finishes highlighting possible intervention strategies and reporting areas where further investigation is required.

Keywords: Activity Participation, Activity Program, Adolescent, African-American, Aged, Behavior-Change, Children, Databases, Education, Effectiveness, English, Evaluation, Family, Health-Promotion, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Middle School Girls, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical Activity, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Self-Report, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Youth

? Mendonça, G., Cheng, L.A., Mélo, E.N. and de Farias Júnior, J.C. (2014), Physical activity and social support in adolescents: A systematic review. *Health Education Research*, **29** (5), 822-839.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Edu Res29, 822.pdf](2014/Hea%20Edu%20Res29,%20822.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this review was to systematically synthesize the results of original studies on the association between physical activity and social support in adolescents, published until April 2011. Searches were carried out in Adolec, Eric, Lilacs, Medline, SciELO, Scopus, SportsDiscus and Web of Science electronic databases and the reference lists of selected articles. Searches for articles, data extraction and assessment of methodological quality were conducted independently by two reviewers. In total, 75 articles met inclusion criteria and were analyzed. Most studies were published over the past 6 years (2006-11), conducted in high-income countries, with a cross-sectional design, using subjective measures of physical activity (e. g. questionnaires and recall) and exhibited medium to high methodological quality level. Social support was positive and consistently associated with the physical activity level of adolescents in cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. Those who received more overall social support as well as support from both parents, friends and family showed higher levels of physical activity. It is concluded that social support is an important factor associated with physical activity level in adolescents and should be targeted in intervention programs that aim to increase physical activity levels in this population group.

Keywords: Activity, Adolescents, African-American, Articles, Assessment, Association, Australian Adolescents, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Extraction, Family, Female Adolescents, From, Gender-Differences, Intervention, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Low-Income, Measures, Medline, Middle School Students, Parents, Physical, Physical Activity, Planned Behavior, Population, Quality, Questionnaires, Recall, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Reviewers, Scielo, Science, Scopus, Self-Efficacy, Single-Sex School, Social, Social Support, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Young Adolescents

# Title: Health Expectations

Full Journal Title: Health Expectations

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Boote, J., Wong, R. and Booth, A. (2015), ‘Talking the talk or walking the walk?’ A bibliometric review of the literature on public involvement in health research published between 1995 and 2009. *Health Expectations*, **18** (1), 44-57.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Exp18, 44.pdf](2015/Hea%20Exp18,%2044.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectivesTo characterise the literature on public involvement in health research published between 1995 and 2009. MethodsPapers were identified from three systematic reviews, one narrative review and two bibliographies. The analysis identified journals where papers were published; countries of lead authors; types of public involved; health topic areas; and stages of research involving the public. Papers were also classified as to whether they were literature reviews or empirical studies; focused on participatory/action research; were qualitative, quantitative or mixed-method. The number of papers published per year was also examined. FindingsOf the 683 papers identified, 297 were of USA origin and 223 were of UK origin. Of the 417 empirical papers: (i) participatory/action research approach was dominant, together with qualitative data collection methods; (ii) the stage of research the public was most involved was question identification; (iii) indigenous groups were most commonly involved; (iv) mental health was the most common health topic. Published studies peaked in 2006. ConclusionsThe present study identifies publication patterns in public involvement in health research and provides evidence to suggest that researchers increasingly are walking the walk’ with respect to public involvement, with empirical studies consistently out-numbering literature reviews from 1998.

Keywords: Action Research, Agenda, Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliographies, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Care, Collection, Consumer Involvement, Consumer Involvement, Data, Data Collection, Empirical Studies, Evidence, From, Groups, Health, Health Research, Identification, Journals, Lead, Literature, Mental Health, Methods, Origin, Papers, Participatory Research, Patient, Policy, Public, Public Involvement, Publication, Qualitative, Research, Researchers, Review, Reviews, Service User Participation, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Topic, UK, USA, Walking

# Title: Health Information and Libraries Journal

Full Journal Title: [Health Information and Libraries Journal](http://weblinks3.epnet.com/HJAFdetail.asp?tb=1&_ug=dbs+0+ln+en%2Dus+sid+C3CD5652%2D8CBD%2D4FA1%2DA812%2DFAF430A672EE%40Sessionmgr2+2BDF&_uh=btn+N+idb+afhish+jdb+afhjnh+op+phrase+ss+ID++EVZ+87CD&_us=sm+ES+E6C7&)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Heatlth Info. Libr. J.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Health Info Libr J

ISSN: 1471-1834

Issues/Year: 4

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell Publishing, Inc

Publisher Address: Commerce Place, 350 Main St, Malden 02148, MA

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 0.939, 30/61 (2008) SSCI

Notes: JJournal

Robu, I., Marineanu, D., Aciu, I., and Wood-Lamont, S. (2001), Improving standards in the scientific biomedical community in Romania by using journal ranking to improve journal quality. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **18** (2), 91-98.

Full Text: [2001\Hea Inf Lib J18, 91.pdf](2001\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J18,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: The paper articulates the problems of journal publication in a relatively small country such as Romania where locally (i.e. nationally) published journals include most of the national medical scientific output. The starting point was a study ordered by the Cluj University of Medicine and Pharmacy Scientific Council, for the purpose of obtaining an objectively ranked list of all current Romanian biomedical journals that could be used in the evaluation of the scientific activity of the university academic staff. Sixty-five current biomedical journals were identified - of which more than half were new titles that had appeared over the past 5 years. None of these are included in the Science Citation Index or Journal Citation Reports (JCR). A set of criteria was used for ranking the journals: peer review, inclusion in international databases, publication time lag, language of articles and abstracts, journal specific index and domestic impact factor. The period covered, along with tools and formulas used are presented. The problems of Romanian biomedical journals as well as ways of improving publishing standards are discussed. Also emphasized is the necessity for increased awareness in the medical scholarly community and the role of the library in this respect.

Booth, A. (2003), Collective decisions. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **20** (3), 185-188.

Full Text: [2003\Hea Inf Lib J20, 185.pdf](2003\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J20,%20185.pdf)

Royle P. and Waugh, N. (2004), Should systematic reviews include searches for published errata? *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **21** (1), 14-20.

Full Text: [2004\Hea Inf Lib J21, 14.pdf](2004\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J21,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: Our objective was to perform a pilot study to estimate the proportion of published errata linked to randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that are worthwhile obtaining when doing a systematic review. MEDLINE was searched for records that had both ‘randomized-controlled-trial’ in the publication type field and ‘erratum’ in the comments field. One hundred records from four general medical journals were examined independently from two different perspectives. From the information specialist’s perspective, 74% of the errata were considered worthwhile obtaining; these were mainly errors in tables or figures. Another 9% described less serious errors, but were worth obtaining if easily available. The other 17% were minor errors. From the perspective of the experienced reviewer/public health consultant, 5% of errata were classified as likely to affect a meta-analysis, and 10% as having significant errors that would affect the interpretation of the RCT, but no effect on a meta-analysis; 85% were not considered important enough to affect either. About 5% of errata to RCTs appeared to matter in terms of changing the final conclusions of a systematic review. However, the majority of errata were considered to be worthwhile obtaining, on the basis that having full and accurate data can reduce confusion and save reviewers time.

Notes: TTopic

? Leung, S., Chan, K. and Song, L. (2006), Publishing trends in Chinese medicine and related subjects documented in WorldCat. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **23** (1), 13-22.

Full Text: [2006\Hea Inf Lib J23, 13.pdf](2006\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J23,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Chinese medicine (CM) has been the subject of increasing interest in the past 30 years, both as a discipline and in the larger context of alternative medicine. It has steadily been accepted by and integrated into the medical and health-care fields in many countries. Objective: This study aims to gain an overview of how CM has been interpreted and presented to the world outside China and to identify emerging trends. Methods: This study is designed to analyse the publishing trends of CM and related subjects in all languages except Chinese, ranging from books and serials to audio-visual and electronic resources found in WorldCat, the world’s largest bibliographic database produced by OnLine Computer Library Center (OCLC). Results: The findings showed a flourishing growth of publications in CM and related subjects beginning in the 1970s with greater coverage on acupuncture. The materials in English language constitute the major portion of total output. Conclusion: We conclude that Chinese medicine has steadily gained recognition in the world based on the analysis of publication records. The translation of original works and analysis of journal literature and conference proceedings on Chinese medicine merit further study.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Alternative, Analysis, China, Chinese, Context, Coverage, Database, Flourishing, Growth, Health Care, Journal, Languages, Literature, Medical, Medicine, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Records, Serials, Translation, Trends, World

? Ullah, M. and Butt, I.F. (2008), Rating Pakistani medical journals using the principles of citation analysis. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **25** (1), 50-54.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Inf Lib J25, 50.pdf](2008\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J25,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To quantify the impact of Pakistani Medical Journals using the principles of citation analysis. Methods: References of articles published in 2006 in three selected Pakistani medical Journals were collected and examined. The number of citations for each Pakistani medical journal was totalled. The first ranking of journals was based on the total number of citations; second ranking was based on impact factor 2006 and third ranking was based on the 5-year impact factor. Self-citations were excluded in all the three ratings. Results: A total of 9079 citations in 567 articles were examined. Forty-nine separate Pakistani medical journals were cited. The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association remains on the top in all three rankings, while Journal of College of Physicians and Surgeons-Pakistan attains second position in the ranking based on the total number of citations. The Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences moves to second position in the ranking based on the impact factor 2006. The Journal of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad moves to second position in the ranking based on the 5-year impact factor. Conclusion: This study examined the citation pattern of Pakistani medical journals. The impact factor, despite its limitations, is a valid indicator of quality for journals.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journals, Medical Journals, Sciences, Self-Citations

Notes: JJournal

? Ullah, M., Butt, I.F. and Haroon, M. (2008), The *Journal of Ayub Medical College*: A 10-year bibliometric study. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **25** (2), 116-124.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Inf Lib J25, 116.pdf](2008\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J25,%20116.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a bibliometric evaluation of the Journal of Ayub Medical College (JAMC), Abbottabad, Pakistan. Methods The data of articles, citations and authors of JAMC from 1997 to 2006 were collected and analysed in terms of bibliometric parameters. Results: The number of articles published per year ranges between 27 and 97; most of the articles (47.2%) have 11-20 citations. Three-author contributions ranked the highest (134; 23.43%); the most prolific authors contributed seven articles; 295 (51.57%) of the authors are geographically affiliated to the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan; the most popular subject is Internal Medicine; journal self-cited references are 43; 7769 (77.94%) of the citations were from foreign journals; the most productive institution is Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad, Pakistan. Conclusion: The number of papers published in JAMC per issue has been increasing over the last 10 years, and the core region is NWFP, Pakistan. Original articles are the main type of papers for this journal. The publication is open for all fields of medical sciences.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Bibliometric Study, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Evaluation, Foreign, Institution, Journal, Journal Self-Cited, Journals, Jun, Medical, North, Open, Pakistan, Papers, Publication, References, Sciences

? Booth, A., Carroll, C., Papaioannou, D., Sutton, A. and Wong, R. (2009), Applying findings from a systematic review of workplace-based e-learning: implications for health information professionals. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **26** (1), 4-21.

Full Text: [2009\Hea Inf Lib J26, 4.pdf](2009\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J26,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To systematically review the UK published literature on e-learning in the health workplace and to apply the findings to one of the most prolific UK e-learning initiatives in the health sector-the National Library for Health Facilitated Online Learning Interactive Opportunity (FOLIO) Programme. Methods: Sensitive searches were conducted across ASSIA, Australian Education Index, British Education Index, CINAHL, CSA Abstracts, Dissertation Abstracts, Emerald, ERIC, IBSS, Index to Theses, LISA, MEDLINE, PSYCINFO and Social Science Citation Index. Additional citations were identified from reference lists of included studies and of relevant reviews; citation tracking and contact with experts. Twenty-nine studies met the inclusion criteria and were coded and analysed using thematic analysis as described by Miles & Huberman (Qualitative Data Analysis: A Sourcebook of New Methods. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1984). Results: Five broad themes were identified from the 29 included studies: (i) peer communication; (ii) flexibility; (iii) support; (iv) knowledge validation; and (v) course presentation and design. These broad themes were supported by a total of eleven sub-themes. Components from the FOLIO Programme were analysed and existing and proposed developments were mapped against each sub-theme. This provides a valuable framework for ongoing course development. Conclusion: Librarians involved in delivering and supporting e-learning can benefit from applying the findings from the systematic review to existing programmes, exemplified by the FOLIO Programme. The resultant framework can also be used in developing new e-learning programmes.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Education, Internet, Knowledge, MEDLINE, Reproductive Medicine, Science, Systematic Review, UK

Notes: TTopic

? Garg, K.C., Kumar, S., Madhavi, Y. and Bahl, M. (2009), Bibliometrics of global malaria vaccine research. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **26** (1), 22-31.

Full Text: [2009\Hea Inf Lib J26, 22.pdf](2009\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J26,%2022.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study evaluates malaria vaccine research carried out in different parts of the world during 1972-2004 using different bibliometric indicators. Method : Data have been downloaded from PUBMED for the period 1972-2004 using the keywords (malaria\* or plasmodium or falciparum) and (vaccine\*) in the title and abstract fields. The study examined the pattern of growth of the output, its geographical distribution, profile of different countries in different subfields and pattern of citations using GOOGLE Scholar. Results: Malaria vaccine research output is gradually increasing. The USA, followed by the UK and Australia contributed the highest number of papers. Publication activity has decreased in Switzerland and Sweden, but has increased in Brazil and China. The majority of the countries have focused on the development of asexual blood stage malaria. Citations per paper and incidence of high-quality papers for the USA, the UK, Papua New Guinea and Denmark are more than the average. The majority of the prolific institutions are located in the USA, the UK, France and Australia. Conclusion: The last two decades have witnessed considerable growth in research output in this field, while a successful malaria vaccine still remains elusive. Interestingly, the countries like the USA, the UK and Australia that lead in the quantity, quality and citation of this output are often not those directly affected by malaria.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Citation, Citations, Computer-Science, Countries, Development, France, Growth, India, Indicators, Malaria, Output, Papers, Publication, PUBMED, Quality, Research, Research Output, Rts,S, As02a, Safety

Notes: CCountry

? Benamer, H.T.S., Bredan, A. and Bakoush, O. (2009), A negative trend of biomedical research in Libya: A bibliometric study. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **26** (3), 240-245.

Full Text: [2009\Hea Inf Lib J26, 240.pdf](2009\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J26,%20240.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It is well established that Libya is lagging behind its peers in biomedical research. The aim of this study is to analyse all the original biomedical publications affiliated with Libya from 1973 to 2007. Methods: PUBMED and the Science Citation Index Expanded were searched for ‘original research’ biomedical studies affiliated with Libya. The generated data were hand searched and 329 ‘original research’ studies were included in the analysis. Results: The first study was published in 1973. Publication rate peaked to an average of 15.2 studies per year during 1986-1996 and dropped to an average of 8.8 studies per year during 1997-2007. of 166 first authors; 41% were Libyans and 59% were expatriates. The latter contributed 104 studies between 1986 and 1996 and 36 studies between 1997 and 2007, while the Libyans contributed 63 and 61 studies in the two respective periods. Authors affiliated with Benghazi produced 67% of the published studies, while authors from Tripoli produced 30% and other medical schools, hospitals and research centres from other Libyan cities produced only 3%. Conclusion: This study showed a decline in biomedical research publication in Libya. We propose that the lack of a research culture among the Libyan medical professionals is one of the factors contributing to this decline, which coincided with the departure of expatriate doctors from Libya. Raising awareness of the importance of research and improving research skills among Libyan medical professionals may help to reverse the current trend.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Citation, Geography, Libya, Publication, Publications, Research, Science

? Zainal, H. and Zainab, A.N. (2011), Biomedical and health sciences publication productivity from Malaysia. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **28** (3), 216-225.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Inf Lib J28, 216.pdf](2011\Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J28,%20216.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The aim of this study was to examine Malaysian contributions in the field of biomedical and health sciences. Methods: In this study, 3697 publications affiliated to Malaysian addresses from the SCI database between 1990 and 2005 were sampled. This study also explored publication productivity trends, authorship and collaboration pattern, core journals used, and citations obtained. Results: Main contributions were journal articles (73.3%). Most authors (63.7%) contributed only one article and 16.1% produced over 30-68 publications. Multi-authored works were the norm. The productive authors were named either first or second in publications. There were active collaborations with authors from Asia-Pacific countries (35%) and Europe (30%). The majority of publications were contributed by institutions of higher learning (87%). Core journals used follow quite close to Bradford’s zonal ratios of 44:152:581. The active research areas were identified. About 71.3% of publications received citations especially those published from 1995 to 1999. Conclusion: This study helped librarians identify active researchers, active research areas and journals relevant to biomedical and health sciences researchers and useful when producing reports to university management and planning medical collection policies and deciding on journal subscriptions and cancellations.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Citation Analysis, Citations, Collaboration, Europe, Health Sciences, Journal, Journal Use, Journals, Learning, Library, Malaysia, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Parasitology, Patterns, Policies, Publication, Publication Productivity, Publications, Research, Researchers, SCI, Sciences, Scopus, Trends, Tropical-Medicine, University

? Ashrafi, F., Mohammadhassanzadeh, H., Shokraneh, F., Valinejadi, A., Johari, K., Saemi, N., Zali, A., Mohaghegh, N. and Ashayeri, H. (2012), Iranians’ contribution to world literature on neuroscience. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **29** (4), 323-332.

Full Text: [2012\Hea Inf Lib J29, 323.pdf](2012/Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J29,%20323.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyse Iranian scientific publications in the neuroscience subfields by librarians and neuroscientists, using Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) via Web of Science data over the period, 20022008. Methods: Data were retrieved from the SCIE. Data were collected from the subject area of the database and classified by neuroscience experts into 14 subfields. To identify the citation patterns, we applied the impact factor and the number of publication. Data were also analysed using HISTCITE, Excel 2007 and SPSS. Results: Seven hundred and thirty-four papers have been published by Iranian between 2002 and 2008. Findings showed a growing trend of neuroscience papers in the last 3 years with most papers (264) classified in the neuropharmacology subfield. There were fewer papers in neurohistory, psychopharmacology and artificial intelligence. International contributions of authors were mostly in the neurology subfield, and Collaboration Coefficient for the neuroscience subfields in Iran was 0.686 which is acceptable. Most international collaboration between Iranians and developed countries was from USA. Eighty-seven percent of the published papers were in journals with the impact factor between 0 and 4; 25% of papers were published by the researchers affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Conclusion: Progress of neuroscience in Iran is mostly seen in the neuropharmacology and the neurology subfields. Other subfields should also be considered as a research priority by health policymakers. As this study was carried out by the collaboration of librarians and neuroscientists, it has been proved valuable for both librarians and policymakers. This study may be encouraging for librarians from other developing countries.

Keywords: Authors’ Collaboration, Iran, Medical Librarians, Neuroscience, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Bibliometric Analysis, Research Performance, Science, China, Collaboration, Output

? Beyer, F.R. and Wright, K. (2013), Can we prioritise which databases to search? A case study using a systematic review of frozen shoulder management. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **30** (1), 49-58.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Inf Lib J30, 49.pdf](2013/Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J30,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Background Systematic reviews risk producing biased conclusions if a comprehensive search to identify eligible studies is not undertaken, but little evidence exists to guide prioritisation of databases to search when resources are limited. Objectives A systematic review examining interventions for managing frozen shoulder (adhesive capsulitis) was used to investigate the performance of bibliographic databases in identifying the included studies, the smallest combination of databases required to retrieve all included studies, and the performance of the searches themselves. Methods We calculated the yield of included studies from each of 15 databases, and the recall and precision of each search strategy. We investigated differences between the presence of a record in a database and its retrieval. Results Thirty of 31 studies were present in at least one database. Yields of individual databases ranged from 0% to 90% (median 23%). Two combinations of databases identified all 30 studies: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) and Science Citation Index (SCI); or CENTRAL, MEDLINE and PreMEDLINE. Conclusions In a systematic review of a range of interventions used to manage frozen shoulder, at least two databases and reference checking were required to retrieve all included studies, but searching for future reviews should not be restricted.

Keywords: Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bursitis, Case Study, Citation, Database, Databases, Evidence, Evidence-Based Medicine, Interventions, Management, Mar, MEDLINE, Performance, Precision, Recall, Record, Reference, Resources, Results, Review, Review Literature As Topic, Reviews, Risk, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategy, Strategy, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Trials

Notes: CCountry

? Hole, O.P., Winther, F.O., Cederkvist, H.R. and Nitter-Hauge, S. (2013), A bibliometric analysis of the clinical development of drugs in Norway for the year 2000. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **30** (2), 149-154.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Inf Lib J30, 149.pdf](2013/Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J30,%20149.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Bibliometric analysis of publications was used to investigate the research output relating to the development of drugs in Norway and to evaluate the impact of Norwegian involvement in this research. Material and methods: One hundred and nine articles published between 2002 and 2008 were analysed. Bibliometric methods used were as follows: information on peer review, impact factor (IF), the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the representation of Norwegians in the list of authors. Results: All publications were in journals with peer review or in publications with corresponding evaluation. Industrial support, international research cooperation and drug development in phases I, II and III seem to promote publication in journals with high IF and a high SCI. In 63% of the international project articles, the Norwegian contributors were not represented in the list of authors. Conclusion: In addition to a scientific standard secured by referees, three probably independent factors industrial support, international cooperation and early phases of the research (phases I, II and III) seem to promote publications in journals with high IF and a high SCI. A more active Norwegian contribution to the research should be encouraged.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Cooperation, Database Searching, Development, Drug, Drug Development, Drugs, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Industry, Information, International, International Cooperation, Journals, Methods, Norway, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publication, Publications, Quality, Referees, Representation, Research, Research Output, Results, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publication, Standard, Support

? Urquhart, C. and Dunn, S. (2013), A bibliometric approach demonstrates the impact of a social care data set on research and policy. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **30** (4), 294-302.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Inf Lib J30, 294.pdf](2013/Hea%20Inf%20Lib%20J30,%20294.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The National Minimum Dataset for Social Care (NMDS-SC) has provided detailed data since 2006 on the workforce for adult social care services in England. In 2012, the organisation responsible for the data set commissioned an evaluation into the impact of the data set on researchers and policymakers. Objective: Discusses how a novel wide-ranging bibliometric approach, complemented by interviews of key informants, demonstrated the developing impact of the data set. Methods: The evaluation comprised web metrics to assess NMDS-SC-related traffic on relevant websites; bibliometrics to assess the use of NMDS-SC data in scholarly publications and grey literature; telephone interviews with 12 key users of the data set; and an online survey completed by 24 key users of the data set. A theoretical framework for research impact was used. Results: The web metrics demonstrated increase in traffic on the relevant pages of the organisation’s website. There were references to the data set in 175 separate publications (15% from academic journals, 50% as policy/practice reports and 35% as media communications. Interviews evidenced many impacts, for example provision of robust data for secondary analysis that challenged conventional views about the social care workforce. Conclusion: Bibliometrics plus interviews provided a rounded picture of the data set’s impact.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Care, Communications, Conventional, Data, Data Set, Developing, England, Evaluation, Framework, Impact, Impacts, Informants, Interviews, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Media, Methods, Metrics, Online, Online Survey, Policy, Publications, Qualitative Evaluation, References, Research, Research Impact, Results, Science Research, Services, Social, Social Care, Survey, Theoretical, Traffic, Web, Websites

# Title: Health Medicine Recsearch and Practice

Full Journal Title: [Health Medicine Recsearch and Practice](http://e29.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=&NaviLink=%e9%ab%98%e6%a0%a1%e4%bf%9d%e5%81%a5%e5%8c%bb%e5%ad%a6%e7%a0%94%e7%a9%b6%e4%b8%8e%e5%ae%9e%e8%b7%b5)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Zeng, R.F. and Zhao, W.L. (2005), Bibliometric analysis of health education on AIDS in China. *Health Medicine Recsearch and Practice*, **2** (2), 45-48.

Full Text: [2005\Hea Med Rec Pra2, 45.pdf](2005\Hea%20Med%20Rec%20Pra2,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To analyze the situation of AIDS health education in twenty five years in China and un derstand thoroughly the research of AIDS health education in our country. Method Search out the bibliogra phy about AIDS health education f rom CBMdisc, and use the method of bibliomet ric to analyze the index that include the amount of publishing each year, the degree and the rate of cooperation, periodical dist ribution and locality dist ribution. Results Two hundred and sixty three literature about AIDS health education were searched. The degree of cooperation is 3193, the rate of cooperation is 82.50 %. 1916 authors, 535 institution and 139 magazines are related to. Conclusion Analyze the main people, locality dist ribution and the situation of AIDS health education in our count ry quantitatively. Definite the emphases and hot spot, whole show and main organization, and show the direction of further study and development clearly.

Keywords: AIDS, Health Education, Bibliometric Analysis

# Title: Health & Place

Full Journal Title: [Health & Place](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13538292)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1353-8292

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? MacKian, S.C. (2008), What the papers say: Reading therapeutic landscapes of women’s health and empowerment in Uganda. *Health & Place*, **14** (1), 106-115.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Pla,14, 106.pdf](2008\Hea%20Pla,14,%20106.pdf)

Abstract: The Ugandan Ministry of Health emphasises the pivotal position of women in securing the nation’s health. Drawing on the concept of therapeutic landscapes, this paper explores media constructions of health in Uganda in order to question what role these may play in creating or undermining a ‘therapeutic landscape’ which supports women’s empowerment in a health context. The paper argues for the importance of understanding discursively constructed notions of health in order to ground the promotion of a health care strategy in the everyday lives and discourses of the users implicated. Given the Ugandan government’s current drive to both empower women and push an agenda of formally provided health care, this paper provides an exploratory analysis of how far newspapers facilitate or hinder this vision. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Care, Constructed, Context, Drive, Empowerment, Health, Health Care, Landscape, Landscapes, Media, Papers, Promotion, Rights, Role, Therapeutic, Uganda, Understanding, Women, Women’s Health

# Title: Health Physics

Full Journal Title: Health Physics

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health Phys.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Phys

ISSN: 0017-9078

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publisher Address: 530 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3621

Subject Categories:

Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging: Impact Factor

? Bujdoso, E., Lyon, W.S. and Braun, T. (1981), Scientometric Study of *Health Physics*. *Health Physics*, **41** (2), 233-242.

# Title: Health Policy

Full Journal Title: [Health Policy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5882&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=556f0e287411ba9199b076fecca7a232)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Health Policy

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Policy

ISSN: 0168-8510

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Ireland

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Sci Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Customer Relations Manager, Bay 15, Shannon Industrial Estate Co, Clare, IR

Subject Categories:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor

? Buljac-Samardzic, M., kker-van Doorn, C.M., van Wijngaarden, J.D.H. and van Wijk, K.P. (2010), Interventions to improve team effectiveness: A systematic review. *Health Policy*, **94** (3), 183-195.

Full Text: 2010\Hea Pol94, 183.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: To review the literature on interventions to improve team effectiveness and identify their ‘evidence based’-level. Methods: Major data bases (PUBMED, Web of Science, PsycInfo and Cochrane Library) were systematically searched for all relevant papers. Inclusion criteria were: peer-reviewed papers, published in English between January 1990 and April 2008, which present empirically based studies focussing on interventions to improve team effectiveness in health care. A data abstraction form was developed to summarize each paper. The Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation Scale was used to assess the level of empirical evidence. Results: Forty-eight papers were included in this review. Three categories of interventions were identified: training, tools, and organisational interventions. Target groups were mostly multidisciplinary teams in acute care. The majority of the studies found a positive association between the intervention and non-technical team skills. Most articles presented research with a low level of evidence. Positive results in combination with a moderate or high level of evidence were found for some specific interventions: Simulation training, Crew Resource Management training, Team-based training and projects on Continuous quality improvement. Conclusions: There are only some studies available with high quality evidence on interventions to improve team effectiveness. These studies show that team training can improve the effectiveness of multidisciplinary teams in acute (hospital) care. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Cochrane, Communication, Complex Interventions, Development Program, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Health Care, Health-Care, Hospital, Human Patient Simulator, Interdisciplinary Team, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Literature, Management, Methods, Operating-Room, Papers, Patient Care Teams, Pubmed, Quality Improvement, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Safety Research, Scale, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Training-Program, Web of Science

Notes: TTopic

? Nykiforuk, C.I.J., Osler, G.E. and Viehbeck, S. (2010), The evolution of smoke-free spaces policy literature: A bibliometric analysis. *Health Policy*, **97** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2010\Hea Pol97, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Pol97,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This paper describes patterns in the international published literature regarding smoke-free spaces policy through a bibliometric analysis of journals, articles and authors from 1990 to 2009. Methods: Secondary data from a recent systematic literature review were analyzed. Bibliometric techniques included statistical analysis of publication counts and co-citation analysis. Findings were generated through calculations of frequencies of journals. authors, and articles published per year. Analysis was conducted for five policy-relevant domains: public place, schools, private space, workplace, and tobacco industry tactics. Results: of the 5656 total articles examined, scientific articles written for the public place and workplace domains far outweighed those for schools, private spaces, and tobacco industry. This bibliometric analysis indicated that publication patterns aligned with patterns of policy activity and increasing sophistication in the evolution of smoke-free spaces policy development. This finding held for analyses by article. journal, and author over all years. The analysis also revealed relatively high numbers of unique authors publishing on smoke-free spaces policy each year. Conclusions: This study identified patterns regarding the publication of scientific articles, by varying journals and authors, and illustrated sub-field priorities both recently and for the entire 20-year period examined. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Health Policy, Latin-America, Tobacco Smoke Pollution

? Kim, I.H., Muntaner, C., Shahidi, F.V., Vives, A., Vanroelen, C. and Benach, J. (2012), Welfare states, flexible employment, and health: A critical review. *Health Policy*, **104** (2), 99-127.

Full Text: [2012\Hea Pol104, 99.pdf](2012\Hea%20Pol104,%2099.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this literature review is to identify whether differences between welfare regimes can manifest diverse consequences for the health effects of insecure and precarious employment, as well as to address challenging issues and implications for future research. Methods: By searching PubMed, PsychINFO, Stork Social Science Citation Index, and Index Lilac, from 1988 to June 2010, a total of 104 original articles were selected (65 on job insecurity: 39 on precarious employment). Results: After classifying selected empirical studies according to a six-regime welfare state typology (Scandinavian, Bismarckian, Southern European, Anglo-Saxon, Eastern European, and East Asian), this systematic review reveals that welfare regimes may be an important determinant of employment-related health. Precarious workers in Scandinavian welfare states report better or equal health status when compared to their permanent counterparts. By contrast, precarious work in the remaining welfare state regimes is found to be associated with adverse health outcomes, including poor self-rated health, musculoskeletal disorders, injuries, and mental health problems. Conclusions: Future research should be conducted by employing conceptual models that specify how macro-economic processes, country-level welfare factors, and individual employment histories and environments relate to employment-related health inequalities. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Cause-Specific Mortality, Citation, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Depressive Symptoms, Differences, Employment, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Status, Injuries, Job Insecurity, Labor-Market, Literature, Literature Review, Mental Health, Mental-Health, Methods, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Outcomes, Perceived Job Insecurity, Precarious Employment, Precarious Employment, Processes, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Self-Rated Health, Sickness Absence, Social Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporary Employment, Welfare State

? Hannemann-Weber, H., Kessel, M. and Schultz, C. (2012), Research performance of centers of expertise for rare diseases: The influence of network integration, internal resource access and operational experience. *Health Policy*, **105** (2-3), 138-145.

Full Text: [2012\Hea Pol105, 138.pdf](2012\Hea%20Pol105,%20138.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Centers of expertise (CoE) are vital to the care and treatment of patients with rare diseases and play a central role in generating medical and scientific knowledge. This study explores the relationship between a CoEs internal resource availability, operational experience and functional network integration and its research performance. Method: Hypotheses were tested based on a sample of 64 CoEs in Europe and North America that specialize in 6 rare diseases. We collected questionnaire data related to strategic and structural antecedents and subsequently examined bibliometric data in the ISI Web of Science database to determine (1) research output by publication counts and (2) research impact by the number of citations. Results: A CoEs research performance is greatly determined by available experiences and internal resources as well as by the nature of networks. While research output increases with the number of treated patients, the amount of resources and access to R&D networks, the impact of the identified publications is not related to a CoEs availability of internal resources or to the size of its R&D network. Nevertheless, a CoEs focus on care-oriented networks increases its research impact. Conclusion: Under the guidance of different national efforts, this study aims to support a nationwide establishment of specialized CoEs for rare diseases. It emphasizes the relevance of CoEs for the generation of medical knowledge for rare diseases as well as their need for essential support through internal and external resources. The findings further show the necessity for CoEs not only to concentrate on R&D collaborations to generate completely new knowledge and opportunities but also to establish networks with operational care partners such as general practitioners, local therapists, rehabilitation centers or other hospitals. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Alliances, Availability, Bibliometric, Boundaries, Care, Center of Expertise, Citations, Clinical-Outcomes, Collaborations, Concentrate, Cooperation, Data, Database, Diseases, Dynamic Capabilities, Europe, Experience, Exploration, General, Generation, Guidance, Healthcare, Hospitals, Impact, Innovation, Integration, Ireland, IS, Knowledge, Local, Medical, Medical Knowledge, Network, Network Integration, Networks, North, North America, Operational Experience, Patients, Performance, Predictors, Public-Policy, Publication, Publication Counts, Publications, Questionnaire, R&D, Rare Disease, Rare Diseases, Rehabilitation, Relevance, Research, Research Impact, Research Output, Research Performance, Resources, Rights, Role, Science, Size, Strategic, Support, Treatment, Web of Science

? Kaplan, W.A., Ritz, L.S., Vitello, M. and Wirtz, V.J. (2012), Policies to promote use of generic medicines in low and middle income countries: A review of published literature, 2000-2010. *Health Policy*, **106** (3), 211-224.

Full Text: [2012\Hea Pol106, 211.pdf](2012/Hea%20Pol106,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Review the literature on the impact of policies designed to enhance uptake of generic medicines in low and middle income countries (LMICs). Methods: We searched for publications related to generic medicines policies (January 2000-March 2010) and did a bibliometric, descriptive analysis of the dataset in addition to an analysis of studies evaluating the impact of pro-generic policies. We repeated a subset of this larger search in January 2012. Results: of the 4994 articles screened, 315 (6.3%) full-text publications were related to generic medicines policies. of these 315, 236 (75%) dealt with generic medicine policies in high-income countries, and 79 (25%) with policies in LMICs. In total, we found only 10 evaluation studies looking at the impact of competition, trade, pricing and prescribing policies on generic medicine price and/or volume. Key barriers to implementing generic medicine policies in LMICs are negative perceptions of stakeholders (e.g., generics are of lower quality) plus perverse private sector financial incentives to sell products with the highest profit margin. Other relevant barriers are legal/regulatory, such as the absence of generic substitution regulations. There also exists a general difficulty in promoting generics due to a lack of transparency in the pharmaceutical supply and distribution system, for example, a lack of price information provided by health care provider organizations to physicians. Conclusion: There is little policy evaluation to determine which pro-generic policies increase generic medicines utilization in LMICs. Ensuring a functioning medicines regulation authority, creating a reasonably robust market of generic medicines and aligning incentives for physicians, consumers and drug sellers are necessary prerequisites for increasing the uptake and use of generic medicines. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Barriers, Bibliometric, Brand-Name, Care, Competition, Distribution, Drug, Drug Policies, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Financial Incentives, General, Generic Medicines, Health, Health Care, Impact, Incentives, Information, Ireland, Latin-America, Literature, Low and Middle Income Countries, Market, Medicine, Non-Dispensing Doctors, Pharmaceutical Policy, Pharmaceutical-Industry, Physicians, Policies, Policy, Prescribing, Pricing, Private Sector, Profit, Publications, Quality, Regulation, Regulations, Review, Rights, Sector, Stakeholders, Substitution, Thailand, Transparency, Trips Agreement, Uptake, Utilization, Volume

? King, D., Ramirez-Cano, D., Greaves, F., Vlaev, I., Beales, S. and Darzi, A. (2013), Twitter and the health reforms in the English National Health Service. *Health Policy*, **110** (2-3), 291-297.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Pol110, 291.pdf](2013/Hea%20Pol110,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: Social media (for example Facebook and YouTube) uses online and mobile technologies to allow individuals to participate in, comment on and create user-generated content. Twitter is a widely used social media platform that lets users post short publicly available text-based messages called tweets that other users can respond to. Alongside traditional media outlets, Twitter has been a focus for discussions about the controversial and radical reforms to the National Health Service (NHS) in England that were recently passed into law by the current coalition Government. Looking at over 120,000 tweets made about the health reforms, we have investigated whether any insights can be obtained about the role of Twitter in informing, debating and influencing opinion in a specific area of health policy. In particular we have looked at how the sentiment of tweets changed with the passage of the Health and Social Care Bill through Parliament, and how this compared to conventional opinion polls taken over the same time period. We examine which users appeared to have the most influence in the ‘Twittersphere’ and suggest how a widely used metric of academic impact - the H-Index - could be applied to measure context-dependent influence on Twitter. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Care, Conventional, England, Government, h Index, h-Index, Health, Health Care Reform, Health Policy, Impact, Index, Influence, Ireland, Law, Measure, Media, Mobile, NHS, Online, Policy, Rights, Role, Social, Social Media, Social Media, Technologies, Time Period

# Title: Health Policy and Planning

Full Journal Title: Health Policy and Planning

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Penm, J., Li, Y., Zhai, S.D., Hu, Y.F., Chaar, B. and Moles, R. (2014), The impact of clinical pharmacy services in China on the quality use of medicines: A systematic review in context of China’s current healthcare reform. *Health Policy and Planning*, **29** (7), 849-872.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Pol Pla29, 849.pdf](2014/Hea%20Pol%20Pla29,%20849.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction Recently, China initiated an ambitious healthcare reform aiming to provide affordable and equitable basic health care to all by 2020. To meet these goals, new policies issued by China’s Ministry of Health mandate clinical pharmacy services be integrated into China’s hospitals. This review aims to highlight the impact of clinical pharmacy services on the quality use of medicines in hospitals in China. Methods Both English and Chinese databases were used. For the English databases, Web of Science, Medline, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts and Embase were searched using the following keywords (`pharmacists’ OR `pharmacy’ OR `pharmaceutical services/pharmaceutical care’) AND (`China’). For the Chinese database, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database on disc was searched using the following keywords (`clinical pharmacist’ OR `clinical pharmacy’ OR `pharmaceutical care’ OR `pharmaceutical services’). Articles were then retrieved from WanFang database and China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database. Results A total of 75 published papers were included in this review. The majority of studies were conducted in the inpatient setting (68%), which included clinical pharmacy interventions such as educating doctors and patients, evaluating and monitoring the implementation of hospital policies and/or reviewing medications on the ward. In the outpatient setting, the majority of studies conducted involved educating patients. Clinical pharmacy services frequently focused on antimicrobials (44%). More than half of these studies employed an administrative intervention alongside the clinical pharmacy service. Conclusion Clinical pharmacy services in China, with its unique healthcare system and cultural nuances, appear to positively influence patient care and the appropriate use of medications. From the published literature, it is expected that clinical pharmacy services can make a strong contribution to China’s healthcare reform with further governmental and educational support.

Keywords: Articles, Basic, Biomedical, Care, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Pharmacist, Clinical Pharmacy, Context, Contribution, Cultural, Database, Databases, Doctors, English, Evolution, From, Health, Health Care, Healthcare Reform, Hospital, Hospitals, Impact, Implementation, Influence, International, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Medication Errors, Medline, Methods, Monitoring, Outcomes, Outpatient, Outpatient Setting, Papers, Patient Care, Patients, Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutical Care, Pharmaceutical Services, Pharmacist, Pharmacy, Policies, Quality, Rates, Reform, Results, Review, Science, Service, Services, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States Hospitals, Web Of Science

# Title: Health Promotion International

Full Journal Title: Health Promotion International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kemppainen, V., Tossavainen, K. and Turunen, H. (2013), Nurses’ roles in health promotion practice: An integrative review. *Health Promotion International*, **28** (4), 490-501.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Pro Int28, 490.pdf](2013/Hea%20Pro%20Int28,%20490.pdf)

Abstract: Nurses play an important role in promoting public health. Traditionally, the focus of health promotion by nurses has been on disease prevention and changing the behaviour of individuals with respect to their health. However, their role as promoters of health is more complex, since they have multi-disciplinary knowledge and experience of health promotion in their nursing practice. This paper presents an integrative review aimed at examining the findings of existing research studies (1998-2011) of health promotion practice by nurses. Systematic computer searches were conducted of the Cochrane databases, Cinahl, PubMed, Web of Science, PsycINFO and Scopus databases, covering the period January 1998 to December 2011. Data were analysed and the results are presented using the concept map method of Novak and Gowin. The review found information on the theoretical basis of health promotion practice by nurses, the range of their expertise, health promotion competencies and the organizational culture associated with health promotion practice. Nurses consider health promotion important but a number of obstacles associated with organizational culture prevent effective delivery.

Keywords: Behaviour, Care, Community-Health, Competences, Competencies, Concept, Culture, Databases, Delivery, Delphi, Disease, Education, Empowerment, England, Environmental, Experience, Families, Finland, Great, Health, Health Care, Health Promotion, Information, Int, Integrative, Knowledge, Multidisciplinary, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Practice, Occupational Health, Organizational, Perceptions, Practice, Press, Prevent, Prevention, Promotion, Psycinfo, Public, Public Health, Pubmed, Research, Review, Role, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Theoretical, Web of Science

# Title: Health Psychology

Full Journal Title: Health Psychology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cabizuca, M., Marques-Portella, C., Mendlowicz, M.V., Coutinho, E.S.F. and Figueira, I. (2009), Posttraumatic stress disorder in parents of children with chronic illnesses: A meta-analysis. *Health Psychology*, **28** (3), 379-388.

Abstract: Objective: To estimate PTSD prevalence in parents of children with chronic illnesses or undergoing invasive procedures, and its association with higher risk of PTSD among parents. Methods: Sixteen studies reporting prevalence of PTSD in parents of children with chronic illnesses were identified through a systematic review in PUBMED, Web of Science, Pilots and Psycinfo databases. Main Outcome Measures: Pooled current PTSD prevalence was calculated for parents from these studies. Pooled PT SD prevalence ratios were obtained by comparing parents of children with chronic diseases with parents of healthy children. Meta-regression was used to identify variables that could account for the lack of homogeneity. Results: Pooled PTSD prevalence was 19.6% in mothers, 11.6% in fathers, and 22.8% in parents in general (p < .001). Pooled prevalence ratio for the four studies reporting on mothers and comparison healthy groups was 4.2 (p < .001). Conclusions: The high prevalence of PTSD found in this population highlights the importance of promptly assessing and treating post-traumatic symptoms in parents of children with chronic diseases as a key step to prevent the negative consequences of PTSD and preserve their competency as caregivers.

Keywords: Adolescent Survivors, Bad-News, Childhood-Cancer, Children, Chronic Illnesses, Databases, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mothers, Myocardial-Infarction, National Comorbidity Survey, Parents, Pediatric Cancer Survivors, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Prevalence, PTSD, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Stress, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transplant Recipients, Traumatic Stress, Web of Science

# Title: Health Psychology Review

Full Journal Title: Health Psychology Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, J.A. (2011), Evaluating the contribution of interpretative phenomenological analysis. *Health Psychology Review*, **5** (1), 9-27.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Psy Rev5, 9.pdf](2011\Hea%20Psy%20Rev5,%209.pdf)

Abstract: A This paper presents the results of a review of studies employing interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) obtained from three of the major databases: Web of Science, MEDLINE and psychinfo. Between 1996 and 2008, 293 papers presenting empirical IPA studies were published. Trends over time are presented. This is followed by a categorisation of the content area of that corpus. The biggest specific area of research within IPA is illness experience, it forming the subject of nearly a quarter of the corpus. The paper then describes a guide for evaluating IPA research which is used to assess the illness experience papers. Detailed summaries are provided of the papers rated as good. These summaries describe the substantive findings as well as the markers of high quality. The paper finishes with a summary of core features of high-quality IPA work.

Keywords: Analysis, Back-Pain, Chronic-Fatigue-Syndrome, Contribution, Databases, Disease, Experience, Identity, Illness Experience, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, MEDLINE, Papers, Psychology, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Research, Review, Science, Trends, Trustworthiness, Web of Science

? Smith, J.A. (2011), Evaluating the contribution of interpretative phenomenological analysis: A reply to the commentaries and further development of criteria. *Health Psychology Review*, **5** (1), 55-61.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Psy Rev5, 55.pdf](2011\Hea%20Psy%20Rev5,%2055.pdf)

Keywords: Health

# Title: Health and Quality of Life Outcomes

Full Journal Title: Health and Quality of Life Outcomes

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yao, J., Tang, H., Gao, X.L., McGrath, C. and Mattheos, N. (2014), Patients’ expectations to dental implant: A systematic review of the literature. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, **12**, Article Number: 153

Full Text: [2014\Hea Qua Lif Out12, 153.pdf](2014/Hea%20Qua%20Lif%20Out12,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To examine the current literature on the impact of patients’ expectations on treatment outcomes or final patient satisfaction and to identify the theoretical frameworks, study designs and measurement instruments which have been employed to assess patients’ expectations within implant dentistry. Methods: A structured literature search of four databases Pubmed, Cochrane, Web of Science and PsychINFO was conducted following PRISMA guidelines. Any type of literature published in English discussing the topic of ‘patients expectations’ in oral health were identified and further screened. Studies reporting on expectations regarding dental implants were selected and a narrative review was conducted. Results: The initial search yielded 16707 studies, out of which 1051 ‘potentially effective studies’ were further assessed and final 41 ‘effective studies’ were included [Kappa = 0.76]. Ten observational studies, published from 1999 to 2013, dealt specifically with expectations of dental implants. There was a large degree of heterogeneity among studies in terms of assessment instruments. Expectations relating to aesthetics and function were primarily considered. Among the 10 studies, 8 were classified as quantitative research and 2 as qualitative research. The STROBE quality of reporting scores of the studies ranged from 13.5 to 18.0. Three of the 8 quantitative studies employed a before/after study design (prospective studies) and used visual analogue scales (VAS) to measure patient expectations. Conclusions: There is a growing interest in patients’ expectations of dental implants. Most studies are cross sectional in nature and the quality of reporting varies considerably. Expectations with respect to aesthetics and function are key attributes considered. The use of visual analogue scales (VAS) provides quantitative assessments of patients’ expectations but the lack of standardization of measures prohibits meta-analyses.

Keywords: Acceptance, Assessment, Assessments, Austrian Population, Complete Dentures, Cross-Sectional, Databases, Dental Implant, Dental Implants, Dentistry, Design, English, Expectancy, Expectations, From, Function, Guidelines, Health, Heterogeneity, Impact, Implant, Implant Dentistry, Instruments, Literature, Literature Search, Measure, Measurement, Measurement Instruments, Measures, Methods, Observational, Observational Studies, Oral, Oral Health, Orthognathic Surgery, Outcomes, Patient Expectations, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Patients’ Expectations, Periodontal Treatment, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Quality Of, Quantitative Research, Quantitative Studies, Questionnaire, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Scales, Science, Self-Efficacy, Standardization, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theoretical, Topic, Treatment, Vas, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Health Research Policy and Systems

Full Journal Title: [Health Research Policy and Systems](http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=143&action=archive)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Res Policy Syst

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? González-Block, M.A. (2004), Health policy and systems research agendas in developing countries. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, **2**, 6.

Full Text: [2004\Hea Res Pol Sys2, 6.pdf](2004/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys2,%206.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Health policy and systems research (HPSR) is an international public good with potential to orient investments and performance at national level. Identifying research trends and priorities at international level is therefore important. This paper offers a conceptual framework and defines the HPSR portfolio as a set of research projects under implementation. The research portfolio is influenced by factors external to the research system as well as internal to it. These last include the capacity of research institutions, the momentum of research programs, funding opportunities and the influence of stakeholder priorities and public opinion. These dimensions can vary in their degree of coordination, leading to a complementary or a fragmented research portfolio.

Objective: The main objective is to identify the themes currently being pursued in the research portfolio and agendas within developing countries and to quantify their frequency in an effort to identify current research topics and their underlying influences.

Methods: HPSR topics being pursued by developing country producer institutions and their perceived priorities were identified through a survey between 2000 and 2002. The response to a call for letters of intent issued by the Alliance in 2000 for a broad range of topics was also analyzed. The institutions that were the universe of this study consisted of the 176 institutional partners of the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research producing research in low and middle income countries outside Europe. HPSR topics as well as the beneficiaries or issues and the health problems addressed were content analyzed. Topics were classified into 19 categories and their frequency analyzed across groups of countries with similar per capita income. Agendas were identified by analyzing the source of funding and of project initiation for projects under implementation.

Results: The highest ranking topic at the aggregate level is “Sector analysis”, followed by “Disease burden” and “Management and organization”. Categories at the bottom of this ranking are “Equity”, “Policy process”, “Economic policy and health” and “Information systems”. “Disease burden” is more often funded than other topics for which there is more demand or perceived priority. Analysis suggests few although important differences across priorities, demand for funding and actual project funding. The donors' agenda coincides most with the ranking of research topics overall. Ranking across country income groups shows important differences. Topics that gain prominence in low income countries are “Disease burden” and “Accessibility”. In lower middle income countries “Insurance” gains prominence. In upper middle income countries “Decentralization/local health systems”, “Equity” and “Policy process” are more prominent. “Program evaluation” is the most consistently ranked topic across income regions, showing a neutral influence by donors, governments or researchers.

Conclusions: The framework proposed offers a basis to identify and contrast research needs, projects and products at the international level and to identify the actor agendas and their influence. Research gaps are suggested when comparing topic ranking against the challenges to health system strengthening and scaling up of disease control programs. Differences across per capita income groups suggests the need for differentiated priority setting mechanisms guiding international support. Data suggests that stakeholders have different agendas, and that donors predominate in determining the research portfolio. High-level consensus building at the national and international levels is necessary to ensure that the diverse agendas play a complementary role in support of health system objectives. The Ministerial Summit for Health Research to be held in Mexico in November 2004 should be an opportunity to analyze further data and to commit funding for priorities identified through sharing and discussion of agendas.

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Full Text: [2006\Hea Res Pol Sys4, 7.pdf](2006\Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys4,%207.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: International collaboration for health system development has been identified as a critical input to meet pressing global health needs. North-South collaboration has the potential to benefit both parties, while South-South collaboration offers promise to strengthen capacity rapidly and efficiently across developing countries. There is an emerging trend to analyze the fruits of such collaboration. This paper builds on this trend by applying an innovative concept-based bibliometric method to identify the international scope of collaboration within the field of health policy and systems research. Two key questions are addressed: to what extent are papers comparing developing countries as against reporting on single country studies? To what extent are papers in either case being produced by researchers within their respective countries or through North-South or South-South collaboration? METHODS: A total of 8,751 papers published in MEDLINE between 1999 and 2003 with data on health systems and policies in developing countries were identified and content-analyzed using an innovative concept-based search technology. A sample of 13% of papers was used to identify the corresponding institution and countries covered. The sampled data was then analyzed by income group. RESULTS: Papers with an international, cross-country focus account for only 10% of the total. Just over a third of all papers are led by upper middle income country authors, closely followed by authors from high income countries. Just under half of all papers target low income countries. Cross-country papers are led mostly by institutions in high income countries, with 74% of the total. Only seven countries concentrate 60% of the papers led by developing country institutions. Institutions in the United States and the United Kingdom concentrate between them as many as 68% of the papers led by high income countries. Only 11% of all single-country papers and 21% of multi-country studies are the product of South-South collaboration. Health Financing is the topic with the greatest international scope, with 26% of all papers in the topic. Topics such as Costing and Cost Effectiveness, Finance, Sector Analysis and Insurance, regardless of their national or international scope, are led in 38% to 54% of cases by high income authors. CONCLUSION: While there is modest health systems research capacity in many developing countries for single country studies, capacity is severely limited for multi-country studies. While North-South collaboration is important, the number of international studies is still very limited to produce the kind of knowledge required to learn from experiences across countries. The fact that lead institutions as well as study countries are concentrated in a handful of mostly middle income countries attests to great disparities in research capacity. However, disparities in research capacity and interest are also evident in the North. It is urgent to build cross-country research capacity including appropriate forms of South-South and North-South collaboration.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Capacity, Collaboration, Concentrate, Country, Data, Developing, Developing Countries, Developing Country, Development, Field, Health, Health Policy, Health System, Health Systems, Health Systems Research, Institutions, International, Knowledge, Lead, Methods, Needs, North, Papers, Policies, Policy, Potential, Publications, Reporting, Research, Scope, State, Systems, Technology, Trend, United Kingdom, United States

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Full Text: [2008\Hea Res Pol Sys6, 6.pdf](2008\Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys6,%206.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Institutional operating figures and benchmarking systems are important features for the implementation of efficacy in basic and applied sciences. They are needed for research evaluation and funding policy. However, the current policy settings for research evaluation urgently need review since there may be imbalances present in many areas. METHODS: The present study assessed benchmarking of research output. By the use of large data bases research output was categorized and analyzed. Specific areas of major research activity were identified by comparing publication density on different organ systems and inter- and intrafield comparison was performed for selected countries. RESULTS: Novel density-equalizing mappings were constructed that illustrate trends of publication activity and identify subsets of major interest in a total of 5,527,558 published items. A dichotomy was present between Western countries such as the US, UK or Germany and Asian countries such as Japan, China or South Korea concerning research focuses. CONCLUSION: The present study is the first large scale analysis of global research activity and output over the last 50 years. The presently described assessment of operating figures at the national and international level can be used to identify single areas of research that are heavily focused. Further research on qualitative output benchmarking is needed to improve current policy settings for research evaluation.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Assessment, Background, Benchmarking, China, Comparison, Constructed, Data, Efficacy, Evaluation, First, Funding, Germany, Implementation, International, Japan, Korea, Methods, Policy, Publication, Publication Activity, Qualitative, Research, Research Evaluation, Review, Scale, Sciences, Systems, Trends, UK, US

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Res Pol Sys9, 26.pdf](2011\Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys9,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Background: How to assess the impact of research is of growing interest to funders, policy makers and researchers mainly to understand the value of investments and to increase accountability. Broadly speaking the term “research impact” refers to the contribution of research activities to achieve desired societal outcomes. The aim of this overview is to identify the most common approaches to research impact assessment, categories of impact and their respective indicators. Methods: We systematically searched the relevant literature (PubMed, The Cochrane Library (1990-2009)) and funding agency websites. We included systematic reviews, theoretical and methodological papers, and empirical case-studies on how to evaluate research impact. We qualitatively summarised the included reports, as well the conceptual frameworks. Results: We identified twenty-two reports belonging to four systematic reviews and 14 primary studies. These publications reported several theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches (bibliometrics, econometrics, ad hoc case studies). The “payback model” emerged as the most frequently used. Five broad categories of impact were identified: a) advancing knowledge, b) capacity building, c) informing decision-making, d) health benefits, e) broad socio-economic benefits. For each proposed category of impact we summarized a set of indicators whose pros and cons are presented and briefly discussed. Conclusions: This overview is a comprehensive, yet descriptive, contribution to summarize the conceptual framework and taxonomy of an heterogeneous and evolving area of research. A shared and comprehensive conceptual framework does not seem to be available yet and its single components (epidemiologic, economic, and social) are often valued differently in different models.

Keywords: Activities, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Capacity, Capacity Building, Case Studies, Challenges, Cochrane, Contribution, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Experience, Field, Funding, Health, Health Benefits, Health Research, Impact, Indicators, Interest, Knowledge, Lessons, Literature, Medical-Research, Methods, Of-Health, Outcomes, Overview, Papers, Payback, Policy, Primary, Public-Health, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Research Governance, Research Impact, Researchers, Social, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Technology-Assessment Program, Websites

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Res Pol Sys11, 4.pdf](2013/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys11,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There is growing interest by funding bodies and researchers in assessing the impact of research on real world policy and practice. Population health monitoring surveys provide an important source of data on the prevalence and patterns of health problems, but few empirical studies have explored if and how such data is used to influence policy or practice decisions. Here we provide a case study analysis of how the findings from an Australian population monitoring survey series of children’s weight and weight-related behaviors (Schools Physical Activity and Nutrition Survey (SPANS)) have been used, and the key facilitators and barriers to their utilization. Methods: Data collection included semi-structured interviews with the chief investigators (n = 3) and end-users (n = 9) of SPANS data to explore if, how and under what circumstances the survey findings had been used, bibliometric analysis and verification using documentary evidence. Data analysis involved thematic coding of interview data and triangulation with other data sources to produce case summaries of policy and practice impacts for each of the three survey years (1997, 2004, 2010). Case summaries were then reviewed and discussed by the authors to distil key themes on if, how and why the SPANS findings had been used to guide policy and practice. Results: We found that the survey findings were used for agenda setting (raising awareness of issues), identifying areas and target groups for interventions, informing new policies, and supporting and justifying existing policies and programs across a range of sectors. Reported factors influencing use of the findings were: i) the perceived credibility of survey findings; ii) dissemination strategies used; and, iii) a range of contextual factors. Conclusions: Using a novel approach, our case study provides important new insights into how and under what circumstances population health monitoring data can be used to influence real world policy and practice. The findings highlight the importance of population monitoring programs being conducted by independent credible agencies, researchers engaging end-users from the inception of survey programs and utilizing existing policy networks and structures, and using a range of strategies to disseminate the findings that go beyond traditional peer review publications.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Approach, Assessing, Australian, Authors, Barriers, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bodies, Case Study, Coding, Collection, Credibility, Data, Data Analysis, Data Collection, Empirical Studies, Epidemiologic Research, Evidence, Funding, Government, Groups, Health, Health Survey, Impact, Impacts, Interventions, Interviews, Monitoring, Networks, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policies, Policy, Population, Population Health, Practice, Prevalence, Publications, Research, Results, Review, Schools Physical-Activity, Source, Sources, Spans, Support, Survey, Surveys, Translating Research, Utilization, Verification, World

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Res Pol Sys11, 5.pdf](2013/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys11,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Intervention research provides important information regarding feasible and effective interventions for health policy makers, but few empirical studies have explored the mechanisms by which these studies influence policy and practice. This study provides an exploratory case series analysis of the policy, practice and other related impacts of the 15 research projects funded through the New South Wales Health Promotion Demonstration Research Grants Scheme during the period 2000 to 2006, and explored the factors mediating impacts. Methods: Data collection included semi-structured interviews with the chief investigators (n = 17) and end-users (n = 29) of each of the 15 projects to explore if, how and under what circumstances the findings had been used, as well as bibliometric analysis and verification using documentary evidence. Data analysis involved thematic coding of interview data and triangulation with other data sources to produce case summaries of impacts for each project. Case summaries were then individually assessed against four impact criteria and discussed at a verification panel meeting where final group assessments of the impact of research projects were made and key influences of research impact identified. Results: Funded projects had variable impacts on policy and practice. Project findings were used for agenda setting (raising awareness of issues), identifying areas and target groups for interventions, informing new policies, and supporting and justifying existing policies and programs across sectors. Reported factors influencing the use of findings were: i) nature of the intervention; ii) leadership and champions; iii) research quality; iv) effective partnerships; v) dissemination strategies used; and, vi) contextual factors. Conclusions: The case series analysis provides new insights into how and under what circumstances intervention research is used to influence real world policy and practice. The findings highlight that intervention research projects can achieve the greatest policy and practice impacts if they address proximal needs of the policy context by engaging end-users from the inception of projects and utilizing existing policy networks and structures, and using a range of strategies to disseminate findings that go beond traditional peer review publications.

Keywords: Analysis, Applied Research, Assessments, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Case Study, Coding, Collection, Context, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Data Collection, Dissemination, Empirical Studies, Evidence, Framework, Funded Research, Government, Groups, Health, Health Policy, Health Promotion, Impact, Impacts, Information, Intervention, Intervention Research, Interventions, Interviews, Knowledge, Leadership, Mechanisms, Methods, Needs, Networks, New South Wales, Partnerships, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policies, Policy, Practice, Programs, Promotion, Public-Health, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Impact, Research Outputs, Research Quality, Results, Review, Sources, Verification, World

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Res Pol Sys11, 18.pdf](2013/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys11,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Whether and how research training programs contribute to research network development is underexplored. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) has supported overseas research training programs for over two decades. FIC programs could provide an entry point in the development of research networks and collaborations. We examine whether FIC’s investment in research training contributed to the development of networks and collaborations in two countries with longstanding FIC investments - Uganda and Kenya - and the factors which facilitated this process. Methods: As part of two case studies at Uganda’s Makerere University and Kenya’s University of Nairobi, we conducted 53 semi-structured in-depth interviews and nine focus group discussions. To expand on our case study findings, we conducted a focused bibliometric analysis on two purposively selected topic areas to examine scientific productivity and used online network illustration tools to examine the resulting network structures. Results: FIC support made important contributions to network development. Respondents from both Uganda and Kenya confirmed that FIC programs consistently provided trainees with networking skills and exposure to research collaborations, primarily within the institutions implementing FIC programs. In both countries, networks struggled with inclusiveness, particularly in HIV/AIDS research. Ugandan respondents perceived their networks to be more cohesive than Kenyan respondents did. Network cohesiveness was positively correlated with the magnitude and longevity of FIC’s programs. Support from FIC grants to local and regional research network development and networking opportunities, such as conferences, was rare. Synergies between FIC programs and research grants helped to solidify and maintain research collaborations. Conclusions: Networks developed where FIC’s programs focused on a particular institution, there was a critical mass of trainees with similar interests, and investments for network development were available from early implementation. Networks were less likely to emerge where FIC efforts were thinly scattered across multiple institutions. The availability of complementary research grants created opportunities for researchers to collaborate in grant writing, research implementation, and publications. FIC experiences in Uganda and Kenya showcase the important role of research training programs in creating and sustaining research networks. FIC programs should consider including support to research networks more systematically in their capacity development agenda.

Keywords: Analysis, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Capacity, Capacity Development, Case Studies, Case Study, Case Study Research, Collaborations, Complementary, Conferences, Development, Exposure, Global Health, Health Research, Hiv, Aids, Implementation, Institutions, Interviews, Kenya, Local, Magnitude, Methods, Network, Networks, Online, Productivity, Publications, Regional, Research, Research Capacity Development, Research Training, Results, Role, Scientific Productivity, Support, Topic, Training, Uganda, University

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Res Pol Sys12, 4.pdf](2014/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys12,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Bibliometric studies are increasingly being used for research assessment by involving the application of statistical methods to scientific publications to obtain the bibliographics for each country. The main objective of this study was to analyse the research productivity originating from 13 Middle Eastern Arab (MEA) countries with articles published in toxicology journals. Methods: Data from January 1, 2003 till December 31, 2012 were searched for documents with specific words in the toxicology field as a “source title” in any one of the 13 MEA countries. Research productivity was evaluated based on a methodology developed and used in other bibliometric studies. Research productivity was adjusted to the national population and nominal gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Results: Documents (n = 1,240) were retrieved from 73 international peer-reviewed toxicology journals. The h-index of the retrieved documents was 39. of the 73 journal titles, 52 (69.9%) have their IF listed in the ISI Journal Citation Reports 2012; 198 documents (16.0%) were published in journals that had no official IF. After adjusting for economy and population power, Egypt (193.6), Palestine (18.1), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) (13.0), and Jordan (11.5) had the highest research productivity. Countries with large economies, such as the Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Oman, tended to rank relatively low after adjustment of GDP. The total number of citations at the time of data analysis (August 4, 2013) was 10,991, with a median (interquartile range) of 4 (1-11). MEA collaborated more with countries in the MEA regions (16.7%), especially KSA, Egypt, and UAE, followed by Europe (14.4%), especially with the United Kingdom and Germany. Conclusions: The present data show a promising rise and a good start for toxicology research activity in toxicology journals in the Arab world. Research output is low in some countries, which can be improved by investing in more international and national collaborative research projects in the field of toxicology.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citations, Collaborative Research, Countries, Country, Data, Data Analysis, Economy, Egypt, Europe, Field, Gdp, Germany, Gross Domestic Product, H Index, H-Index, International, ISI, Jordan, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Kuwait, Methodology, Methods, Palestine, Peer-Reviewed, Population, Power, Productivity, Publications, Rank, Research, Research Assessment, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Scientific Publications, Till, Toxicology, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, World

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Res Pol Sys12, 33.pdf](2014/Hea%20Res%20Pol%20Sys12,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Obesity is a serious worldwide medical condition, considered by some researchers as one of the most serious public health problems of the 21st century. The main objective of this study was to assess the quantity and quality of obesity-related research from Arab countries and compare it with that from non-Arab Middle Eastern countries. Methods: Original scientific articles or reviews published by Arab countries about obesity up until 2011 were screened using the ISI Web of Science database. Research activity was assessed by analyzing the annual research productivity, journals names, citations, top 10 active institutions, and the contribution of each Arab country to obesity research. Results: The total number of original and review research articles published globally about obesity was 110,167. The leading country in obesity research was United States of America (42.47%). Turkey, Israel, and Iran were in the top 30 countries while Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Egypt, and Kuwait ranked 39th, 43rd, and 47th, respectively. A total of 1,121 documents about “obesity” were published by Arab countries, representing 1.0% of the global research output, with 13,343 citations (average citation of 11.9 per document) and an h-index of 44. The Arab countries’ research output was very low until the mid-1990s and then increased steadily. Of the 1,121 documents, 107 (9.55%) were published in the Saudi Medical Journal. KSA, with a total of 318 publications ranked first among Arab countries in research quantity while Kuwait ranked first after adjustment based on population size. King Saud University in KSA was the most productive institution with a total of 140 documents. Compared with other non-Arab Middle Eastern countries, the research productivity from Arab countries was lower than that from Turkey, higher than that from Iran, and close to that from Israel. However, the h-index of documents about obesity published from Arab countries was lower than that of Turkey and Israel, but slightly higher than that from Iran. Conclusions: The present data reveals a good contribution by some Arab countries, particularly Arab gulf countries, to obesity research. More efforts are needed by other Arab countries to bridge the gap in this topic and to improve the quality of obesity-related research originating from Arab countries.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Arab Countries, Articles, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bridge, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Contribution, Country, Data, Database, Documents, Egypt, Epidemic, First, Global, Global Research Output, Google-Scholar, H Index, H-Index, Health, Hypertension, Institutions, Iran, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Israel, Journal, Journals, Kuwait, Medical, Methods, Obesity, Population, Population Size, Prevalence, Productivity, Public, Public Health, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quantity, Research, Research Activity, Research Output, Research Productivity, Researchers, Results, Review, Reviews, Saudi Arabia, Science, Scopus, Size, Topic, Turkey, United States, University, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Health Risk & Society

Full Journal Title: [Health Risk & Society](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713424479~tab=issueslist)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1369-8575

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lewison, G. (2008), The reporting of the risks from severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in the news media, 2003-2004. *Health Risk & Society*, **10** (3), 241-262.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Ris Soc10, 241.pdf](2008\Hea%20Ris%20Soc10,%20241.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyses coverage of the risks from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in March 2003 to April 2004 in 15 news media from seven countries (Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Spain, the UK and the USA) as part of an analysis of risk management for the European Commission. A total of 1014 relevant news articles were found and coded for their presentational tone or ‘scariness,’ the types of risk (health, financial and political) mentioned, the countries involved, and the documents, people and organizations cited. The main period of the epidemic (as reported internationally) lasted 3 months from the end of March to the end of June 2003, by which time over 770 people had died worldwide. In the early weeks, the tone of the articles was somewhat scary, but by the end of May much had been learned about the disease, its likely death rate and how to contain it, and the articles became less numerous and more moderate in tone. Because of the rapid spread of the disease, there was not time for it to become politicized. Some 62 documents were cited in the news articles, mostly research papers. The people and organizations most cited were the WHO, medical personnel, officials, governments, politicians and scientists; the latter tended to make the news articles less scary. Public reaction to the news, in the form of statistics on air travellers to the Far East and to Toronto, Canada, suggests that the health risks of the latter were seen as much less serious than those of the former.

Keywords: SARS, Newspapers, Risk, Research, Scariness, Financial, Political, Health, Genome Sequence, Health-Risks, Communication, Coronavirus, Disease, Newspapers, Epidemic, Coverage, Students, China

? Heyman, B. (2010), Screening for health risks: A social science perspective. *Health Risk & Society*, **12** (1), 1-6.

Full Text: [2010\Hea Ris Soc12, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Ris%20Soc12,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Health screening promises to reduce risks to individuals via probabilistic sifting of populations for medical conditions. The categorisation and selection of ‘conditions’ such as cardiovascular events, dementia and depression for screening itself requires prior interpretive labour which usually remains unexamined. Screening systems can take diverse organisational forms and varying relationships to health status, as when purported disease precursors, for example ‘pre-cancerous’ polyps, or supposed risk factors, such as high cholesterol themselves, become targets for screening. Screening at best yields small, although not necessarily unworthwhile, net population health gains. It also creates new risks, leaving some individuals worse-off than if they had been left alone. The difficulties associated with attempting to measure small net gains through randomised controlled trials are sometimes underestimated. Despite endemic doubts about its clinical utility, bibliometric analysis of published papers shows that responses to health risks are coming to be increasingly thought about in terms of screening. This shift is superimposed on a strengthening tendency to view health through the lens of risk. It merits further scrutiny as a societal phenomenon.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Depression, Health Conditions, Health Risk Management, Health Risks, Papers, Population Health, Risk Thinking, Screening

? Heyman, B. (2010), Screening for health risks: A second editorial. *Health Risk & Society*, **12** (2), 81-84.

Full Text: [2010\Hea Ris Soc12, 81.pdf](2010\Hea%20Ris%20Soc12,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: This editorial discusses nine papers concerned with health risk screening, and two papers reporting original research on risk management for children and adolescents. Five of the screening papers were published in a previous issue of Health, Risk Society (Vol. 12, No. 1) along with an analytic editorial. This issue (Vol. 12, No. 2) contains an annexe with four additional screening papers plus a second editorial covering all nine papers. The papers illustrate the increasing scope of screening applications ‘from the cradle to the grave’. They cover risk screening for Down’s syndrome (Gross 2010), child welfare and protection (Munro 2010, Parton 2010), Chlamydia (Balfe 2010), mental health service user violence (Langan 2010), Huntingdon’s disease (Leontini 2010), coronary heart disease (Peckham and Hann 2010), cancer (Craddock Lee 2010), and dementia (Milne 2010). The screening papers fall into two strands: one questioning the utility of current systems (Langan 2010, Milne 2010, Munro 2010, Parton 2010, Peckham and Hann 2010); the other presenting original findings concerning the perspectives of eligible candidates (Balfe 2010, Craddock Lee 2010, Gross 2010, Leontini 2010). The two papers concerned with children and adolescents, published in the second part of the present issue, also consider risk perspectives, with particular reference to cultural comparisons. These papers focus on attitudes to and knowledge about sexual health in relation to uncertainty about the future (Davis and Niebes-Davis 2010), and parental views about children’s exposure to environmental pollution (Dabrowska and Wismer 2010).

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Children, Health Conditions, Health Risk Management, Health Risks, Papers, Research, Risk Thinking, Screening

# Title: Health Services Research

Full Journal Title: [Health Services Research](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/hesr); [Health Services Research](http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/0/1/1/purl=rc18_EAIM_0__jn+%22Health+Services+Research%22?sw_aep=jrycal5)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0017-9124

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Phillips, K.A., Morrison, K.R., Andersen, R. and Aday, L.A. (1998), Understanding the context of healthcare utilization: Assessing environmental and provider-related variables in the behavioral model of utilization. *Health Services Research*, **33** (3), 571-596.

Full Text: Hea Ser Res33, 571.pdf

Abstract: Objective. The behavioral model of utilization, developed by Andersen, Aday, and others, is one of the most frequently used frameworks for analyzing the factors that are associated with patient utilization of healthcare services. However, the use of the model for examining the context within which utilization occurs-the role of the environment and provider-related factors-has been largely neglected. Objective: To conduct a systematic review and analysis to determine if studies of medical care utilization that have used the behavioral model during the last 20 years have included environmental and provider-related variables and the methods used to analyze these variables and potential solutions. Data Sources. The Social Science Citation Index and Science Citation Index. We included all articles from 1975-1995 that cited any of three key articles on the behavioral model, that included all articles that were empirical analyses and studies of formal medical care utilization, and articles that specifically stated their use of the behavioral model (n = 139). Study Design. Design was a systematic literature review. Data Analysis. We use a structured review process to code articles on whether they included contextual variables: (1) environmental variables (characteristics of the healthcare delivery system, external environment, and community-level enabling factors); and (2) provider-related variables (patient factors that may be influenced by providers and provider characteristics that interact with patient characteristics to influence utilization). We also examined the methods used in studies that included contextual variables. Principal Findings. Forty-five percent of the studies included environmental variables and 50 percent included provider-related variables. Few studies examined specific measures of the healthcare system or provider characteristics or used methods other than simple regression analysis with hierarchical entry of variables. Only 14 percent of studies analyzed the context of healthcare by including both environmental and provider-related variables as well as using relevant methods.

Keywords: Utilization Behavior, Behavioral Model, Context of Healthcare Utilization, Methods, National Insured Population, Medical-Care, Physician Utilization, United-States, Services, Access, Women, Multivariate, Patterns, Matter

Clancy, C. and Simpson, L. (1998), Looking forward to impact: Moving beyond serendipity. *Health Services Research*, **37** (4), xiv-xxiii.

Full Text: [1998\Hea Ser Res37, xiv.pdf](1998\Hea%20Ser%20Res37,%20xiv.pdf)

? Cooper, R.A., Getzen, T.E. and Laud, P. (2003), Economic expansion is a major determinant of physician supply and utilization. *Health Services Research*, **38** (2), 675-696.

Full Text: [2003\Hea Ser Res38, 675.pdf](2003\Hea%20Ser%20Res38,%20675.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To assess the relationship between levels of economic development and the supply and utilization of physicians. Data Sources Data were obtained from the American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bureau of Health Professions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau, Health Care Financing Administration, and historical sources. Study Design. Economic development, expressed as real per capita gross domestic product (GDP) or personal income, was correlated with per capita health care labor and physician supply within countries and states over periods of time spanning 25-70 years and across countries, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) at multiple points in time over periods of up to 30 years. Longitudinal data were analyzed in four complementary ways: (1) simple univariate regressions; (2) regressions in which temporal trends were partialled out; (3) time series comparing percentage differences across segments of time; and (4) a bivariate Granger caUSAlity test. Cross-sectional data were assessed at multiple time points by means of univariate regression analyses.  
Principal Findings. Under each analytic scenario; physician supply correlated with differences in GDP or personal income. Longitudinal correlations were associated with temporal lags of approximately 5 years for health employment and 10 years for changes in physician supply. The magnitude of changes in per capita physician supply in the United States was equivalent to differences of approximately 0.75 percent for each 1.0 percent difference in GDP. The greatest effects of economic expansion were on the medical specialties, whereas the surgical and hospital-based specialties were affected to a lesser degree, and levels of economic expansion had little influence on family/general practice. Conclusions. Economic expansion has a strong, lagged relationship with changes in physician supply. This suggests that economic projections could serve as a gauge for projecting the future utilization of physician services.

Keywords: Physician Supply, Health Care Expenditures, Health Care Labor Force, Health-Care, United-States, Nonphysician Clinician, Workforce, Shortage, Services, Reform

# Title: Health & Social Care in the Community

Full Journal Title: Health & Social Care in the Community

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Robertson, J., Hatton, C., Wells, E., Collins, M., Langer, S., Welch, V. and Emerson, E. (2011), The impacts of short break provision on families with a disabled child: An international literature review. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, **19** (4), 337-371.

Full Text: [2011\Hea Soc Car Com19, 337.pdf](2011/Hea%20Soc%20Car%20Com19,%20337.pdf)

Abstract: There are widespread assumptions about the potential impacts of short breaks on family carers and disabled children. This review aims to evaluate the existing international research evidence concerning the impacts of short breaks on families with a disabled child. Electronic literature searches were conducted using ASSIA, PsycInfo, CINAHL, and Web of Science, and requests for information were sent to selected email lists. of 60 articles or reports identified for inclusion in the review, the vast majority of studies were cross-sectional, with only eight studies using quasi-experimental pre-post designs or longitudinal designs. Nonetheless, the consistency with which sonic findings have been reported suggests that short breaks appear to have the potential to positively impact on not only the well-being of carers, but also the children receiving short breaks and their families as a whole. Additional research is warranted in a number of areas. First, research needs to consider the impact of short breaks on fathers. Second, there is a need to consider in more depth how short breaks can impact on the siblings of disabled children. Third, research could consider how best short breaks can be combined with other interventions to maximise the impact for disabled children and their families. Fourth, research needs to look at the longer term impact of short breaks on outcomes for disabled children and their families. What is needed is evidence on what type of short breaks are best for children and families with particular characteristics at particular times during the course of the child’s maturation towards adulthood.

Keywords: Carers, Child, Children, Developmental-Disabilities, Disabled Children, Families, Home, Hospice Program, Impact, Information, Interventions, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Needs, Outcomes, Parents, Quality, Research, Residential Respite Care, Respite, Review, Science, Short Breaks, Support, Web of Science, Young-People

? Chen, Y., Hicks, A. and While, A.E. (2014), Loneliness and social support of older people in China: A systematic literature review. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, **22** (2), 113-123.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Soc Car Com22, 113.pdf](2014/Hea%20Soc%20Car%20Com22,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Loneliness is a serious problem for older people, which can be alleviated by social support. The dramatic population ageing together with social and economic change in China increases the likelihood of loneliness and the availability of different sources of social support of older people. The aim of this review was to identify the prevalence of loneliness and its related factors and sources of social support of older people in China. Electronic literature searches were conducted in September 2011 using Web of Science, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, PubMed, CINAHL, China Academic Journal and VIP Database for Chinese Technical Periodicals. Twenty-six papers were identified and reviewed. The prevalence of loneliness varied across the studies, reflecting the different measurements and samples. Marital status, gender, age, educational level, economic level, living arrangements, health status and social support were significant factors related to loneliness. The family was the most important source of social support followed by friends. The receipt of family support improved subjective well-being and mental health, but the effects of support from friends were inconsistent. Chinese older people received relatively little support from neighbours, governmental or other social organisations. Further well-designed studies are needed to identify additional factors related to loneliness and to understand the support from friends, neighbours, formal organisations and other sources.

Keywords: Academic, Adults, Age, Ageing, Availability, China, Chinese, Database, Depressive Symptoms, Economic, Effects, Elderly Chinese, Family, Family Support, Gender, Health, Health Status, Hong-Kong, Journal, Later Life, Literature, Literature Review, Living, Loneliness, Mar, Medline, Mental Health, Older People, Papers, Periodicals, Population, Prevalence, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Review, Risk-Factors, Rural Area, Science, Social, Social Support, Source, Sources, Support, Web of Science, Well-Being

? Manthorpe, J. and Moriarty, J. (2014), Examining day centre provision for older people in the UK using the Equality Act 2010: Findings of a scoping review. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, **22** (4), 352-360.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Soc Car Com22, 352.pdf](2014/Hea%20Soc%20Car%20Com22,%20352.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports the findings from a literature review of day care services undertaken during March-June 2012 and repeated in May 2013. The databases searched included AgeInfo, Embase, Medline, PsycINFO, Social Care Online, Web of Science and the publication platform Ingenta Connect as well as specialist older people’s sites. It discusses these findings in the context of services for older people in the UK, defined as those aged 65 years and over. The aim of the scoping review was to identify what is known about how day services (here confined to congregate day care or day centres) will meet the challenges posed by the Equality Act 2010 in supporting different user groups, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender older people or older people from minority ethnic groups. The review found that research on all aspects of day services was limited and that information about older people using such services was often provided context-free. It concludes that those funding or evaluating day services’ support to diverse groups of older people need to urgently address matters such as differential access and differential views about specific services.

Keywords: Access, Act, Aged, Article, Care, Community Services For The Elderly, Context, Databases, Day Care, Dementia, Ethnic Groups, Funding, Gay, Groups, Health Inequalities, Information, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Older People, Older People’s Services, Psycinfo, Publication, Research, Review, Science, Services, Social Care, Support, UK, Web Of Science

? Bottorff, J.L., Poole, N., Kelly, M.T., Greaves, L., Marcellus, L. and Jung, M. (2014), Tobacco and alcohol use in the context of adolescent pregnancy and postpartum: A scoping review of the literature. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, **22** (6), 561-574.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Soc Car Com22, 561.pdf](2014/Hea%20Soc%20Car%20Com22,%20561.pdf)

Abstract: Adolescent girls are more likely than women of other ages to smoke tobacco or drink alcohol during pregnancy. The health impacts of smoking and drinking for girls and the interconnections between alcohol and tobacco use with adolescent pregnancy underscore the urgent need for integrated approaches to prevent and reduce alcohol and tobacco use among pregnant girls/young women. This article reports on the results of a scoping review of the literature focused on adolescents’ use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy and postpartum. A search of CINAHL, Medline, Social Science Index and Web of Science identified 40 articles published in the two decades between 1990 and 2012 that met our inclusion criteria related to this age group, pregnancy/motherhood status, and use of both alcohol and tobacco. The review points to compelling gaps in our knowledge and our responsiveness to adolescents aged 19 and under who use alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy and the postpartum period. Research has been primarily descriptive, with separate, parallel streams of investigation to identify trends and predictors of alcohol and tobacco use, prior to, during and following pregnancy. There is a marked lack of effective interventions described in the literature that are designed to prevent or reduce alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy among adolescent girls; and there are few examples of gender-informed prevention or treatment programmes for this population. Research is needed on interventions that attend to the context of adolescent girls’ substance use as well as their preferences and developmental needs for support that encourage sustained behaviour change throughout pregnancy and the postpartum period and that effectively address the influence of partners and friends on use.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescent Girls, Adolescent Pregnancy, Adolescents, Age, Aged, Alcohol, Alcohol Use, Alcohol-Related Issues, Article, Articles, Behaviour, Behavioural, Lifestyle Interventions, Canadian Youth, Context, Criteria, Drug-Use, Girls, Health, Impacts, Influence, Integrated, Interventions, Investigation, Knowledge, Literature, Medline, Mothers, Needs, Nov, Parenting Adolescents, Population, Postpartum, Postpartum Period, Predictors, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Prevent, Prevention, Programmes, Protective Factors, Research, Responsiveness, Review, Risk, Science, Scoping Review, Smoking, Smoking Cessation Among Young People, Smoking-Cessation, Streams, Substance Use, Support, Teenage Pregnancy, Teenagers, Tobacco, Treatment, Trends, Web, Web Of Science, Women, Womens Smoking

# Title: Health Technology Assessment

Full Journal Title: [Health Technology Assessment](http://www.hta.ac.uk/project/htapubs.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Health Technol Assess

ISSN: 1366-5278

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mowatt, G., Bower, D.J., Brebner, J.A., Cairns, J.A., Grant, A.M. and Mckee, L. (1997), When and how to assess fast-changing technologies: A comparative study of medical applications of four generic technologies. *Health Technology Assessment*, **1** (14), 1-149.

Full Text: [1997\Hea Tec Ass1-14, 1.pdf](1997\Hea%20Tec%20Ass1-14,%201.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES. To try to identify the optimal time at which to start assessing new and fast-evolving health technologies. To provide insight into factors influencing the timing of assessments and the choice of methods for assessing new and fast-changing technologies. HOW THE RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED. A series of literature reviews were undertaken covering the general principles involved in the timing of health technology assessments (HTAs). Additionally, the reported assessments of laparoscopic cholecystectomy, chorionic villus sampling (CVS), teleradiology, teledermatology, genetic screening for predisposition to breast cancer, and gene therapy for cystic fibrosis were reviewed to try to identify the factors that influenced the timing of these assessments. Key individuals in each field were also interviewed. The selected technologies allowed comparison between those that were new and evolving and those that were relatively well-established. A bibliometric study of publication trends was also undertaken to see whether these trends would suggest points in the development of a technology that could be used as indicators that assessment should be started. RESEARCH FINDINGS. TIMING. The precise point at which assessment should start was not identified but the bibliometric study suggested that extending this approach might give useful results. For all health technologies, more regular reporting of outcomes and side-effects should be encouraged during the period after initial assessment and, where the technology is fast-changing, reassessment should take place from time to time. The precise intervals were not identified and the problem remains of deciding when a technology has changed enough to warrant reassessment. FACTORS INFLUENCING TIMING. Published reports of assessments did not generally specify the reasons for their timing, but a number of factors appear to have influenced the timing of those assessments, directly or indirectly. Product champions and opinion leaders pioneer the introduction of new technologies into clinical practice, and their reports may lead to the rapid diffusion of such technologies before they have been adequately evaluated, as was the case with laparoscopic cholecystectomy; this diffusion may limit the methods of evaluation that can then be used. It is therefore important to assess new health technologies before diffusion takes place. The extent to which regulatory control is imposed on the introduction of new health technologies can also influence the timing of assessments. Such controls might have helped to restrict the diffusion of laparoscopic cholecystectomy, making a large and widely generalisable randomised controlled trial (RCT) feasible. The source and availability of funding for studies may influence the nature and timing of trials. Many telemedicine evaluations were funded by commercial telecommunications organisations and were thus restricted in their timing (and biased towards the technological aspects of the applications) by the availability of funds. Media coverage undoubtedly has an influence although this influence is not always predictable; it may generate ‘favourable’ publicity about new health technologies, which can lead to immediate demands for the new technique, as was the case with laparosocpic cholecystectomy with its apparent benefits. Thus assessments should be made before media coverage exerts popular pressure on purchasers to adopt the technology and dissuades patients from participating in RCTs (because of fear they may be randomised to the standard treatment as occurred in a US trial of CVS). Innovators should also be cautious in the claims that they make to the media.

Keywords: Approach, Assessing, Assessment, Assessments, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Choice, Cholecystectomy, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Comparative Study, Comparison, Control, Controlled Trial, Coverage, Cystic Fibrosis, Development, Diffusion, Evaluation, Fear, Fibrosis, Field, Funding, Gene, General, Genetic, Genetic Screening, Health, Indicators, Intervals, Laparoscopic, Lead, Literature, Media, Medical, Methods, Objectives, Outcomes, Patients, Practice, Pressure, Principles, Publication, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, RCT, Reporting, Research, Reviews, Sampling, Screening, Side Effects, Source, Standard, Technologies, Technology, Telemedicine, Teleradiology, Therapy, Timing, Treatment, Trends, Trial, US

? Picot, J., Jones, J., Colquitt, J.L., Gospodarevskaya, E., Loveman, E., Baxter, L. and Clegg, A.J. (2009), The clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of bariatric (weight loss) surgery for obesity: A systematic review and economic evaluation. *Health Technology Assessment*, **13** (41), 1-214.

Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13-41, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13-41,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of bariatric surgery for obesity. Data sources: Seventeen electronic databases were searched [MEDLINE; EMBASE; PreMEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations; The Cochrane Library including the Cochrane Systematic Reviews Database, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, DARE, NHS EED and HTA databases; Web of Knowledge Science Citation Index (SCI); Web of Knowledge ISI Proceedings; PsycInfo; CRD databases; BIOSIS; and databases listing ongoing clinical trials] from inception to August 2008. Bibliographies of related papers were assessed and experts were contacted to identify additional published and unpublished references Review methods: Two reviewers independently screened titles and abstracts for eligibility. Inclusion criteria were applied to the full text using a standard form. Interventions investigated were open and laparoscopic bariatric surgical procedures in widespread current use compared with one another and with non-surgical interventions. Population comprised adult patients with body mass index (BMI) >= 30 and young obese people. Main outcomes were at least one of the following after at least 12 months follow-up: measures of weight change; quality of life (QoL); perioperative and postoperative mortality and morbidity; change in obesity-related comorbidities; cost-effectiveness. Studies eligible for inclusion in the systematic review for comparisons of Surgery versus Surgery were RCTs. For comparisons of Surgery versus Non-surgical procedures eligible studies were RCTs, controlled clinical trials and prospective cohort studies (with a control cohort). Studies eligible for inclusion in the systematic review of cost-effectiveness were full cost-effectiveness analyses, cost-utility analyses, cost-benefit analyses and cost-consequence analyses. One reviewer performed data extraction, which was checked by two reviewers independently. Two reviewers independently applied quality assessment criteria and differences in opinion were resolved at each stage. Studies were synthesised through a narrative review with full tabulation of the results of all included studies. In the economic model the analysis was developed for three patient populations, those with BMI >= 40; BMI >= 30 and < 40 with Type 2 diabetes at baseline; and BMI >= 30 and < 35. Models were applied with assumptions on costs and comorbidity. Results: A total of 5386 references were identified of which 26 were included in the clinical effectiveness review: three randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and three cohort studies compared surgery with nonsurgical interventions and 20 RCTs compared different surgical procedures. Bariatric surgery was a more effective intervention for weight loss than non-surgical options. In one large cohort study weight loss was still apparent 10 years after surgery, whereas patients receiving conventional treatment had gained weight. Some measures of QoL improved after surgery but not others. After surgery statistically fewer people had metabolic syndrome and there was higher remission of Type 2 diabetes than in non-surgical groups. In one large cohort study the incidence of three out of six comorbidities assessed 10 years after surgery was significantly reduced compared with conventional therapy. Gastric bypass (GBP) was more effective for weight loss than vertical banded gastroplasty (VBG) and adjustable gastric banding (AGB). Laparoscopic isolated sleeve gastrectomy (LISG) was more effective than AGB in one study. GBP and banded GBP led to similar weight loss and results for GBP versus LISG and VBG versus AGB were equivocal. All comparisons of open versus laparoscopic surgeries found similar weight losses in each group. Comorbidities after surgery improved in all groups, but with no significant differences between different surgical interventions. Adverse event reporting varied; mortality ranged from none to 10%. Adverse events from conventional therapy included intolerance to medication, acute cholecystitis and gastrointestinal problems. Major adverse events following surgery, some necessitating reoperation, included anastomosis leakage, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, band slippage and band erosion. Bariatric surgery was cost-effective in comparison to non-surgical treatment in the reviewed published estimates of cost-effectiveness. However, these estimates are likely to be unreliable and not generalisable because of methodological shortcomings and the modelling assumptions made. Therefore a new economic model was developed. Surgical management was more costly than non-surgical management in each of the three patient populations analysed, but gave improved outcomes. For morbid obesity, incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) (base case) ranged between 2000 pound and 4000 pound per QALY gained. They remained within the range regarded as cost-effective from an NHS decision-making perspective when assumptions for deterministic sensitivity analysis were changed. For BMI >= 30 and < 40, ICERs were 18,930 pound at two years and 1397 pound at 20 years, and for BMI >= 30 and < 35, ICERs were 60,754 pound at two years and 12,763 pound at 20 years. Deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analyses produced ICERs which were generally within the range considered cost-effective, particularly at the long twenty year time horizons, although for the BMI 30-35 group some ICERs were above the acceptable range. Conclusions: Bariatric surgery appears to be a clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for moderately to severely obese people compared with non-surgical interventions. Uncertainties remain and further research is required to provide detailed data on patient QoL; impact of surgeon experience on outcome; late complications leading to reoperation; duration of comorbidity remission; resource use. Good-quality RCTs will provide evidence on bariatric surgery for young people and for adults with class I or class II obesity. New research must report on the resolution and/or development of comorbidities such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension so that the potential benefits of early intervention can be assessed.

Keywords: 2-Year Follow-up, Assessment, Body-Mass Index, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Change, Citation, Citations, Clinical Trials, Cohort, Comparison, Cost Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Database, Databases, Development, Early Intervention, Economic, Effectiveness, Erosion, Evaluation, Groups, Health-Related Utility, Hypertension, Impact, Intervention, ISI, Knowledge, Management, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Morbid-Obesity, Mortality, Narrative, Outcomes, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pulmonary Embolism, Quality-of-Life, Research, Resolution, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity Analysis, Structured Commercial Program, Surgery, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Vertical Banded Gastroplasty, Web of Knowledge, Y Gastric Bypass

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Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13-48, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13-48,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) of infrarenal abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs) in patients at varying levels of risk. Data sources: The following bibliographic databases were searched (2005-February 2007): BIOSIS Previews,(R) CINAHL, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, ISI Proceedings, MEDLINE,(R) MEDLINE (R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Science Citation Index and Zetoc Conferences. Review methods: A systematic review of the clinical effectiveness of EVAR was performed using standard methods. Meta-analysis was employed to estimate a summary measure of treatment effect on relevant outcomes based on intention to treat analyses. A second systematic review was undertaken to identify existing cost-effectiveness analyses of EVAR compared with open surgery and non-surgical interventions. Two new decision models were developed to inform the review. Results: Six RCTs were included in the clinical effectiveness review. Thirty-four studies evaluated the role of patients’ baseline characteristics in predicting risks of particular outcomes after EVAR. The majority were based on data relating to devices in current use from the EUROSTAR registry. Compared with open repair EVAR reduces operative mortality (odds ratio 0.35, 95% CI 0.19 to 0.63) and medium-term aneurysm-related mortality (hazard ratio 0.49, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.83) but offers no significant difference in all-cause mortality. EVAR is associated with increased rates of complications and reinterventions, which are not offset by any increase in health-related quality of life. EVAR trial 2 comparing EVAR with non-surgical management in patients unfit for open repair found no differences in mortality between groups; however, substantial numbers of patients randomised to non-surgical management crossed over to receive surgical repair of their aneurysm. The cost-effectiveness systematic review identified six published decision models. Both models considered relevant for the decision in the UK concluded that EVAR was not cost-effective on average compared with open repair at a threshold of 20,000 pound per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). Another model concluded that EVAR would be on average more cost-effective than no surgical intervention in unfit patients at this threshold. The Medtronic model concluded that EVAR was more cost-effective than open repair for fit patients at this threshold. The York economic evaluations found that EVAR is not cost-effective compared with open repair on average at a threshold of 30,000 pound per QALY, with the results very sensitive to model assumptions and the baseline risk of operative mortality. Exploratory analysis to evaluate management options in patients unsuitable for open surgery suggested that the cost-effectiveness of EVAR may be sensitive to aneurysm size and patient’s age at operation. Indicative modelling suggests that EVAR may be cost-effective for small aneurysms in some patient groups. Ongoing RCTs will provide further evidence relating to these patients. Conclusion: Open repair is more likely to be cost-effective than EVAR on average in patients considered fit for open surgery. EVAR is likely to be more cost-effective than open repair for a subgroup of patients at higher risk of operative mortality These results are based on extrapolation of mid-term results of clinical trials. Evidence does not currently support EVAR for the treatment of ruptured aneurysms. Further follow-up of the existing UK trials should be undertaken and the relative costs of procedures and devices should be investigated further.

Keywords: Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Clinical Trials, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Databases, Economic, Effectiveness, Elective Open Repair, Emergency Open Repair, European Pivotal Trial, Evidence, Groups, Health-Related Quality of Life, High-Risk Patients, Intervention, ISI, Long-Term Survival, Management, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Mortality, Open Surgical Repair, Outcomes, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Surgery, Systematic Review, Treatment, UK, Veterans-Affairs Hospitals

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Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13-52, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13-52,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of glucosamine sulphate/hydrochloride and chondroitin sulphate in modifying the progression of osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee. Data sources: Electronic databases were searched from 1950 to 2008 and included: MEDLINE and PUBMED; EMBASE; Cochrane Library (including Cochrane Systematic Reviews Database, CENTRAL, DARE, NHS EED and HTA databases); Allied and Complementary Medicine (AMED); National Research Register (NRR); Web of Science Proceedings; Current Controlled Trials; and Clinical Trials.gov. Other sources included bibliographies of retrieved papers, registered but unpublished trials, internet searches and the Food Standards Agency website. Review methods: A search was conducted for systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials (RCTs), which were used to identify RCTs of at least 12 months’ duration and updated with searches for primary studies. A cost-effectiveness model was constructed using cohort simulation and drawing on available evidence. Sensitivity analysis was undertaken and value of information analysis conducted. A review of studies of mechanism of action was carried out to explore the biological plausibility of the preparations. Results: Five systematic reviews and one clinical guideline met the inclusion criteria. They reported inconsistent conclusions with only modest effects on reported pain and function. A reduction in joint space narrowing was more consistently observed, but the effect size was small and the clinical significance uncertain. A separate review of eight primary trials of > 12 months’ duration showed evidence of statistically significant improvements in joint space loss, pain and function for glucosamine sulphate, but the clinical importance of these differences was not clear. In two studies of glucosamine sulphate, the need for knee arthroplasty was reduced from 14.5% to 6.3% at 8 years’ follow-up. For other preparations of glucosamine, chondroitin and combination therapy, there was less evidence to support a clinical effect. Cost-effectiveness modelling was restricted to glucosamine sulphate. Over a lifetime horizon the incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gain for adding glucosamine sulphate to current care was estimated to be 21,335 pound. Deterministic sensitivity analysis suggested that the cost-effectiveness of glucosamine sulphate therapy was particularly dependent on the magnitude of the quality of life (QoL) gain, the change in knee arthroplasty probability with therapy and the discount rate. At a cost per QALY gained threshold of 20,000 pound, the likelihood that glucosamine sulphate is more cost-effective than current care is 0.43, while at a threshold of 300,000 pound, the probability rises to 0.73. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis showed that estimates were imprecise and subject to a degree of decision uncertainty. Value of information analysis demonstrated the need for further research. Several biologically plausible mechanisms of action for glucosamine sulphate and chondroitin were proposed. Conclusions: There was evidence that glucosamine sulphate shows some clinical effectiveness in the treatment of OA of the knee. No trial data came from the UK and caution should be exercised in generalising the findings to the UK health-care setting. Cost-effectiveness was not conclusively demonstrated. There was evidence to support the potential clinical impact of glucosamine sulphate. The value of information analysis identified three research priorities: QoL, structural outcomes and knee arthroplasty. The biological mechanism of glucosamine sulphate and chondroitin remains uncertain and, in particular, the proposal that the active substance may be sulphate should be explored further.

Keywords: Analysis, Arthroplasty, Articular-Cartilage Explants, Chondrocyte-Mediated Catabolism, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Combination Therapy, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Follow-up, Gene-Expression, Health Care, Healthy Male-Volunteers, Impact, Information, Joint Space, Mechanism, Mechanism of Action, MEDLINE, Model, Oral Glucosamine, Outcomes, Pain, Papers, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Treatment, UK, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness (including adverse events) and cost-effectiveness of antivirals for the treatment of naturally acquired influenza for ‘at-risk’ and otherwise healthy populations. Data sources: Eleven electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Pascal, Science Citation Index, BIOSIS, Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, and Health Technology Assessment Database) were searched from October 2001 to November 2007. A supplementary search was undertaken in June 2008 for information relating to drug resistance during the 2007-8 influenza season. Review methods: Systematic reviews of the evidence on the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of antivirals for the treatment of influenza were undertaken. Twenty-nine randomised controlled trials comparing antivirals with each other, placebo, or best symptomatic care were included in the evaluation of clinical effectiveness in patients presenting with an influenza-like illness (ILI). Primary outcomes were measures of symptom duration (median time to alleviation of symptoms and median time to return to normal activity). Incidence of complications, mortality, hospitalisations, antibiotic use (as a surrogate for complications) and adverse events was also assessed. In addition, an independent decision model was developed to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of antiviral treatment from the perspective of the UK NHS. Results: Amantadine was excluded at an early stage, owing to a lack of any new trials that met the inclusion criteria and the limitations of the existing evidence. The review therefore focused on the neuraminiclase inhibitors (NIs) oseltarrivir and zanarnivir, both of which were found to be effective in reducing symptom duration (zanamavir by 0.5- 1.0 days and oseltarnivir by 0.5-1.5 days). However, the effect sizes were often small and unlikely to be clinically significant in many cases, particularly in healthy adults. For the at-risk subgroups, effect sizes for differences in symptom duration were generally larger, and potentially more clinically significant, than those seen in healthy adults (median duration of symptoms reduced by 1-2 days with zanarnivir and 0.50-0.75 days with oseltarnivir). However, there was greater uncertainty around these results, with estimates often failing to reach statistical significance. The most consistent data and strongest evidence related to antibiotic use, with both zanarnivir and oseltarnivir resulting in statistically significant reductions in antibiotic use. In general, the estimates from the cost-effectiveness model were more favourable in at-risk populations (including adults and children with comorbid conditions and the elderly) compared with otherwise healthy populations. Zanamivir was the optimal NI treatment in each of the at-risk populations considered, and oseltarnivir was optimal for healthy populations (both adults and children). Conclusions: The clinical effectiveness data for population subgroups used to inform the multiparameter evidence synthesis and costeffectiveness modelling were, in places, limited and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the findings of this review. Trials were often not designed to determine clinical effectiveness in population subgroups and hence, although the direction of effect was clear, estimates of differences in symptom duration tended to be subject to greater uncertainty in subgroups. Despite some concerns, the use of Nis in at-risk populations appeared to be a cost-effective approach for the treatment of influenza. Well-designed observational studies might also be considered to evaluate the clinical course of influenza in terms of complications, hospitalisation, mortality and quality of life, as well as the impact of Nis.

Keywords: B Virus-Infections, Citation, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Database, Double-Blind, Elderly, Evaluation, High-Risk Population, Impact, Inhaled Zanamivir, Literature, Medical Decision-Making, MEDLINE, Mixed Treatment Comparisons, Neuraminidase Inhibitor Zanamivir, Otherwise Healthy-Adults, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Treatment, UK

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Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13-61, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13-61,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To search for, review and synthesise studies of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of weight management schemes for the under fives. Data sources: MEDLINE [Ovid], MEDLINE In-Process [Ovid], EMBASE (Ovid], CAB [Ovid], Health Management Information Consortium [Ovid],The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials, Science Citation Index Expanded [Web of Science], Conference Proceedings Citation Index [The Web of Science], Database of Abstract Reviews [CRD; Centre for Reviews and Dissemination], HTA [CRD], PsycINFO [Ebsco], NHS CRD. These databases were searched from 1990 to February 2009. Supplementary internet searches were additionally conducted. Review methods: Relevant clinical effectiveness studies were identified in two stages. Titles and abstracts returned by the search strategy were examined independently by three researchers and screened for possible inclusion. Disagreements were resolved by discussion. Full texts of the identified studies were obtained. Three researchers examined these independently for inclusion or exclusion, and disagreements were again resolved by discussion. Results: One of the randomised controlled trials (RCTs) was from the UK. It measured the effects of a physical activity intervention for children in nurseries combined with home-based health education for their parents; this was compared to usual care. The main outcome measure was body mass index (BMI); secondary measures were weight and physical activity. At the 12-month follow-up, no statistically significant differences were found between the groups on any measure. However, a trend, favouring the intervention, was found for BMI and weight. The other two RCTs were from the USA. The larger trial investigated the effects of a combined preschool and home intervention in African American and Latino communities. Nutrition education and physical activity programmes were aimed at under fives in preschool. The home component consisted of related health education and homework for the parents, who received a small financial reward on completion. The I - and 2-year results for the African American sites showed a significantly slower rate of increase in BMI than for results at baseline, for the intervention group than for the control group. However, in the Latino communities no such differences were found. The second US trial was a much smaller home-based parental education programme in Native American communities in the USA and Canada. The intervention consisted of a parental skills course for parents to improve their children’s diet and physical activity.This was compared with a course providing skills to improve child behaviour. Follow-up was at 16 weeks and showed no significant differences between groups in BMI. Conclusions: No controlled trials addressing the issue of treating obesity or evidence of cost-effectiveness studies in the under fives’ population were found. From the three prevention studies, apart from the larger US trial, the interventions showed no statistically significant differences in BMI and weight between the intervention and control groups (although there was some evidence of positive trends for BMI and weight). It should also be noted that these conclusions are based on only three dissimilar studies, thereby making the drawing of firm conclusions difficult. Further research is urgently needed in well-designed UK-based RCTs of weight management schemes aimed at the prevention of obesity, that combine with cost-effectiveness studies targeted at preschool children with long-term follow-up.

Keywords: Body-Mass Index, Childhood Obesity, Citation, Database, Education, Groups, Hip-Hop, MEDLINE, Obesity Prevention Program, Pediatric Obesity, Physical-Activity, Preschool-Children, Quality-of-Life, Randomized-Trials, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Sedentary Behaviors, UK

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Full Text: [2009\Hea Tec Ass13-62, 1.pdf](2009\Hea%20Tec%20Ass13-62,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To identify methodological research on the incorporation of adverse effects in economic models and to review current practice. Data sources: Major electronic databases (Cochrane Methodology Register, Health Economic Evaluations Database, NHS Economic Evaluation Database, EconLit, EMBASE, Health Management Information Consortium, IDEAS, MEDLINE and Science Citation Index) were searched from inception to September 2007. Health technology assessment (HTA) reports commissioned by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) HTA programme and published between 2004 and 2007 were also reviewed. Review methods: The reviews of methodological research on the inclusion of adverse effects in decision models and of current practice were carried out according to standard methods. Data were summarised in a narrative synthesis. Results: of the 719 potentially relevant references in the methodological research review, five met the inclusion criteria; however, they contained little information of direct relevance to the incorporation of adverse effects in models. of the 194 HTA monographs published from 2004 to 2007, 80 were reviewed, covering a range of research and therapeutic areas. In total, 85% of the reports included adverse effects in the clinical effectiveness review and 54% of the decision models included adverse effects in the model; 49% included adverse effects in the clinical review and model. The link between adverse effects in the clinical review and model was generally weak; only 3/80 (<4%) used the results of a meta-analysis from the systematic review of clinical effectiveness and none used only data from the review without further manipulation. of the models including adverse effects, 67% used a clinical adverse effects parameter, 79% used a cost of adverse effects parameter, 86% used one of these and 60% used both. Most models (83%) used utilities, but only two (2.5%) used solely utilities to incorporate adverse effects and were explicit that the utility captured relevant adverse effects; 53% of those models that included utilities derived them from patients on treatment and could therefore be interpreted as capturing adverse effects. In total, 30% of the models that included adverse effects used withdrawals related to drug toxicity and therefore might be interpreted as using withdrawals to capture adverse effects, but this was explicitly stated in only three reports. of the 37 models that did not include adverse effects, 18 provided justification for this omission, most commonly lack of data; 19 appeared to make no explicit consideration of adverse effects in the model. Conclusions: There is an implicit assumption within modelling guidance that adverse effects are very important but there is a lack of clarity regarding how they should be dealt with and considered in modelling. In many cases a lack of clear reporting in the HTAs made it extremely difficult to ascertain what had actually been carried out in consideration of adverse effects. The main recommendation is for much clearer and explicit reporting of adverse effects, or their exclusion, in decision models and for explicit recognition in future guidelines that ‘all relevant outcomes’ should include some consideration of adverse events.

Keywords: Assessment, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Citation, Clinical Effectiveness, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Database, Drug-Reactions, Evaluation, Health Technology-Assessment, Ideas, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Pegylated Interferon Alpha-2A, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rapid Diagnostic-Tests, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of photodynamic diagnosis (PDD) compared with white light cystoscopy (WLC), and urine biomarkers [fluorescence in situ hybridisation (FISH), ImmunoCyt, NMP22] and cytology for the detection and follow-up of bladder cancer. Data sources: Major electronic databases including MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Science Citation Index, Health Management Information Consortium and the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register were searched until April 2008. Review methods: A systematic review of the literature was carried out according to standard methods. An economic model was constructed to assess the cost-effectiveness of alternative diagnostic and follow-up strategies for the diagnosis and management of patients with bladder cancer. Results: In total, 27 studies reported PDD test performance. In pooled estimates [95% confidence interval (Cl)] for patient-level analysis, PDD had higher sensitivity than WLC [92% (80% to 100%) versus 71% (49% to 93%)] but lower specificity [57% (36% to 79%) versus 72% (47% to 96%)]. Similar results were found for biopsy-level analysis. The median sensitivities (range) of PDD and WLC for detecting lower risk, less aggressive tumours were similar for patient-level detection [92% (20% to 95%) versus 95% (8% to 100%)], but sensitivity was higher for PDD than for WLC for biopsy-level detection [96% (88% to 100%) versus 88% (74% to 100%)]. For more aggressive, higher-risk tumours the median sensitivity of PDD for both patient-level [89% (6% to 100%)] and biopsy-level [99% (54% to 100%)] detection was higher than those of WLC [56% (0% to 100%) and 67% (0% to 100%) respectively]. Four RCTs comparing PDD with WLC reported effectiveness outcomes. PDD use at transurethral resection of bladder tumour resulted in fewer residual tumours at check cystoscopy [relative risk, RR, 0.37 (95% Cl 0.20 to 0.69)] and longer recurrence-free survival [RR 1.37 (95% Cl 1.18 to 1.59)] compared with WLC. In 71 studies reporting the performance of biomarkers and cytology in detecting bladder cancer, sensitivity (95% CI) was highest for ImmunoCyt [84% (77% to 91%)] and lowest for cytology [44% (38% to 51%)], whereas specificity was highest for cytology [96% (94% to 98%)] and lowest for ImmunoCyt [75% (68% to 83%)]. In the cost-effectiveness analysis the most effective strategy in terms of true positive cases (44) and life-years (11.66) [flexible cystoscopy (CSC) and ImmunoCyt followed by PDD in initial diagnosis and CSC followed by WLC in follow-up] had an incremental cost per life-year of over 270,000 pound. The least effective strategy [cytology followed by WLC in initial diagnosis (average cost over 20 years L 1403, average life expectancy 11.59)] was most likely to be considered cost-effective when society’s willingness to pay was less than 00,000 per life-year. No strategy was cost-effective more than 50% of the time, but four of the eight strategies in the probabilistic sensitivity analysis (three involving a biomarker or PDD) were each associated with a 20% chance of being considered cost-effective. In sensitivity analyses the results were most sensitive to the pretest probability of disease (5% in the base case). Conclusions: The advantages of PDD’s higher sensitivity in detecting bladder cancer have to be weighed against the disadvantages of a higher false-positive rate. Taking into account the assumptions made in the model, strategies involving biomarkers and/or PDD provide additional benefits at a cost that society might be willing to pay. Strategies replacing WLC with PDD provide more life-years but it is unclear whether they are worth the extra cost.

Keywords: 5-Aminolevulinic Acid, Bta Stat Test, Cancer, Care Proteomic Assay, Citation, Databases, Diagnosis, In-Situ Hybridization, Induced Fluorescence Endoscopy, Induced Porphyrin Fluorescence, Literature, Medical-Research-Council, MEDLINE, Nuclear-Matrix Protein-22, Positive, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Transitional-Cell Carcinoma, White-Light Cystoscopy

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-11, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) was reviewing its previous guidance on continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII). The review provided an assessment of evidence which had been published since the previous NICE appraisal (TA 151) in 2007. Objectives: To examine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of using CSII to treat diabetes. To update the previous assessment report by reviewing evidence that has emerged since the last appraisal, and to take account of developments in alternative therapies, in particular the long-acting analogue insulins, which cause fewer problems with hypoglycaemia. Data sources:A systematic review of the literature and an economic evaluation were carried out. The bibliographic databases used were MEDLINE and EMBASE, 2002 to June 2007. The Cochrane Library (all sections), The Science Citation Index (for meeting abstracts only) and the website of the 2007 American Diabetes Association were also searched. Review methods: The primary focus for type I diabetes mellitus (TI DM) was the comparison of CSII with multiple daily injection (MDI), based on the newer insulin analogues, but trials of neutral protamine Hagedorn (NPH)-based MDI that had been published since the last assessment were identified and described in brief. For type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), all trials of MDI versus CSII were included, whether the longacting insulin was analogue or not, because there was no evidence that analogue-based MDI was better than NPH-based MDI. Trials that were shorter than 12 weeks were excluded. Information on the patients’ perspectives was obtained from four sources: the submission from the pump users group Insulin Pump Therapy (INPUT); interviews with parents of young children who were members of INPUT; some recent 2010 Queen’s Printer and Controller of HMSO. All rights reserved. studies; and from a summary of findings from the previous assessment report. Economic modelling used the Center for Outcomes Research (CORE) model, through an arrangement with the NICE and the pump manufacturers, whose submission also used the CORE model. Results: The 74 studies used for analysis included eight randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of CSII versus analogue-based MDI in either T I DM or T2DM, eight new (since the last NICE appraisal) RCTs of CSII versus NPH-based MDI in TI DM, 48 observational studies of CSII, six studies of CSII in pregnancy, and four systematic reviews. The following benefits of CSII were highlighted: better control of blood glucose levels, as reflected by glycated haemoglobin (HbAk) levels, with the size of improvement depending on the level before starting CSII; reduction in swings in blood glucose levels, and in problems due to the dawn phenomenon; fewer problems with hypoglycaemic episodes; reduction in insulin dose per day, thereby partly off-setting the cost of CSII; improved quality of life, including a reduction in the chronic fear of severe hypoglycaemia; more flexibility of lifestyle no need to eat at fixed intervals, more freedom of lifestyle and easier participation in social and physical activity; and benefits for the patients’ family. The submission from INPUT emphasised the quality of life gains from CSII, as well as improved control and fewer hypoglycaemic episodes.Also, there was a marked discrepancy between the improvement in social quality of life reported by successful pump users, and the lack of convincing health-related quality of life gains reported in the trials. With regard to economic evaluation, the main cost of CSII is for consumables, such as tubing and cannulas, and is about 800-2000 pound per year The cost of the pump, assuming 4-year life, adds another 430-720 pound per annum. The extra cost compared with analogue-based MDI averages 1700. Most studies, assuming a reduction in HbA(1c) level of 1.2%, found CSII to be cost-effective. Limitations: The most important weakness of the evidence was the very small number of randomised trials of CSII against the most modern forms of MDI, using analogue insulins. Conclusions: Based on the totality of evidence, using observational studies to supplement the limited data from randomised trials against best MDI, CSII provides some advantages over MDI in T I DM for both children and adults. However, there was no evidence that CSII is better than analogue-based MDI in T2DM or in pregnancy. Further trials with larger numbers and longer durations comparing CSII and optimised MDI in adults, adolescents and children are needed. In addition, there should be a trial of CSII versus MDI with similar provision of structured education in both arms. A trial is also needed for pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes, to investigate using CSII to the best effect.

Keywords: Adolescents, Assessment, Basal-Bolus Regimen, Bedtime NPH Insulin, Children, Citation, Comparison, Core, Cost Effectiveness, Databases, Economic, Education, Evaluation, Health-Related Quality of Life, Improved Glycemic Control, Input, Literature, Long-Term, MEDLINE, Meeting Abstracts, Methods, Model, Modelling, Multiple Daily Injections, Neutral Protamine Hagedorn, Pregnancy, Primary, Pump Therapy, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Cross-Over, Reduction, Regular Human Insulin, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic Review, Ti

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-12, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-12,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To examine whether or not self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) is worthwhile, in terms of glycaennic control, hypoglycaemia, quality of life (QoL) and cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY), in people with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) who were not treated with insulin or who were on basal insulin in combination with oral agents. Data sources: Literature searched included systematic reviews published since 1996, and a systematic review and meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) identified from the reviews, and from searches for more recent trials, along with review of qualitative and economic studies. Search strategies were limited to the English language and to articles published since 1996, and included: databases searched from 1996 to April 2009 The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO,Web of Science limited to meeting abstracts; and websites. Review methods: The intervention was selftesting of blood glucose with a meter and test strips. Studies included adult patients with T2DM on any oral treatment or combination of regimens, including lifestyle, oral agents or once-daily basal insulin. Existing systematic reviews of SMBG were summarised and results compared. Evidence synthesis of all of the studies meeting the inclusion criteria was carried out using a narrative review. Data were analysed by outcome and subgroups. HbAic data from RCTs were summarised using a meta-analysis. Heterogeneity was calculated using the chi-squared and 12 methods.The following analyses were carried out: SMBG compared to self-monitoring of urine glucose, SMBG versus no SMBG, more intensive SMBG versus less intensive SMBG, and more intensive SMBG versus no SMBG. Available qualitative data gained from in-depth interview studies, repeated interviews, and questionnaire and survey data were summarised. Results: The review identified 30 RCTs, although few were of high quality.Ten trials comparing SMBG with no SMBG showed statistically significant reduction in HbAlc of 0.21%, which may not be considered clinically significant. A similar, though not statistically significant difference, was shown where SMBG with education was compared to SMBG without education or feedback. RCTs showed no consistent effect on hypoglycaemic episodes and no impact on medication changes. Review of cost-effectiveness studies showed that costs of SMBG per annum vary considerably (10-259). Although some studies assert that SMBG may lead to savings in health-care costs which may offset the costs of testing, the best analysis to date (DiGEM Diabetes Glycaemic Education and Monitoring) concluded that SMBG was not cost-effective. Qualitative studies revealed that there was a lack of education in how to interpret and use the data from SMBG, and that failure to act on the results was common. Conclusions: The evidence suggested that SMBG is of limited clinical effectiveness in improving glycaemic control in people with T2DM on oral agents, or diet alone, and is therefore unlikely to be cost-effective. SMBG may lead to improved glycaemic control only in the context of appropriate education both for patients and health-care professionals on how to respond to the data, in terms of lifestyle and treatment adjustment. Also, SMBG may be more effective if patients are able to self-adjust drug treatment. Furtherresearch is required on the type of education and feedback that are most helpful, characteristics of patients benefiting most from SMBG, optimal timing and frequency of SMBG, and the circumstances under which SMBG causes anxiety and/or depression.

Keywords: Adult, Analysis, Anxiety, Blood, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Control, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Databases, Depression, Diabetes, Drug, Education, Effectiveness, Embase, Feedback, Frequency, Health Care, Health Care Costs, Healthcare Professionals, Hypoglycaemia, Impact, Improves Glycemic Control, Insulin, Intervention, Lead, Medication, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metabolic-Control, Outcome, Parallel-Group, Patients Perceptions, Patients Perspectives, Primary-Care, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Questionnaire, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Receiving Insulin, Review, Science, Survey, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Urine, Websites

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-16, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-16,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To determine whether randomised controlled trials (RCTs) lead to the same effect size and variance as non-randomised studies (NRSs) of similar policy interventions, and whether these findings can be explained by other factors associated with the interventions or their evaluation. Data sources: Two RCTs were resampled to compare randomised and non-randomised arms. Comparable field trials were identified from a series of health promotion systematic reviews and a systematic review of transition for youths with disabilities. Previous methodological studies were sought from 14 electronic bibliographic databases (Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Australian Education Index, British Education Index, CareData, Dissertation Abstracts, EconLIT, Educational Resources Information Centre, International Bibliography of the Sociological Sciences, ISI Proceedings: Social Sciences and Humanities, PAIS International, PsycINFO, SIGLE, Social Science Citation Index, Sociological Abstracts) in June and July 2004. These were supplemented by citation searching for key authors, contacting review authors and searching key internet sites. Review methods: Analyses of previous resampling studies, replication studies, comparable field studies and meta-epidemiology investigated the relationship between randomisation and effect size of policy interventions. New resampling studies and new analyses of comparable field studies and meta-epidemiology were strengthened by testing pre-specified associations supported by carefully argued hypotheses. Results: Resampling studies offer no evidence that the absence of randomisation directly influences the effect size of policy interventions in a systematic way. Prior methodological reviews and meta-analyses of existing reviews comparing effects from RCTs and non-randomised controlled trials (nRCTs) suggested that effect sizes from RCTs and nRCTs may indeed differ in some circumstances and that these differences may well be associated with factors confounded with design. No consistent explanations were found for randomisation being associated with changes in effect sizes of policy interventions in field trials. Conclusions: From the resampling studies we have no evidence that the absence of randomisation directly influences the effect size of policy interventions in a systematic way. At the level of individual studies, non-randomised trials may lead to different effect sizes, but this is unpredictable. Many of the examples reviewed and the new analyses in the current study reveal that randomisation is indeed associated with changes in effect sizes of policy interventions in field trials. Despite extensive analysis, we have identified no consistent explanations for these differences. Researchers mounting new evaluations need to avoid, wherever possible, allocation bias. New policy evaluations should adopt randomised designs wherever possible.

Keywords: Adolescents, Alcohol Treatment, Bias, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Databases, Evaluation, Health, HIV Prevention, Humanities, International, ISI, Lead, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nonrandom Assignment, Prevention Interventions, Programs, Promotion, Public-Health Interventions, Quality, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Systematic Review

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-30, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-30,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Report based on a service-mapping study and a systematic review concerning sexual health services for young people, either based in or closely linked to schools. Objectives: To identify current forms of school-based sexual health services (SBSHS) and school-linked sexual health services (SLSHS) in the UK, review and synthesise existing evidence from qualitative and quantitative studies concerning the effectiveness, acceptability and cost-effectiveness of these types of service and to identify potential areas for further research. Data sources: Electronic databases were searched from 1985 onwards. For published material: the Cochrane Library (1991), MEDLINE, PREMEDLINE (2007), CINAHL, EMBASE,AMED,ASSIA (1987), IBSS, ERIC, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index. For unpublished material and grey literature: the Social Care Institute of Excellence Research Register; the National Research Register (1997), ReFeR; Index to Theses, and HMIC. Review methods: A service-mapping questionnaire was circulated to school nurses in all parts of the UK, and semistructured telephone interviews with service coordinators in NHS and local authority (LA) roles were conducted. An evidence synthesis was performed based on a systematic review of the quantitative evidence about service effectiveness, qualitative evidence about user and professional views and a mixed-methods synthesis. A proof-of-concept model for assessing cost-effectiveness was drawn up. Results: Three broad types of UK sexual health service provision were identified. Firstly, SBSHS staffed by school nurses, offering ‘minimal’ or ‘basic’ levels of service. Secondly, SBSHS and SLSHS staffed by a multiprofessional team, but not medical practitioners, offering ‘basic’ or ‘intermediate’ levels of service.Thirdly, SBSHS and SLSHS staffed by a multiprofessional team, including medical practitioners offering ‘intermediate’ or ‘comprehensive’ levels of service.The systematic review showed that SBSHS are not associated with higher rates of sexual activity among young people, nor with an earlier age of first intercourse.There was evidence to show positive effects in terms of reductions in births to teenage mothers, and in chlamydial infection rates among young men, although this evidence coming primarily from the USA. Therefore, the findings need to be tested in relation to UK-based services. Also evidence to suggest that broad-based, holistic service models, not restricted to sexual health, offer the strongest basis for protecting young people’s privacy and confidentiality, countering perceived stigmatisation, offering the most comprehensive range of products and services, and maximising service uptake. Findings from the mapping study also indicate that broad-based services, which include medical practitioner input within a multipr of essional team, meet the stated preferences of staff and of young people most clearly. Partnership based developments of this kind also conform to the broad policy principles embodied in the Every Child Matters framework in the UK and allied policy initiatives. However, neither these service models nor narrower ones have been rigorously evaluated in terms of their impact on the key outcomes of conception rates and sexually transmitted infection (STI) rates, in the UK or in other countries. Therefore, appropriate data were not found to support cost-effectiveness modelling. Limitations: Low response rate to the questionnaire. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were under-represented. Also, the distinction made in the questionnaire between ‘general health’ and ‘sexual health’ services did not prove robust. Conclusions: There is no single, dominant service model in the UK. The systematic review demonstrated that the evidence base for these services remains limited and uneven, and draws largely on US studies. Qualitative research is needed to develop robust process and outcome indicators for the evaluation of SLSHS/SBSHS in the UK. These indicators could then be used both in local evaluations, and in large, longitudinal studies of service effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. Future research should examine the impact of the differing types of services currently evolving in the UK, encompassing school-based and school-linked models, as well as models with and without medical practitioner involvement.

Keywords: Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, Chlamydia-Trachomatis, Community-Randomized-Trial, Condom Availability, Family-Planning-Services, National-Survey, New-York-City, Public High-Schools, Research, Review, Teenage Pregnancy, Transmitted Infections

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-32, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-32,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in the UK: incidence increases with age, median age at diagnosis being over 70 years. Approximately 25% of cases occur in individuals with a family history of CRC, including 5% caused by familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) or hereditary non-polyposis CRC (HNJPCC). Most develop from adenomatous polyps arising from the intestine lining. Individuals with these polyps undergo polypectomy and are invited for endoscopic surveillance. Screening via faecal occult blood testing has been rolled out across the UK. Objectives: To evaluate the CIinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of drug and micronutrient interventions for the prevention of CRC and/ or adenomatous polyps. Interventions considered include: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including aspirin and cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors; folic acid; calcium; vitamin D and antioxidants (including vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E, selenium and beta-carotene). Chemoprevention was assessed in the general population, in individuals at increased risk of CRC, and in individuals with FAP or HNPCC. Data sources: A systematic review identified randomised controlled trials (RCTs) assessing drug and nutritional agents for the prevention of CRC or adenomatous polyps. A separate search identified qualitative studies relating to individuals’ views, attitudes and beliefs about chemoprevention. MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other NonIndexed Citations, EM BASE, CINAHL, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane CENTRAL Register of Controlled Trials, DARE, NHS-EED (NHS Economic Evaluation Database), HTA database, Science Citation Index, BIOSIS previews and the Current Controlled Trials research register were searched in June 2008. Data were extracted by one reviewer and checked by a second. Review methods: The synthesis methods used were systematic review and meta-analysis for RCTs and qualitative framework synthesis for qualitative studies. A health economic model was developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of chemoprevention for two populations with different levels of risk of developing CRC: the general population and an intermediate-risk population. Results: The search identified 44 relevant RCTs and six ongoing studies. A small study of aspirin in FAP patients produced no statistically significant reduction in polyp number but a possible reduction in polyp size. There was a statistically significant 21% reduction in risk of adenoma recurrence [relative risk (RR) 0.79, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.68 to 0.92] in an analysis of aspirin versus no aspirin in individuals with a history of adenomas or CRC. In the general population, a significant 26% reduction in CRC incidence was demonstrated in studies with a 23-year follow-up (RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.97). Non-aspirin NSAID use in FAP individuals produced a non-statistically significant reduction in adenoma incidence after 4 years of treatment and follow-up and reductions in polyp number and size. In individuals with a history of adenomas there was a statistically significant 34% reduction in adenoma recurrence risk (RR 0.66, 95% CI 0.60 to 0.72) and a statistically significant 55% reduction in advanced adenoma incidence (RR 0.45, 95% CI 0.35 to 0.58). No studies assessed the effect of non-aspirin NSAIDs in the general population. There were no studies of folic acid in individuals with FAP or HNPCC. There was no significant effect of folic acid versus placebo on adenoma recurrence (RR 1.16, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.39) or advanced adenoma incidence in individuals with a history of adenomas. In the general population there was no significant effect of folic acid on risk of CRC (RR 1.13, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.64), although studies were of relatively short duration. Calcium use by FAP patients produced no significant reduction in polyp number or disease progression. In individuals with a history of adenomas there was a statistically significant 18% reduction in risk of adenoma recurrence (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.69 to 0.98) and a non-significant reduction in risk of advanced adenomas (RR 0.77, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.17). In the general population there was no significant effect of calcium on risk of CRC (RR 1.08, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.34), although studies were of relatively short duration. There were no studies of antioxidant use in individuals with FAP or HNPCC, and in individuals with a history of adenomas no statistically significant differences in relative risk of adenoma recurrence were found. In the general population there was no difference in incidence of CRC (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.13) with antioxidant use compared with no antioxidant use. Twenty studies reported qualitative findings concerning chemoprevention. People are more likely to use NSAIDs if there is a strong perceived need. Perceptions of risk and benefit also influence decision-making and use. People have fewer concerns about using antioxidants or other supplements, but their perception of the benefits of these agents is less well-defined. The model analysis suggested that the most cost-effective age-range policy in the general population would be to provide chemoprevention to all individuals within the general population from age 50 to 60 years. The use of aspirin in addition to screening within the general population is likely to result in a discounted cost per life-year gained of around 10,000 and a discounted cost per quality- adjusted life-year (QALY) gained of around 23,000 compared with screening alone. In the intermediaterisk group the most economically viable age-range policy would be to provide chemoprevention to individuals following polypectomy aged 61 to 70 years. Calcium is likely to have a discounted cost per QALY gained of around {8000 compared with screening alone. Althogh aspirin in addition to screening should be more effective and less costly than screening alone, under the current assumptions of benefits to harms of aspirin and calcium, aspirin is expected to be extendedly dominated by calcium. Limitations: Whilst a number of studies were included in the review, the duration of follow-up was generally insufficient to detect an effect on cancer incidence. Given the uncertainties and ambiguities in the evidence base, the results of the health economic analysis should be interpreted with caution. Conclusions: Aspirin and celecoxib may reduce recurrence of adenomas and incidence of advanced adenomas in individuals with an increased risk of CRC and calcium may reduce recurrence of adenomas in this group. COX-2 inhibitors may decrease polyp number in patients with FAR There is some evidence for aspirin reducing the incidence of CRC in the general population. Both aspirin and NSAIDs are associated with adverse effects so it will be important to consider the risk benefit ratio before recommending these agents for chemoprevention. The economic analysis suggests that chemoprevention has the potential to represent a cost-effective intervention, particularly when targeted at intermediate-risk populations following polypectomy.

Keywords: Base-Line Characteristics, Beta-Carotene Supplementation, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, Long-Term Supplementation, Low-Dose Aspirin, Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Protection Motivation Theory, Randomized Controlled-Trial

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-39, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-39,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Sugammadex (Bridion (R)) is a newly developed agent for the reversal of neuromuscular blockade (NMB) induced by rocuronium or vecuronium. Sugammadex can reverse profound blockade and can be given for immediate reversal and its use would avoid the potentially serious adverse effects of the currently used agent, succinylcholine. Also, sugammadex can reverse NMB more quickly and predictably than existing agents. Objectives: To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of sugammadex for the reversal of muscle relaxation after general anaesthesia in UK practice following routine or rapid induction of NMB. Data sources: Medical databases [including MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, Science Citation Index, BIOSIS and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), conference proceedings, internet sites and clinical trials registers] were searched to identify published and unpublished studies. The main searches were carried out in May 2008 and supplemented by current awareness updates up until November 2008. Review methods: For the clinical effectiveness review, randomised controlled trials of sugammadex against placebo or an active comparator (neostigmine+glycopyrrolate) for the reversal of moderate or profound NMB and for immediate reversal (spontaneous recovery from succinylcholine-induced blockade) were included. The primary effectiveness outcome was speed of recovery from NMB, as measured by objective monitoring of neuromuscular function. For the cost-effectiveness review, a de novo economic assessment considered the routine induction of NMB and the rapid induction and/or reversal of NMB, and threshold analyses were carried out on a series of pairwise comparisons to establish how effective sugammadex needs to be to justify its cost. Results: The review of clinical effectiveness included four randomised active-control trials of sugammadex, nine randomised placebo-controlled trials and five studies in special populations. A total of 2132 titles and abstracts and 265 full-text publications were screened. The included trials indicated that sugammadex produces more rapid recovery from moderate or profound NMB than placebo or neostigmine. Median time to recovery from moderate blockade was 1.3-1.7 minutes for rocuronium + sugammadex, 21-86 minutes for rocuronium + placebo and 17.6 minutes for rocuronium + neostigmine. In profound blockade, median time to recovery was 2.7 minutes for rocuronium + sugammadex, 30 to >90 minutes for rocuronium + placebo, and 49 minutes for rocuronium + neostigmine. Results for vecuronium were similar. In addition, recovery from NMB was faster with rocuronium reversed by sugammadex 16mg/kg after 3 minutes (immediate reversal) than with succinylcholine followed by spontaneous recovery (median time to primary outcome 4.2 versus 7.1 minutes). The evidence base for modelling cost-effectiveness is very limited. However, assuming that the reductions in recovery times seen in the trials can be achieved in routine practice and can be used productively, sugammadex [2 mg/kg (4 mg/kg)] is potentially cost-effective at its current list price for the routine reversal of rocuronium-induced moderate (profound) blockade, if each minute of recovery time saved can be valued at approximately 2.40 pound (1.75) pound or more. This is more likely to be achieved if any reductions in recovery time are in the operating room (estimated value of 4.44 pound per minute saved) rather than the recovery room (estimated value of 0.33 pound per minute saved). The results were broadly similar for rocuronium- and vecuronium-induced blockade. For rapid reversal of NMB it appeared that any reduction in morbidity from adopting sugammadex is unlikely to result in significant cost savings. Limitations: The evidence base was not large and many of the published trials were dose-finding and safety studies with very small sample sizes. Also, some relevant outcomes, in particular patient experience/quality of life and resources/costs used, were either not investigated or not reported. In addition, it is likely that the patients included in the efficacy trials were relatively young and in good general health compared with the overall surgical population. Regarding the economic evaluation, there appears to be no evidence linking measures of clinical efficacy to patients’ healthrelated quality of life and mortality risks. Conclusions: Sugammadex may be a cost-effective option compared with neostigmine + glycopyrrolate for reversal of moderate NMB and also provides the facility to recover patients from profound blockade. Rocuronium + sugammadex could be considered as a replacement for succinylcholine for rapid induction (and reversal) of NMB, although this may not be a cost-effective option in some types of patient at current list prices for sugammadex. Considerable uncertainties remain about whether the full benefits of sugammadex can be realised in clinical practice.

Keywords: Artery-Bypass Surgery, Citation, Endotracheal Intubating Conditions, Induced Neuromuscular Block, Intensive-Care-Unit, Markov Computer-Simulation, Mivacurium Chloride, Postoperative Residual Curarization, Publications, Spontaneous-Recovery, Succinylcholine-Induced Hyperkalemia, Time-Course

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-40, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-40,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of non-surgical treatments for women with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) through systematic review and economic modelling. Data sources: The Cochrane Incontinence Group Specialised Register, electronic databases and the websites of relevant professional organisations and manufacturers, and the following databases: CINAHL, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index, Current Controlled Trials, ClinicalTrials.gov and the UKCRN Portfolio Database. Study selection: The study comprised three distinct elements. (I) A survey of 188 women with SU1 to identify outcomes of importance to them (activities of daily living; sex, hygiene and lifestyle issues; emotional health; and the availability of services). (2) A systematic review and meta-analysis of non-surgical treatments for SUI to find out which are most effective by comparing results of trials (direct pairwise comparisons) and by modelling results (mixed-treatment comparisons MTCs). A total of 88 randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-RCTs reporting data from 9721 women were identified, considering five generic interventions [pelvic floor muscle training (PFMT), electrical stimulation (ES), vaginal cones (VCs), bladder training (BT) and serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) medications], in many variations and combinations. Data were available for 37 interventions and 68 treatment comparisons by direct pairwise assessment. Mixed-treatment comparison models compared 14 interventions, using data from 55 trials (6608 women). (3) Economic modelling, using a Markov model, to find out which combinations of treatments (treatment pathways) are most cost-effective for SUI. Data extraction: Titles and abstracts identified were assessed by one reviewer and full-text copies of all potentially relevant reports independently assessed by two reviewers. Any disagreements were resolved by consensus or arbitration by a third person. Results: Direct pairwise comparison and MTC analysis showed that the treatments were more effective than no treatment. Delivering PFMT in a more intense fashion, either through extra sessions or with biofeedback (BF), appeared to be the most effective treatment [PFMT extra sessions vs no treatment (NT) odds ratio (OR) 10.7, 95% credible interval (Cr!) 5.03 to 26.2; PFMT+ BF vs NT OR 12.3, 95% Crl 5.35 to 32.7]. Only when success was measured in terms of improvement was there evidence that basic PFMT was better than no treatment (PFMT basic vs NT OR 4.47, 95% Crl 2.03 to 11.9). Analysis of cost-effectiveness showed that for cure rates, the strategy using lifestyle changes and PFMT with extra sessions followed by tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) (lifestyle advice PFMT extra sessions TVT) had a probability of greater than 70% of being considered cost-effective for all threshold values for willingness to pay for a QALY up to 50,000. For improvement rates, lifestyle advice PFMT extra sessions TVT had a probability of greater than 50% of being considered cost-effective when society’s willingness to pay for an additional QALY was more than 10,000. The results were most sensitive to changes in the long-term performance of PFMT and also in the relative effectiveness of basic PFMT and PFMT with extra sessions. Limitations: Although a large number of studies were identified, few data were available for most comparisons and long-term data were sparse. Challenges for evidence synthesis were the lack of consensus on the most appropriate method for assessing incontinence an intervention protocols that were complex and varied considerably across studies. Conclusions: More intensive forms of PFMT appear worthwhile, but further research is required to define an optimal form of more intensive therapy that is feasible and efficient for the NHS to provide, along with further definitive evidence from large, welldesigned studies.

Keywords: Citation, Complex, Floor Muscle Exercise, Free Vaginal Tape, Group Educational Intervention, Meta-Analysis, Mixed Treatment Comparisons, Modelling, Patient-Generated Index, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Science Citation Index, Standardization Sub-Committee, Synthesis, Transvaginal Electrical-Stimulation, Treatment

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-45, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-45,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Screening for gestational diabetes has long been a controversial topic. A previous Health Technology Assessment (HTA) report reviewed literature on screening for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and assessed the case for screening against the criteria set by the National Screening Committee. Objective: To update a previous HTA report which reviewed the literature on screening for GDM by examining evidence that has emerged since that last report, including the Australian Carbohydrate Intolerance Study in Pregnant Women (ACHOIS), The Maternal and Fetal Medicine Units Network (MFMUN) trial and the Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes (HAPO) study. To review data on recent trends in maternal age at birth and on the prevalence of overweight and obesity and the effect on prevalence of GDM. Data sources: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature was carried out. The bibliographic databases used were MEDLINE (1996 to January 2009), EMBASE (1996 to December 2009), The Cochrane Library 2008 issue 4, the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination database and the Web of Science. Review methods: For the review of treatment with oral drugs versus insulin, a full systematic review and meta-analysis was carried out. The results of the ACHOIS, MFMUN and HAPO studies were summarised and their implications discussed. Findings of a selection of other recent studies, relevant to the continuum issue, were summarised. Some recent screening studies were reviewed, including a particular focus on studies of screening earlier in pregnancy. Results: The HAPO results showed a linear relationship between plasma glucose and adverse outcomes there is a continuum of risk with no clear threshold which could divide women into those with gestational diabetes and those without. There was good evidence from trials and the meta-analysis that women who fail to control hyperglycaemic in pregnancy on lifestyle measures alone can be safely and effectively be treated with oral agents, metformin or glibenclamide, rather than going directly to insulin. Evidence showed few differences in results between glibenclamide and insulin and metformin and insulin. The exceptions were that there was less maternal hypoglycaemia with glibenclamide, but less neonatal hypoglycaemia and lower birthweight with insulin, and there was less maternal weight gain with metformin. The ACHOIS and MFMUN trials showed reductions in perinatal complications among infants born to mothers who were provided with more intensive dietary advice, blood glucose monitoring and insulin when required. The HAPO study demonstrated adverse outcomes over a much wider range of blood glucose (BG) than the traditional definition of GDM. In the HAPO study, no one measure of BG came out as being clearly the best, although fasting plasma glucose (FPG) was as good as any, and had advantages of being more convenient than an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), but correlations between fasting and post-load levels were quite poor. Two screening strategies dominated; (I) selection by the American Diabetes Association criteria followed by the 75-g OGTT [incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) 3678], and (2) selection by high-risk ethnicity followed by the 75-g OGTT (ICER 21,739). Studies indicated that costs are about 1833 higher for pregnancies complicated by gestational diabetes, suggesting that prevention would be worthwhile. Limitations: Not all of the HAPO results have been published, and none of the reviewed economic studies resolved the most difficult issue at what level of BG does intervention become cost-effective? Conclusions: The evidence base has improved since the last HTA review in 2002. There is now good evidence for treatment of oral drugs instead of insulin and it looks increasingly as if FPG could be the test of choice. However some key uncertainties remain to be resolved, which can be done by further analysis iv of the already collected HAPO data and by using the UK model used in developing the NICE guidelines to assess the cost-effectiveness of intervention in each of the seven HAPO categories.

Keywords: Adverse Outcomes, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Birthweight, Blood, Cochrane, Control, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Embase, Ethnicity, Fasting, Fasting Capillary Glucose, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes-Mellitus, Glucose Challenge Test, Guidelines, Health, High-Risk Population, Hypoglycaemia, Infants, Insulin, Intervention, Literature, Maternal, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metformin, Model, Monitoring, Mothers, Neonatal Macrosomia, Obesity, Oral Hypoglycemic Agents, Outcome Hapo, Outcomes, Overweight, Perinatal, Perinatal Outcomes, Plasma, Plasma-Glucose, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Prevention, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traditional, Treatment, Trends, UK, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-49, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-49,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Reducing smoking is a chief priority for governments and health systems like the UK National Health Service (NHS). The UK has implemented a comprehensive tobacco control strategy involving a combination of population tobacco control interventions combined with treatment for dependent smokers through a national network of NHS Stop Smoking Services (NHS SSS). Objectives: To assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of relapse prevention in NHS SSS. To (1) update current estimates of effectiveness on interventions for preventing relapse to smoking; (2) examine studies that provide findings that are generalisable to NHS SSS, and which test interventions that might be acceptable to introduce within the NHS; and (3) determine the cost-effectiveness of those relapse preventions interventions (RPIs) that could potentially be delivered by the NHS SSS. Data sources: A systematic review of the literature and economic evaluation were carried out. In addition to searching the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group register of trials (2004 to July 2008), MEDLINE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, PsycINFO, the Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index were also searched. Review methods: The project was divided into four distinct phases with different methodologies: qualitative research with a convenience sample of NHS SSS managers; a systematic review investigation the efficacy of RPIs; a cost-effectiveness analysis; and a further systematic review to derive the relapse curves for smokers receiving evidence-based treatment of the type delivered by the NHS SSS. Results: Qualitative research with 16 NHS SSS managers indicated that there was no shared understanding of what relapse prevention meant or of the kinds of interventions that should be used for this. The systematic review included 36 studies that randomised and delivered interventions to abstainers. ‘self-help’ behavioural interventions delivered to abstainers who had achieved abstinence unaided were effective for preventing relapse to smoking at long-term follow-up [odds ratio (OR) 1.52, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.15 to 2.01]. The following pharmacotherapies were also effective as RPIs after their successful use as cessation treatments: bupropion at long-term follow-up (pooled OR 1.49, 95% CI 1.10 to 2.01); nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) at medium- (pooled OR 1.56, 95% CI 1.16 to 2.11) and long-term follow-ups (pooled OR 1.33, 95% CI 1.08 to 1.63) and one trial of varenicline also indicated effectiveness. The health economic analysis found that RPIs are highly cost-effective. Compared with ‘no intervention’; using bupropion resulted in an incremental quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) increase of 0.07, with a concurrent NHS cost saving of 68; for NRT, spending 12 pound resulted in a 0.04 incremental QALY increase; varenicline resulted in a similar QALY increase as NRT, but at almost seven times the cost. Extensive sensitivity analyses demonstrated that cost-effectiveness ratios were more sensitive to variations in effectiveness than cost and that for bupropion and NRT, cost-effectiveness generally remained. Varenicline also demonstrated cost-effectiveness at a ‘willingness-to-pay’ threshold of 20,000 per QALY, but exceeded this when inputted values for potential effectiveness were at the lower end of the range explored. For all drugs, there was substantial relapse to smoking after treatment courses had finished. Quit attempts involving NRT appeared to have the highest early relapse rates, when trial participants would be expected to still be on treatment, but for those involving bupropion and varenicline little relapse was apparent during this time. Limitations: The qualitative research sample was small. Conclusions: Based on the totality of evidence, RPIs are expected to be effective and cost-effective if incorporated into routine treatment within the NHS SSS. While staff within the NHS SSS were largely favourably inclined towards providing RPIs, guidance would be needed to encourage the adoption of the most effective RPIs, as would incentives that focused on the importance of sustaining quit attempts beyond the currently monitored 4-week targets.

Keywords: Alpha, Analysis, Behavioral Treatment, Cessation Intervention, Cigarette-Smoking, Citation, Control, Cost, Embase, Evaluation, Follow-up, Health, Literature, Male British Doctors, MEDLINE, Network, Nicotine Patch Therapy, Population, Postpartum Women, Qualitative Research, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Receptor Partial Agonist, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Smoking, Sustained-Release Bupropion, Technology, Therapy, Treatment, UK

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-51, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-51,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In recent years human resource management (HRM) has been seen as an important factor in the successful realisation of organisational change programmes. The UK NHS is undergoing substantial organisational change and there is a need to establish which human resource (HR) initiatives may be most effective. Objectives: To assess the results from a wide-ranging series of systematic reviews of the evidence on HRM and performance. The first part assesses evidence on use of HRM in the UK and fidelity of practice implemented. The second part considers evidence for the impact of HRM practices on intermediate outcomes, which can impact on final outcomes, such as organisational performance or patient care. Data sources: The following databases were searched: Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), British Nursing Index (BNI), Business Source Premier, Campbell Collaboration, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE), DH-Data, EMBASE, Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC), International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), King’s Fund database, MEDLINE, NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED), National Research Register (NRR), PREMEDLINE, PsycINFO, ReFeR, Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index (SCI). The searches were conducted in May/June 2006. Review methods: Broad categories of HRM interventions and intermediate outcomes were generated: 10 HRM categories and 12 intermediate outcome categories. Seven patient final outcomes were derived from the NHS Performance Indicators and the NHS Improvement Plan. The quality criteria used to select papers incorporated a longitudinal study design filter to provide evidence of the caUSAl direction of relationships between HRM and relevant outcomes. Single HRM practices were considered. Within the health-specific literature, focus was on the impact of HRM on patient outcomes. Information is presented on the reliability of measures in each of the intermediate outcome areas. Results: Work design practices that enhance employee autonomy and control influenced a number of outcomes and there was consistent evidence for the positive impact of increased job control on employee outcomes, such as job satisfaction, absence and health. For employee participation, the small number of studies reviewed supported the involvement of employees in design/implementation of changes that affect their work. In health literature in particular, employee involvement through quality improvement teams resulted in improved patient outcomes. Findings were positive for the impact of training on the intended outcomes of the initiatives. Support for the impact of performance management practices was apparent, in particular feedback on performance outcomes and the use of participative goal setting. Strong associations were found among all intermediate outcomes, and the relationship between most intermediate behaviours and outcomes were significant. Limitations: Limited evidence was available on the use of HRM and on the implementation of policy. Also, the specific practices studied within each HRM category differ so there was little evidence to show whether similar practices have the same effects in health and non-health settings. Conclusions: Some potentially effective practices for both health and non-health areas were identified, and HRM methods could be used to support change processes within the NHS; the findings relating to work organisation are particularly promising with regard to changes in methods of service delivery. Using training to support the implementation of change is highlighted. However, future multilevel studies that embrace the individual, team and organisational level are needed. Studies should look into interventions aimed at improving HR outcomes and performance, and allow for pre- and post-intervention measurement of practices and outcomes.

Keywords: Adolescent Substance-Abuse, Citation, Collaboration, Control, Database, Databases, Dual-Earner Couples, Embase, Evaluation, Impact, Intensive-Care-Unit, Literature, Longitudinal-Field Experiment, Management, MEDLINE, Nursing, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Patient, Performance, Processes, Psychosocial Work-Environment, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Realistic Job Previews, Research, Resistant Staphylococcus-Aureus, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Support, Systematic Review, UK, Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-53, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-53,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background Anal cancer is uncommon and predominantly a disease of the elderly The human papillomavirus (HPV) has been implicated as a caUSAl agent, and HPV infection is usually transmitted sexually Individuals who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive are particularly vulnerable to HPV infections, and increasing numbers from this population present with anal cancer Objective To estimate the cost-effectiveness of screening for anal cancer in the high-risk HIV-positive population [in particular, men who have sex with men (MSM), who have been identified as being at greater risk of the disease] by developing a model that incorporates the national screening guidelines criteria Data sources A comprehensive literature search was undertaken in January 2006 (updated in November 2006) The following electronic bibliographic databases were searched Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), BIOSIS previews (Biological Abstracts), British Nursing Index (BNI), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), EMBASE, MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations NHS Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), NHS Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) Study selection Published literature identified by the search strategy was assessed by four reviewers Papers that met the inclusion criteria contained the following data on population incidence, effectiveness of screening, health outcomes or screening and/or treatment costs, defined suitable screening technologies, prospectively evaluated tests to detect anal cancer Foreign-language papers were excluded Searches identified 2102 potential papers, 1403 were rejected at title and a further 493 at abstract From 206 papers retrieved, 81 met the inclusion criteria A further treatment paper was added, giving a total of 82 papers included Data extraction Data from included studies were extracted into data extraction forms by the clinical effectiveness reviewer To analyse the cost-effectiveness of screening, two decision-analytical models were developed and populated Results The reference case cost-effectiveness model for MSM found that screening for anal cancer is very unlikely to be cost-effective The negative aspects of screening included utility decrements associated with false-positive results and with treatment for high-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia (HG-AIN) Sensitivity analyses showed that removing these utility decrements improved the cost-effectiveness of screening However, combined with higher regression rates from low-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia (LG-AIN), The lowest expected incremental cost-effectiveness ratio remained at over 44,000 pound per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gained Probabilistic sensitivity analysis showed that no screening retained over 50% probability of cost-effectiveness to a QALY value of 50,000 pound The screening model for HIV-positive women showed an even lower likelihood of cost-effectiveness, with the most favourable sensitivity analyses reporting an incremental cost per QALY of 88,000 pound Limitations Limited knowledge is available about the epidemiology and natural history of anal cancer, along with a paucity of good-quality evidence concerning the effectiveness of screening Conclusions Many of the criteria for assessing the need for a screening programme were not met and the cost-effectiveness analyses showed little likelihood that screening any of the identified high-risk groups would generate health improvements at a reasonable cost Further studies could assess whether the screening model has underestimated the impact of anal cancer, the results of which may justify an evaluative study of the effects of treatment for HG-AIN.

Keywords: Active Antiretroviral Therapy, Anal, Anal Cancer, Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Bibliographic Databases, Bisexual Men, Cancer, Cell Carcinoma, Cervical-Cancer, Clinical, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Data, Databases, Developing, Disease, Effectiveness, Elderly, Epidemiology, Evidence, Extraction, False Positive, Forms, Guidelines, Health, Health Outcomes, High Prevalence, History, HPV, Human, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Human Papillomavirus, Human-Immunodeficiency, Human-Papillomavirus Infection, Impact, Incidence, Infection, Infections, Knowledge, Literature, MEDLINE, Men, Model, Models, Natural, Natural-History, Negative Homosexual-Men, NOV, Outcomes, Papers, Papillomavirus, Population, Potential, Psycinfo, Qaly, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Rates, Reference, Regression, Reporting, Risk, SCI, Science Citation Index, Screening, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sex, Sources, Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions, SSCI, Strategy, Technologies, Technology Assessment, The Elderly, Treatment, Treatment Costs, Utility, Value, Women

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-54, 1.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-54,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Acute leukaemia is a group of rapidly progressing cancers of bone marrow and blood classified as either acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL). Haemopoietic stem cell transplantation (SCT) has developed as an adjunct to or replacement for conventional chemotherapy with the aim of improving survival and quality of life. Objectives: A systematic overview of the best available evidence on the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of SCT in the treatment of acute leukaemia. Data sources: Clinical effectiveness: electronic databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE and the Cochrane Library, were searched from inception to December 2008 to identify published systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Cochrane CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index (SCI) were searched from 1997 to March 2009 to identify primary studies. Cost-effectiveness: MEDLINE, EM BASE, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE) and NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED) were searched from inception to January 2009. Study selection: Potentially relevant papers were retrieved and independently checked against predefined criteria by two reviewers (one in the case of the cost-effectiveness review). Study appraisal: Included reviews and meta-analyses were critically appraised and data extracted and narratively presented. Included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and donor versus no donor (DvND) studies were mapped to the evidence covered in existing systematic reviews and meta-analyses according to a framework of 12 decision problems (DPs): DPI related to SCT in adults with AML in first complete remission (CR1); DP2 to adults with AML in second or subsequent remission or with refractory disease (CR2+); DP3 to children with AML in CRI; DP4 to children with AML in CR2+; DP5 to adults with ALL in CR1; DP6 to adults with ALL in CR2+; DP7 to children with ALL in CR1; DP8 to children with ALL in CR2+; DP9 to comparison of different sources of stem cells in transplantation; DP10 to different conditioning regimens; DP11 to the use of purging in autologous SCT; and DP12 to the use of T-cell depletion in allogeneic SCT. Results: Fifteen systematic reviews/meta-analyses met the inclusion criteria for the review of clinical effectiveness, thirteen of which were published from 2004 onwards. Taking into account the timing of their publications, most reviews appeared to have omitted an appreciable proportion of potentially available evidence. The best available evidence for effectiveness of allogeneic SCT using stem cells from matched sibling donors came from DyND studies: there was sufficient evidence to support the use of allogeneic SCT in DPI (except in good-risk patients), DP3 (role of risk stratification unclear) and DP5 (role of risk stratification unclear). There was conflicting evidence in DP7 and a paucity of evidence from DyND studies for all decision problems concerning patient groups in CR2+. The best available evidence for effectiveness of autologous SCT came from RCTs: overall, evidence suggested that autologous SCT was either similar to or less effective than chemotherapy. There was a paucity of evidence from published reviews of RCTs for DPs 9-12. Nineteen studies met the inclusion criteria in the cost-effectiveness review, most reporting only cost information and only one incorporating an economic model. Although there is a wealth of information on costs and some information on cost-effectiveness of allogeneic SCT in adults with AML (DPs 1 and 2), There is very limited evidence on relative costs and cost-effectiveness for other DPs. Limitations: Time and resources did not permit critical appraisal of the primary studies on which the reviews/meta-analyses reviewed were based; there were substantial differences in methodologies, and consequently quantitative synthesis of data was neither planned in the protocol nor carried out; some of the studies were quite old and might not reflect current practice; and a number of the studies might not be applicable to the UK. Conclusions: Bearing in mind the limitations, existing evidence suggests that sibling donor allogeneic SCT may be more effective than chemotherapy in adult AML (except in good-risk patients) in CR1, childhood AML in CR1 and adult ALL in CR1, and that autologous SCT is equal to or less effective than chemotherapy. No firm conclusions could be drawn regarding the cost-effectiveness of SCT in the UK NHS owing to the limitations given above. Future research should include the impact of the treatments on patients’ quality of life as well as information on health service use and costs associated with SCT from the perspective of the UK NHS.

Keywords: 1st Complete Remission, Acute Lymphoblastic-Leukemia, Acute Myeloblastic-Leukemia, Acute Myelogenous Leukemia, Acute Myeloid-Leukemia, Acute Nonlymphocytic Leukemia, Adult, Allogeneic, Base, Blood, Bone, Bone Marrow, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Cell Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Childhood, Children, Childrens Cancer Group, Citation, Clinical, Comparison, Conditioning, Conventional, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Data, Databases, Decision, Disease, Economic, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Evidence, First, Framework, Health, High-Dose Cytarabine, Impact, Information, Leukaemia, Life, Management, MEDLINE, Methodologies, Model, Papers, Patients, Practice, Primary, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Reporting, Research, Resources, Review, Reviews, Risk, Role, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Service, Sources, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem Cells, Stratification, Support, Survival, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Timing, Total-Body Irradiation, Transplantation, Treatment, UK, Wealth

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Full Text: [2010\Hea Tec Ass14-55, 493.pdf](2010\Hea%20Tec%20Ass14-55,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Healthcare workers’ (HCWs) influenza rates are unknown, but may be similar to the general public and they may transmit influenza to patients. Objectives: To identify studies of vaccinating HCWs and the incidence of influenza, its complications and influenza-like illness (ILI) in individuals >= 60 in long-term care facilities (LTCFs). Search strategy: We searched CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library 2009, issue 3), which contains the Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections Group’s Specialised Register, MEDLINE (1966 to 2009), EM BASE (1974 to 2009) and Biological Abstracts and Science Citation Index-Expanded. Selection criteria: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and non-RCTs of influenza vaccination of HCWs caring for individuals >= 60 in LTCFs and the incidence of laboratory-proven influenza, its complications or ILI. Data collection and analysis: Two authors independently extracted data and assessed risk of bias. Main results: We identified four cluster-RCTs (C-RCTs) (n = 7558) and one cohort (n = 12742) of influenza vaccination for HCWs caring for individuals >= 60 in LTCFs. Pooled data from three C-RCTs showed no effect on specific outcomes: laboratory-proven influenza, pneumonia or deaths from pneumonia. For non-specific outcomes pooled data from three C-RCTs showed HCW vaccination reduced ILI; data from one C-RCT that HCW vaccination reduced GP consultations for ILI; and pooled data from three C-RCTs showed reduced all-cause mortality in individuals >= 60. Authors’ conclusions: No effect was shown for specific outcomes: laboratory-proven influenza, pneumonia and death from pneumonia. An effect was shown for the non-specific outcomes of ILI, GP consultations for ILI and all-cause mortality in individuals >= 60. These non-specific outcomes are difficult to interpret because ILI includes many pathogens, and winter influenza contributes < 10% to all-cause mortality in individuals >= 60. The key interest is preventing laboratory-proven influenza in individuals >= 60, pneumonia and deaths from pneumonia, and we cannot draw such conclusions. The identified studies are at high risk of bias. Some HCWs remain unvaccinated because they do not perceive risk, doubt vaccine efficacy and are concerned about side effects. This review did not find information on co-interventions with HCW vaccination: hand washing, face masks, early detection of laboratory-proven influenza, quarantine, avoiding admissions, anti-virals, and asking HCWs with ILI not to work. We conclude there is no evidence that vaccinating HCWs prevents influenza in elderly residents in LTCFs. High quality RCTs are required to avoid risks of bias in methodology and conduct, and to test these interventions in combination.

Keywords: A H3n2, Analysis, Authors, Base, Bias, Care, Caring, Citation, Cohort, Collection, Complications, Criteria, Data, Death, Effects, Efficacy, Elderly, Evidence, Facilities, General, Incidence, Infections, Influenza, Information, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term-Care, MEDLINE, Methodology, Mortality, Nursing-Home Residents, Outcomes, Pathogens, Patients, People, Personnel, Pneumonia, Prevention, Public, Quality, Quarantine, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Search, SI, Side Effects, Strategy, The Elderly, Unvaccinated, Vaccination, Vaccine, Work

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-10, 1.pdf](2011\Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-10,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Etanercept, infliximab and adalimumab are licensed in the UK for the treatment of active and progressive psoriatic arthritis (PsA) in adults who have an inadequate response to standard treatment. Objective: To determine the clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of these biologic agents in the treatment of active and progressive PsA. Data sources: Systematic reviews were performed, with data sought from 10 electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Science Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index Science, ClinicalTrials.gov, metaRegister of Current Controlled Trials, NHS Economic Evaluation Database, Health Economic Evaluations Database and EconLit) up to June 2009. Review methods: Full paper manuscripts of titles/abstracts considered relevant were obtained and assessed for inclusion by two reviewers according to criteria on study design, interventions, participants and outcomes. Data on study and participant characteristics, efficacy outcomes, adverse effects, costs to the health service and cost-effectiveness were extracted, along with baseline data where reported. The primary efficacy outcomes were measures of anti-inflammatory response, skin lesion response and functional status, and the safety outcome was the incidence of serious adverse events. The primary measure of cost-effectiveness was incremental cost per additional quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). Standard meta-analytic techniques were applied to efficacy data. Published cost-effectiveness studies and the economic analyses submitted to the. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) by the biologic manufacturers were reviewed. An economic model was developed by updating the model produced by the York Assessment Group for the previous NICE appraisal of biologics in PsA. Results: Pooled estimates of effect demonstrated a significant improvement in patients with PsA for all joint disease and functional status outcomes at 12-14 weeks’ follow-up. The biologic treatment significantly reduced joint symptoms for etanercept [relative risk (RR) 2.60, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.96 to 3.45], infliximab (RR 3.44, 95% CI 2.53 to 4.69) and adalimumab (RR 2.24, 95% CI 1.74 to 2.88), with 24-week data demonstrating maintained treatment effects. Trial data demonstrated a significant effect of all three biologics on skin disease at 12 or 24 weeks. Evidence synthesis found that infliximab appeared to be most effective across all outcomes of joint and skin disease. The response in joint disease was greater with etanercept than with adalimumab, whereas the response in skin disease was greater with adalimumab than with etanercept, although these differences are not statistically significant. Under base-case assumptions, etanercept was the most likely cost-effective strategy for patients with PsA and mild-to-moderate psoriasis if the threshold for cost-effectiveness was 20,000 pound or 30,000 pound per QALY. All biologics had a similar probability of being cost-effective for patients with PsA and moderate-to-severe psoriasis at a threshold of 20,000 pound per QALY. Limitations: Limited available efficacy data and difficulty in assessing PsA activity and its response to biologic therapy. Conclusions: The data indicated that etanercept, infliximab and adalimumab were efficacious in the treatment of PsA compared with placebo, with beneficial effects on joint symptoms, functional status and skin. Short-term data suggested that these biologic agents can delay joint disease progression and evidence to support their use in the treatment of PsA is convincing. Future research would benefit from long-term observational studies with large sample sizes of patients with PsA to demonstrate that beneficial effects are maintained, along with further monitoring of the safety profiles of the biologic agents.

Keywords: Active Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Adverse Effects, Analyses, Arthritis, Assessing, Assumptions, Baseline Data, Biologics, Characteristics, Citation, Clinical, Conference, Confidence, Controlled-Trial Impact, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, Estimates, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Follow-up, Functional Status, Health, Health-Assessment Questionnaire, Improvement, Incidence, Interval, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Major Clinical-Response, Measure, MEDLINE, Methods, Mixed Treatment Comparisons, Model, Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, Monitoring, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient-Reported Outcomes, Patients, Placebo, Primary, Profiles, Psoriasis, Qaly, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Review, Reviews, Risk, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Service, Skin, Skin Lesion, Sources, Standard, Strategy, Study Design, Support, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Techniques, Therapy, Threshold, Tnf-Alpha Therapy, Treatment, UK

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-11, 1.pdf](2011\Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of the project was to compare different screening rules and/or referral cut-offs for the identification of children with disorders of short stature. We undertook an update of a previous systematic review and economic model that addressed the same question. Data sources: Sources searched included MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science/Social Science & Humanities, Cochrane Library 2009 Issue 4, Office of Health Economics Health Economic Evaluations Database, and the NHS Economic Evaluation Database. Review methods: The review was conducted as an update to our previous assessment in 2007. Searching covered January 2005 to November 2009 with no language or publication restrictions. Two reviewers examined full papers for relevance. Data extraction was conducted by one reviewer and independently checked by a second. In addition, searches were conducted to identify quality of life or utility papers to inform the economic evaluation. We developed a probabilistic decision analytic model to estimate the costs and quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gains from the perspective of the UK NHS and personal social services. The model was a cohort model, assuming a homogeneous population of 5-year-olds at baseline. Results: One study was included in the systematic review. The study was not UK based, but had been identified in the brief as relevant to the UK setting. The study’s authors examined the performance of a number of rules to determine sensitivity and specificity of referral for short stature in four patient groups and three reference groups in the Netherlands. They derived an algorithm for referral based on the optimal rules. No new studies were located that provided appropriate quality of life or utilities data for the economic model. The model was based on the previous assessment which was updated to better reflect current UK clinical practice. We compared two alternative monitoring strategies, one of which was based on the study identified in our systematic review (Grote strategy); the other was based on UK consensus (UK strategy). We identified that the UK strategy was the least effective and least costly, with a mean gain of 0.001 QALYs at a mean cost of 21. The Grote strategy was both more expensive and more effective, with a mean cost of 68 and a mean QALY gain of 0.042. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio was 1144 per QALY gained. Conclusions: This assessment contributes further knowledge, but does not provide definitive answers on how to deliver growth monitoring. In particular, we were unable to ascertain current practice in the UK for growth screening. Further, we were unable to evaluate through the use of identified studies and modelling an optimal referral cut-off and age at which to screen. We identified a number of research questions that would further inform referral strategies, which in summary would involve further primary and secondary data collection.

Keywords: Age, Algorithm, Alternative, Assessment, Authors, Body-Mass Index, Catch-Up Growth, Celiac-Disease, Children, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Cohort, Collection, Conference, Consensus, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Data Collection, Decision, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Evaluation, Extraction, For-Gestational-Age, Growth, Hormone-Treatment, Humanities, Identification, Idiopathic-Short-Stature, Knowledge, Life, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Modelling, Monitoring, Papers, Performance, Population, Population-Based Cohort, Practice, Primary, Publication, Qaly, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Life, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Quality-of-Life, Reference, Reference Values, Relevance, Research, Restrictions, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Sensitivity, Services, Short Stature, Social, Social Science Citation Index, Sources, Specificity, Strategy, Systematic Review, The Netherlands, Turner-Syndrome, UK, Utility

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-25, 1.pdf](2011\Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-25,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Imatinib dose escalation is advocated for gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST) treatment, but its effectiveness compared with sunitinib and best supportive care (BSC) after failure at the 400 mg/day dose is unknown. Objectives: To assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of imatinib at escalated doses of 600 or 800 mg/day for patients with unresectable and/or metastatic GISTs whose disease had progressed on 400 mg/day. Data sources: Electronic databases, including MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Science Citation Index, Health Management Information Consortium and the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, were searched until September 2009. Review methods: A systematic review of the literature was carried out according to standard methods. An economic model was constructed to assess the cost-effectiveness of seven alternative pathways for treating patients with unresectable and/or metastatic GISTs. Results: Five primary studies involving 669 people were included for clinical effectiveness; four reported imatinib and one reported sunitinib. The data were essentially observational as none of the studies was designed to specifically assess treatment of patients whose disease had progressed on 400 mg/day imatinib. For 600 mg/day imatinib, between 26% and 42% of patients showed either a partial response (PR) or stable disease (SD). Median time to progression was 1.7 months (range 0.7-24.9 months). For 800 mg/day imatinib, between 29% and 33% of patients showed either a PR or SD. Median overall survival (OS) was 19 months [95% confidence interval (Cl) 13 to 23 months]. Progression-free survival ranged from 81 days to 5 months (95% Cl 2 to 10 months). Median duration of response was 153 days (range 37-574 days). Treatment progression led to 88% discontinuations but between 16% and 31% of patients required a dose reduction, and 23% required a dose delay. There was a statistically significant increase in the severity of fatigue (p < 0.001) and anaemia (p = 0.015) following dose escalation. For sunitinib, median OS was 90 weeks (95% Cl 73 to 106 weeks). For the cost-effectiveness review, only one full-text study and one abstract were identified, comparing imatinib at an escalated dose, sunitinib and BSC, although neither was based on a UK context. The definition of BSC was not consistent across the studies, and the pattern of resources (including drugs for treatment) and measures of effectiveness also varied. Within the model, BSC (assumed to include continuing medication to prevent tumour flare) was the least costly and least effective. It would be the care pathway most likely to be cost-effective when the cost per quality-adjusted life-year threshold was <25,000 pound. Imatinib at 600 mg/day was most likely to be cost-effective at a threshold between 25,000 pound and 45,000 pound. Imatinib at 600 mg/day followed by further escalation followed by sunitinib was most likely to be cost-effective at a threshold >45,000 pound. Limitations: The evidence base was sparse, data were non-randomised and potentially biased. The economic model results are surrounded by a considerable degree of uncertainty and open to biases of unknown magnitude and direction. Conclusions: Around one-third of patients with unresectable and/or metastatic GIST, who fail on 400 mg/day of imatinib, may show response or SD with escalated doses. Between a threshold of 25,000 pound and 45,000 pound, provision of an escalated dose of imatinib would be most likely to be cost-effective. However, these results should be interpreted with caution owing to the limited evidence available on outcomes following imatinib dose escalation or sunitinib for this group of patients.

Keywords: Anaemia, Best Supportive Care, BSC, C-Kit, Citation, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Computed-Tomography, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Differential-Diagnosis, Disease, Drugs, Effectiveness, EMBASE, Evaluation, Fatigue, Gastrointestinal, Health, Literature, Management, Medication, MEDLINE, Model, Observational, Of-Function Mutations, Outcomes, Patients, Phase-II Trial, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Primary, Progression, Response Evaluation, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Treatment-Use Trial, Tumours, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor, UK, Worldwide Treatment-Use

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-31, 1.pdf](2011\Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-31,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Occlusive vascular events such as myocardial infarction (MI), ischaemic stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA) are the result of a reduction in blood flow associated with an artery becoming narrow or blocked through atherosclerosis and atherothrombosis. Peripheral arterial disease is the result of narrowing of the arteries that supply blood to the muscles and other tissues, usually in the lower extremities. The primary objective in the treatment of all patients with a history of occlusive vascular events and peripheral arterial disease is to prevent the occurrence of new occlusive vascular events. Objectives: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of clopidogrel and modified-release dipyridamole (MRD) alone or with aspirin (ASA) compared with ASA (and each other where appropriate) in the prevention of occlusive vascular events in patients with a history of MI, ischaemic stroke/TIA or established peripheral arterial disease. To consider the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of clopidogrel in patients with multivascular disease. This review is an update of the evidence base for the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidance Technology Appraisal No. 90 (TA90) entitled Clopidogrel and modified-release dipyridamole for the prevention of occlusive vascular events (2005). Data sources: Four electronic databases (EMBASE, MEDLINE, Web of Science and The Cochrane Library) were searched for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and economic evaluations. Submissions to NICE by the manufacturers of the interventions were also considered. Review methods: A systematic review of clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness was conducted. To manage heterogeneity between trials, indirect analysis (using a mixed-treatment methodology) was performed on selected clinical outcomes. A new economic model was developed to assess incremental costs per life-year gained [quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs)]. Results: For evidence of clinical effectiveness, four RCTs were identified: CAPRIE (Clopidogrel versus Aspirin in Patients at Risk of Ischaemic Events), ESPRIT (European/Australasian Stroke Prevention in Reversible Ischaemia Trial), PRoFESS (Prevention Regimen For Effectively avoiding Second Strokes) and ESPS-2 (Second European Stroke Prevention Study). In CAPRIE (patients with MI, ischaemic stroke or peripheral arterial disease), statistically significant outcomes in favour of clopidogrel were noted for the primary outcome (first occurrence of ischaemic stroke, MI or vascular death) compared with ASA [relative risk reduction 8.7%; 95% confidence interval (Cl) 0.3% to 16.5%; p=0.043]. In ESPRIT (patients with ischaemic stroke/TA) for the primary outcome (first occurrence of death from all vascular causes, non-fatal stroke, non-fatal MI or major bleeding complication), The risk of event occurrence was statistically significantly lower in the MRD+ASA arm than in the ASA arm [hazard ratio (HR) 0.80; 95% Cl 0.66 to 0.98], with no statistically significant difference in bleeding events between the two arms. In PRoFESS (patients with ischaemic stroke) the rate of recurrent stroke of any type (primary outcome) was similar in the MRD+ASA and clopidogrel groups, and the null hypothesis (that MRD+ASA was inferior to clopidogrel) could not be rejected. In ESPS-2 (patients with ischaemic stroke/TIA), on the primary outcome of stroke, statistically significant differences in favour of MRD+ASA were observed compared with ASA and MRD alone (relative risk 0.76; 95% Cl 0.63 to 0.93). The outcomes addressed in the mixed-treatment comparisons (limited by the available data) for the ischaemic strokeTTIA population confirmed the results of the direct comparisons. The 11 economic evaluations included in the review of cost-effectiveness indicated that for patients with previous peripheral arterial disease, ischaemic stroke or MI, clopidogrel is cost-effective compared with ASA, and for patients with previous ischaemic strokeTTIA, treatment with MRD+ASA is cost-effective compared with any other treatment in patients in the secondary prevention of occlusive vascular events. The relevance of the review was limited as the economic evaluations were not based on the most current clinical data. Cost-effectiveness results generated from the Assessment Group’s de novo economic model suggested that the most cost-effective approach for patients with ischaemic stroke/TIA is clopidogrel followed by MRD + ASA then ASA. For patients with MI, the most cost-effective approach is ASA followed by clopidogrel. For patients with established peripheral arterial disease, the most cost-effective approach is clopidogrel followed by ASA. For patients with multivascular disease, clopidogrel followed by ASA is the most cost-effective approach. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) were also calculated for patients who are intolerant to ASA. Assuming that the branded price for clopidogrel is used and TA90 guidance is not applied, all of the ICERs range between 2189 and 13,558 per QALY gained. Probabilistic sensitivity analyses were fully consistent with these findings. Conclusions: The evidence suggests that the most cost-effective treatment for patients with ischaemic stroke/TIA is clopidogrel followed by MRD + ASA followed by ASA; for patients with MI, ASA followed by clopidogrel; and for patients with established peripheral arterial disease or multivascular disease, clopidogrel followed by ASA.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndromes, Analysis, Arteries, Aspirin, Aspirin Plus Dipyridamole, Assessment, Blood, Blood Flow, Clinical Effectiveness, Clopidogrel, Cochrane, Community-Stroke-Project, Composite End-Points, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Databases, Differences, Disease, Effectiveness, Embase, Excellence, Health, High-Risk Patients, History, Interventions, MEDLINE, Methodology, Model, Myocardial Infarction, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Peripheral Arterial-Disease, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prevention, Primary, Ratio, Reduction, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Science, Secondary Prevention, Sensitivity, Stroke, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transient Ischemic Attack, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-36, 1.pdf](2011\Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-36,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Hip fracture is a common problem in people aged > 60 years. The treatment options for individuals with high pre-fracture mobility, function and independence are hemiarthroplasty (HA) and total hip arthroplasty (THA). Objective: The aim of this report is to assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness evidence of THA compared with HA in patients with displaced intracapsular fracture who are cognitively intact with high pre-fracture mobility or function. Data sources: A systematic search was made of 11 databases of published and unpublished literature from their inception to December 2010: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, The Cochrane Library, Biological Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science, UK Clinical Trials Research Network and the National Research Register archive, Current Controlled Trials and ClinicalTrials.gov. Review methods: A systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) to assess the effectiveness of THA compared with HA in terms of dislocations, revisions, pain and function, and quality of life. Meta-analysis, independent subgroup analyses and exploratory cost-effectiveness modelling were performed. Results: The literature search identified 532 unique citations, of which eight RCTs with almost 1000 participants satisfied the criteria for the effectiveness review. Meta-analysis found a statistically significant increased risk of dislocation for patients treated with THA compared with HA (p=0.01), but a reduced risk of revision (p=0.0003). There were no differences in terms of mortality. In all trials, individuals treated with THA reported better function and mobility and less pain than those treated with HA. Four trials reporting utility data found similar trends. Sensitivity analyses indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in outcomes based on follow-up, study quality, surgical approach taken, type of head or the use of cement. Four papers reported a cost-utility analysis or the cost-effectiveness of THA compared with HA. Exploratory modelling was undertaken that showed that THA is likely to be cost-effective compared with HA even when the limitations of the data and methodology are considered. Limitations: The costs and disutilities associated with revisions and dislocations were not included in the economic evaluation. Conclusions: THA appears to be more cost-effective than HA. It is likely that THA will be associated with increased costs in the initial 2-year period, but lower longer-term costs, owing to potentially lower revision rates. However, these longer-term costs have not been modelled. The capacity and experience of surgeons to perform THA have not been explored and these would need to be addressed at local level were THA to become recommended for active, elderly patients in whom THA is not contraindicated. Further studies examining the impact of surgeon experience on performing the two procedures may offer more robust evidence on outcomes.

Keywords: Aged, Analysis, Arthroplasty, Bipolar Hemiarthroplasty, Capacity, Citation, Citations, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Conference, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility Analysis, Costs, Databases, Differences, Displaced Subcapital Fractures, Effectiveness, Elderly, Embase, Evaluation, Expected Value, Femoral-Neck Fractures, Follow-up, Fracture, Health, Impact, Internal-Fixation, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Modelling, Mortality, Network, Nursing, Older Patients, Outcomes, Pain, Papers, Patients, Primary, Quality, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Replacement, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trends, Trial Comparing Hemiarthroplasty, UK

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-37, 1.pdf](2011/Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-37,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: UK public health policy strongly advocates dietary change for the improvement of population health and emphasises the importance of individual empowerment to improve health. A new and evolving area in the promotion of dietary behavioural change is ‘e-learning’, the use of interactive electronic media to facilitate teaching and learning on a range of issues including health. The high level of accessibility, combined with emerging advances in computer processing power, data transmission and data storage, makes interactive e-learning a potentially powerful and cost-effective medium for improving dietary behaviour. Objective: This review aims to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of adaptive e-learning interventions for dietary behaviour change, and also to explore potential psychological mechanisms of action and components of effective interventions. Data sources: Electronic bibliographic databases (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, The Cochrane Library, Dissertation Abstracts, EMBASE, Education Resources Information Center, Global Health, Health Economic Evaluations Database, Health Management Information Consortium, MEDLINE, PsycINFO and Web of Science) were searched for the period January 1990 to November 2009. Reference lists of included studies and previous reviews were also screened; authors were contacted and trial registers were searched. Review methods: Studies were included if they were randomised controlled trials, involving participants aged >= 13 years, which evaluated the effectiveness of interactive software programs for improving dietary behaviour. Primary outcomes were measures of dietary behaviours, including estimated intakes or changes in intake of energy, nutrients, dietary fibre, foods or food groups. Secondary outcome measures were clinical outcomes such as anthropometry or blood biochemistry. Psychological mediators of dietary behaviour change were also investigated. Two review authors independently screened results and extracted data from included studies, with any discrepancies settled by a third author. Where studies reported the same outcome, the results were pooled using a random-effects model, with weighted mean differences (WMDs), and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Cost-effectiveness was assessed in two ways: through a systematic literature review and by building a de novo decision model to assess the cost-effectiveness of a ‘generic’ e-learning device compared with dietary advice delivered by a health-care professional. Results: A total of 36,379 titles were initially identified by the electronic searches, of which 43 studies were eligible for inclusion in the review. All e-learning interventions were delivered in high-income countries. The most commonly used behavioural change techniques reported to have been used were goal setting; feedback on performance; information on consequences of behaviour in general; barrier identification/problem solving; prompting self-monitoring of behaviour; and instruction on how to perform the behaviour. There was substantial heterogeneity in the estimates of effect. E-learning interventions were associated with a WMD of +0.24 (95% CI 0.04 to 0.44) servings of fruit and vegetables per day; -0.78g (95% CI -2.5g to 0.95g) total fat consumed per day; -0.24g (95% CI -1.44g to 0.96g) saturated fat intake per day; -1.4% (95% CI -2.5% to -0.3%) of total energy consumed from fat per day; +1.45g (95% CI -0.02g to 2.92g) dietary fibre per day; +4 kcal (95% CI -85 kcal to 93 kcal) daily energy intake; -0.1 kg/m(2) (95% CI -0.7 kg/m(2) to 0.4 kg/m(2)) change in body mass index. The base-case results from the E-Learning Economic Evaluation Model suggested that the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio was approximately 102,112 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY). Expected value of perfect information (EVPI) analysis showed that although the individual-level EVPI was arguably negligible, the population-level value was between 37M pound and 170M pound at a willingness to pay of 20,000-30,000 pound per additional QALY. Limitations: The limitations of this review include potential reporting bias, incomplete retrieval of completed research studies and data extraction errors. Conclusion: The current clinical and economic evidence base suggests that e-learning devices designed to promote dietary behaviour change will not produce clinically significant changes in dietary behaviour and are at least as expensive as other individual behaviour change interventions. Future work recommendations: Despite the relatively high EVPI results from the cost-effectiveness modelling, further clinical trials of individual e-learning interventions should not be undertaken until theoretically informed work that addresses the question of which characteristics of the target population, target behaviour, content and delivery of the intervention are likely to lead to positive results, is completed.

Keywords: Aged, Analysis, Author, Authors, Behaviour Change, Bias, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Blood, Body Mass Index, Cardiovascular Risk, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Computer, Confidence Intervals, Cost-Effectiveness, Countries, Database, Databases, Differences, E-Learning, Education, Effective Interventions, Effectiveness, Embase, Energy, Evaluation, Evaluations, Extraction, Fat, Fat Intake Intervention, Feedback, Food, Foods, Fruit, Health, Health Care, Health Policy, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Lead, Learning, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mechanisms, Media, MEDLINE, Model, Modelling, Nursing, Nutrients, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical-Activity, Policy, Population Health, Power, Primary, Professional, Promotion, Prospective Derivation, Psychological, Public Health, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Ratio, Receiving Food Assistance, Recommendations, Reducing Risk-Factors, Research, Review, Science, Software, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Tailored Nutrition Education, Teaching, UK, Vegetable Consumption, Vegetables, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Weight-Loss

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-38, 1.pdf](2011/Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-38,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is closely linked with obesity and the prevalence of NAFLD is about 17% to 33% in the Western world. There is a strong association of NAFLD with insulin resistance and, hence, insulin sensitisers have been tried. This systematic review examined the clinical effectiveness of insulin sensitisers in patients with NAFLD, to help decide whether or not a trial or trials of the insulin sensitisers was necessary and also to explore whether or not non-invasive alternatives to liver biopsy were available that could be used in a large trial of the insulin sensitisers. Objective: To review the use of insulin sensitisers in the treatment of NAFLD. Review methods: A systematic review of the clinical effectiveness of metformin, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone was carried out, including reviews and randomised controlled trials (RCTs). Databases searched were MEDLINE, 1950 to June 2010; EMBASE, 1980 to June 2010; Science Citation Index Expanded, June 2010; Conference Proceedings Citation Index Science June 2010; The Cochrane Library 2005-10. Abstracts were screened independently by two researchers. A narrative review of diagnostic methods was conducted. Results: Clinical effectiveness. We identified 15 RCTs (one available as abstract). Four papers explored efficacy of pioglitazone, one rosiglitazone, eight metformin; two compared metformin and rosiglitazone, although one used both metformin and rosiglitazone. The duration of most trials was between 6 and 12 months. Many trials had a small number of participants and the quality of the studies was mixed. Pioglitazone improved all parameters of liver histology. Metformin showed mixed results, with ultrasound changes in two studies showing some improvement in steatosis, whereas there were no changes in the other two. Metformin, however, showed no improvement in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) stages. Metformin showed greater reduction in glycosylated haemoglobin (-0.23% to -1.2% vs -0.2% to -0.7%) and fasting plasma glucose (+0.05 to -3.19 mmol/l vs -0.17 to -1.11 mmol/l) compared with pioglitazone. Metformin led to weight reduction (-4.3 to -6.7 kg), whereas participants on pioglitazone gained weight (+2.5 to +4.7 kg). Alanine aminotransferase levels were reduced with both metformin and pioglitazone; however, the reduction in levels with pioglitazone was not different to that caused by vitamin E. Most studies suggested that metformin led to a significant reduction in insulin resistance. Diagnosis. Non-invasive methods of diagnosing NAFLD without liver biopsy, using combinations of clinical history, laboratory tests and ultrasound, have been explored, but so far liver biopsy is the only proven method of distinguishing simple steatosis from NASH. Transient elastography appears useful, but less so in obese individuals. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy shows promise, but is expensive and not readily available. Limitations: Mixed quality of trials, with lack of detail as to how some trials were conducted. Many trials had small numbers of patients. Conclusions: The main need for drug trials is at the NASH stage. However, at present, any trial in the more advanced forms of NAFLD would have to use liver biopsy. The highest priority for research may, therefore, be in the diagnosis of NAFLD, and the differentiation between steatosis and NASH. The newer agents, the glucagon-like peptide-1 analogues such as liraglutide, may be more worthy of a trial. Funding: The National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme.

Keywords: Assessment, Association, Cardiovascular-Disease, Citation, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Conference, Databases, Diagnosis, Differentiation, Disease, Drug, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Fasting, Funding, Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase, Glucagon-Like Peptide-1, Haemoglobin, Health, Hepatic Steatosis, Histology, History, Insulin, Liver Histology, Magnetic, MEDLINE, Metabolic Syndrome, Metformin, Obesity, Papers, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Plasma, Prevalence, Priority, Quality, Quality-of-Life, Reduction, Research, Researchers, Resistance, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scotland Coronary Prevention, Spectroscopy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Treatment, Type-2 Diabetic-Patients, Ultrasound, Vitamin E, Vitamin-E

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-44, 1.pdf](2011/Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-44,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Exercise referral schemes (ERS) aim to identify inactive adults in the primary-care setting. The GP or health-care professional then refers the patient to a third-party service, with this service taking responsibility for prescribing and monitoring an exercise programme tailored to the needs of the individual. Objective: To assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of ERS for people with a diagnosed medical condition known to benefit from physical activity (PA). The scope of this report was broadened to consider individuals without a diagnosed condition who are sedentary. Data sources: MEDLINE; EMBASE; PsycINFO; The Cochrane Library, ISI Web of Science; SPORTDiscus and ongoing trial registries were searched (from 1990 to October 2009) and included study references were checked. Methods: Systematic reviews: the effectiveness of ERS, predictors of ERS uptake and adherence, and the cost-effectiveness of ERS; and the development of a decision-analytic economic model to assess cost-effectiveness of ERS. Results: Seven randomised controlled trials (UK, n=5; non-UK, n=2) met the effectiveness inclusion criteria, five comparing ERS with usual care, two compared ERS with an alternative PA intervention, and one to an ERS plus a self-determination theory (SDT) intervention. In intention-to-treat analysis, compared with usual care, there was weak evidence of an increase in the number of ERS participants who achieved a self-reported 90-150 minutes of at least moderate-intensity PA per week at 6-12 months’ follow-up [pooled relative risk (RR) 1.11, 95% confidence interval 0.99 to 1.25]. There was no consistent evidence of a difference between ERS and usual care in the duration of moderate/vigorous intensity and total PA or other outcomes, for example physical fitness, serum lipids, health-related quality of life (HRQoL). There was no between-group difference in outcomes between ERS and alternative PA interventions or ERS plus a SDT intervention. None of the included trials separately reported outcomes in individuals with medical diagnoses. Fourteen observational studies and five randomised controlled trials provided a numerical assessment of ERS uptake and adherence (UK, n=16; non-UK, n=3). Women and older people were more likely to take up ERS but women, when compared with men, were less likely to adhere. The four previous economic evaluations identified suggest ERS to be a cost-effective intervention. Indicative incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) estimates for ERS for various scenarios were based on a de novo model-based economic evaluation. Compared with usual care, the mean incremental cost for ERS was 169 and the mean incremental QALY was 0.008, with the base-case incremental cost-effectiveness ratio at 20,876 per QALY in sedentary people without a medical condition and a cost per QALY of 14,618 in sedentary obese individuals, 12,834 in sedentary hypertensive patients, and 8414 for sedentary individuals with depression. Estimates of cost-effectiveness were highly sensitive to plausible variations in the RR for change in PA and cost of ERS. Limitations: We found very limited evidence of the effectiveness of ERS. The estimates of the cost-effectiveness of ERS are based on a simple analytical framework. The economic evaluation reports small differences in costs and effects, and findings highlight the wide range of uncertainty associated with the estimates of effectiveness and the impact of effectiveness on HRQoL. No data were identified as part of the effectiveness review to allow for adjustment of the effect of ERS in different populations. Conclusions: There remains considerable uncertainty as to the effectiveness of ERS for increasing activity, fitness or health indicators or whether they are an efficient use of resources in sedentary people without a medical diagnosis. We failed to identify any trial-based evidence of the effectiveness of ERS in those with a medical diagnosis. Future work should include randomised controlled trials assessing the cinical effectiveness and cost-effectivenesss of ERS in disease groups that may benefit from PA.

Keywords: Adherence, Adults, Alternative, American-Heart-Association, Analysis, Assessment, Care, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Depression, Development, Diagnosis, Differences, Disease, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Exercise, Follow-Up, General-Practice, Health, Health Care, Health-Related Quality of Life, Impact, Indicators, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Life-Style, Lipids, Medical, MEDLINE, Men, Methods, Model, Monitoring, Observational, Observational Studies, Older People, Older-People, Outcomes, Patients, People, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity Interventions, Predictors, Primary Care, Primary-Care Patients, Primary-Health-Care, Professional, Public-Health, Quality, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Ratio, Relative Risk, Responsibility, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theory, UK, Uptake, Web of Science, Web-of-Science, Women

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Full Text: [2011\Hea Tec Ass15-40, 1.pdf](2011/Hea%20Tec%20Ass15-40,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a condition in which there is blockage or narrowing of the arteries that carry blood to the legs and arms. It is estimated to affect around 4.5% of people aged between 55 and 74 years within the UK. The most common symptom of PAD is intermittent claudication (IC), characterised by pain in the legs on walking that is relieved with rest. Objective: To assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of cilostazol, naftidrofuryl oxalate, pentoxifylline and inositol nicotinate, compared with no vasoactive drugs, for IC due to PAD in adults whose symptoms continue despite a period of conventional management. Data source: Electronic bibliographic databases were searched during April to June 2010 (MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library databases, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Web of Science, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, BIOSIS Previews). Review methods: Effectiveness outcomes sought were maximal walking distance (MWD), pain-free walking distance (PFWD), ankle-brachial pressure index, cardiovascular events, mortality, adverse events (AEs) and health-related quality of life (HRQoL). A narrative synthesis was provided for all outcomes and a network meta-analysis was undertaken for the walking distance outcomes. A Markov model was developed to assess the relative cost-effectiveness of the interventions from a NHS perspective over a lifetime. The model has three states: vasoactive drug treatment, no vasoactive drug treatment and death. Each 1-week cycle, patients may continue with the drug, discontinue the drug or die. Regression analysis was undertaken to model the relationship between MWD and utility so that a cost per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) outcome measure could be presented. Univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were undertaken. All costs and outcomes were discounted at 3.5%. Results: Twenty-six randomised controlled trials were identified that met the inclusion criteria for the clinical effectiveness review. There was evidence that walking distance outcomes were significantly improved by both cilostazol and naftidrofuryl oxalate; the 95% credible intervals for the difference from placebo in the logarithm mean change MWD from baseline were 0.108 to 0.337 and 0.181 to 0.762, respectively. It was not possible to include inositol nicotinate within the meta-analysis of MWD and PFWD owing to the lack of 24-month data; however, the shorter-term data did not suggest a significant effect. AEs were minor for all drugs and included headaches and gastrointestinal difficulties. The incidence of serious adverse events (SAEs), including cardiovascular events and mortality, was not increased by the vasoactive drugs compared with placebo; however, most studies had a relatively short follow-up time to address this outcome. HRQoL data were limited. Two studies of limited quality were identified within the review of cost-effectiveness. The de novo model developed suggests that naftidrofuryl oxalate dominates cilostazol and pentoxifylline and has a cost per QALY gained of around 6070 compared with no vasoactive drug. This result is reasonably robust to changes within the key model assumptions. Inositol nicotinate was not included within the main analysis owing to lack of data. However, it is unlikely to be considered to be cost-effective due to its high acquisition cost (900 vs 100-500 pound per year for the other drugs). Conclusions: Naftidrofuryl oxalate and cilostazol both appear to be effective treatments for this patient population, with minimal SAEs. However, naftidrofuryl oxalate is the only treatment that is likely to be considered cost-effective. The long-term effectiveness is uncertain and hence a trial comparing cilostazol, naftidrofuryl oxalate and placebo beyond 24 weeks would be beneficial. Outcomes associated with naftidrofuryl oxalate could also be compared with those associated with supervised exercise programmes and angioplasty.

Keywords: Adults, Adverse Events, Aged, Analysis, Arteries, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Blood, Cardiovascular, Citation, Citations, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Conference, Controlled Multicenter, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Databases, Diabetic-Patients, Disease, Double-Blind Trial, Drug, Drugs, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Exercise, Follow-Up, Gastrointestinal, Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, Incidence, Interventions, Lifetime, Literature, Long-Term Safety, Lower-Limbs, Management, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Model, Mortality, Network, Nursing, Occlusive Disease, Outcome, Outcomes, Oxalate, Pain, Patients, People, Pressure, Prostaglandin E-1, Quality, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Serious Adverse Events, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, UK, Vascular-Disease, Walking, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-3, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-3,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It has been estimated that violence accounts for more than 1.6 million deaths worldwide each year and these fatal assaults represent only a fraction of all assaults that actually occur. The problem has widespread consequences for the individual and for the wider society in physical, psychological, social and economic terms. A wide range of pharmacological, psychosocial and organisational interventions have been developed with the aim of addressing the problem. This review was designed to examine the effectiveness of these interventions when they are developed in mental health and criminal justice populations. Objective: To update a previous review that examined the evidence base up to 2002 for a wide range of pharmacological, psychosocial and organisational interventions aimed at reducing violence, and to identify the key variables associated with a significant reduction in violence. Data sources: Nineteen bibliographic databases were searched from January 2002 to April 2008, including PsycINFO (CSA) MEDLINE (Ovid), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED), British Nursing Index/Royal College of Nursing, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), Education Resources Information Center (ERIC)/International ERIC, The Cochrane Library (Cochrane reviews, other reviews, clinical trials, methods studies, technology assessments, economic evaluations), Web of Science [Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)]. Review methods: The assessment was carried out according to accepted procedures for conducting and reporting systematic reviews, including identification of studies, application of inclusion criteria, data extraction and appropriate analysis. Studies were included in meta-analyses (MAs) if they followed a randomised control trial (RCT) design and reported data that could be converted into odds ratios (ORs). For each MA, both a fixed-effects model and a random-effects model were fitted, and both Q statistic and /(2) estimates of heterogeneity were performed. Results: A total of 198 studies were identified as meeting the inclusion criteria; of these, 51 (26%) were RCTs. Bivariate analyses exploring possible sources of variance in whether a study reported a statistically significant result or not, identified six variables with a significant association. An outcome was less likely to be positive if the primary intervention was something other than a psychological or pharmacological intervention, the study was conducted in an penal institution, the comparator was another active treatment or treatment as usual and if a between-groups design had been used. An outcome was more likely to be positive if it was conducted with people with a mental disorder. The variation attributable to these variables when added to a binary logistic regression was not large (Cox and Snell R-2 = 0.12), but not insignificant given the small number of variables included. The pooled results of all included RCTs suggested a statistically significant advantage for interventions over the various comparators [OR 0.59, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.53 to 0.65, fixed effects; OR 0.35, 95% CI 0.26 to 0.49 random effects, 40 studies]. However, there was high heterogeneity {/(2)=86, Q=279 [degrees of freedom (df)=39], p < 0.0001), indicating the need for caution in interpreting the observed effect. Analysis by subgroups showed that most results followed a similar pattern, with statistically significant advantages of treatments over comparators being suggested in fixed- and/or random-effects models but in the context of large heterogeneity. Three exceptions were atypical antipsychotic drugs [OR 0.21, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.27, fixed effects; OR 0.24, 95% CI 0.14 to 0.43, random effects; 10 studies, /(2)=72.2, Q = 32.4 (df=9), p < 0.0001], psychological interventions [OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.83, fixed effects; OR 0.53, 95% CI 0.31 to 0.93, random effects; nine studies, /(2)=62.1, Q=21.1 (df= 8), p = 0.007] and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as a primary intervention [OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.42 to 0.88, fixed effects; OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.99, random effects; seven studies, /(2)=21.6, Q=7.65 (df =6), p=0.26]. Limitations: The heterogenity of the included studies inhibits both robust MA and the clear application of findings to establishing improvements in clinical practice. Conclusions: Results from this review show small-to-moderate effects for CBT, for all psychological interventions combined, and larger effects for atypical antipsychotic drugs, with relatively low heterogeneity. There is also evidence that interventions targeted at mental health populations, and particularly male groups in community settings, are well supported, as they are more likely to achieve stronger effects than interventions with the other groups. Future work should focus on improving the quality of evidence available and should address the issue of heterogenity in the literature.

Keywords: Aggression Control Therapy, Analyses, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Assessments, Association, Atypical Antipsychotic, Batterer Treatment Program, Behaviour, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliography, Borderline Personality-Disorder, CBT, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Clinical Trials, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Community, Confidence, Context, Control, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Drugs, Economic, Education, Effectiveness, Effects, Estimates, Evidence, Extraction, Fixed Effects Model, Forensic Psychiatric-Patients, Freedom, Haloperidol Plus Promethazine, Health, Heterogeneity, Humanities, Identification, Inclusion, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Justice, Key Variables, Literature, Logistic Regression, Low, Male, Male Alcoholic Patients, Medicine, MEDLINE, Mental Disorder, Mental Health, Methods, Model, Models, Outcome, Pattern, Physical, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Populations, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Practice, Prevention, Primary, Procedures, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Randomised, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, Reduction, Regression, Reporting, Review, Reviews, Risk, Science, Sex Offender Treatment, Small, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Society, Sources, SSCI, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Violence, Violent, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-4, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-4,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Excessive alcohol consumption may lead to the development of alcohol-related liver disease (ALD). Liver biopsy may be used in patients with suspected ALD to confirm the diagnosis, exclude other or additional liver pathologies, and provide accurate staging of the degree of liver injury in order to enable the prediction of prognosis and inform treatment decisions. However, as it is an invasive procedure that carries the risk of morbidity and mortality, current UK guidance recommends that biopsy is not required to confirm the diagnosis in patients with a high clinical suspicion of ALD in whom blood tests have excluded other causes of liver disease, unless it is necessary to confirm a diagnosis of acute alcoholic hepatitis in order to inform specific treatment decisions. Objectives: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy, cost-effectiveness, and effect on patient outcomes of four non-invasive tests for liver fibrosis [the Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF (TM)) test (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostic Inc., Tarrytown, NY, USA), FibroTest (BioPredictive, Paris, France), FibroMAX (BioPredictive, Paris, France) and transient elastography (FibroScan (R); produced by EchoSens, Paris, France and distributed in the UK by Artemis Medical Ltd, Kent, UK)] in patients suspected of having ALD. Data sources: A systematic review was undertaken to identify studies reporting the diagnostic and prognostic accuracy of the ELF test, FibroTest, FibroMAX, and FibroScan for the identification of liver fibrosis and associated conditions in patients with suspected ALD. The following databases were searched in January 2010: MEDLINE (from 1950 to January 2010), MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations (from 1950 to January 2010), EMBASE (from 1980 to January 2010), Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (from 1996 to January 2010), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (from 1898 to January 2010), Cochrane Methodology Register (from 1904 to January 2010), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (from 1995 to January 2010), HTA Database (from 1995 to January 2010), NHS Economic Evaluation Database (from 1995 to January 2010), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (from 1982 to January 2010), Web of Knowledge and Science Citation Index (from 1969 to January 2010). Review methods: Study quality was assessed using the QUADAS (Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies) checklist. Owing to the heterogeneity of the studies, no formal meta-analysis was undertaken. A de novo mathematical model was constructed to estimate the incremental costs and incremental quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) associated with alternative strategies compared with a biopsy-all strategy. The tests are assessed first as a replacement for liver biopsy, and secondly as an additional test prior to liver biopsy. Thirty-six scenarios were assessed for each non-invasive test strategy, which varied the sensitivity of biopsy, the anxiety associated with biopsy, sensitivity and specificity values and whether or not the biopsy was percutaneous or transjugular. For each scenario, threshold levels were reported where biopsying all patients was more cost-effective than the strategy for two parameters (the decreased level of abstinence associated with the strategy compared with biopsying all and the level of incidental QALY gain associated with biopsy). Results: No studies were identified that specifically assessed the ELF test, although a study was identified that evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of the European Liver Fibrosis Test (essentially, the ELF test with the addition of age to the algorithm) compared with biopsy. Three studies of FibroTest, no relevant studies of FibroMax, and six studies of FibroScan assessing accuracy compared with biopsy in patients with known or suspected alcohol-related liver disease were identified. In all studies, the number of patients with suspected ALD was small, meaning that the estimated sensitivities and specificities were not robust. No conclusive estimate of the cost per QALY of each non-invasive test could be provided. Scenarios exist in which each of the strategies analysed is more cost-effective than biopsying all patients and, in contrast, scenarios exist in which each strategy is less cost-effective than biopsying all patients. Limitations: Study selection and data analysis were undertaken by one reviewer. Conclusions: No conclusive result can be provided on the most cost-effective strategy until further data are available. A large number of parameters require data; however, the following are selected as being of most importance: (1) the sensitivity and specificity of each non-invasive liver test (NILT) against biopsy at validated and pre-selected cut-off thresholds; (2) the influence of potential confounding variables such as current drinking behaviour and the degree of hepatic inflammation on the performance of NILTs; and (3) the likelihood, and magnitude, of decreases in abstinence rates associated with a diagnosis of significant ALD by diagnostic modality and the incidental gains in QALYs that may be associated with biopsy.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Alcohol, Algorithm, Alternative, Analysis, Anxiety, Assessing, Assessment, Behaviour, Biochemical Markers Fibrotest, Biopsy, Blood, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Constructed, Consumption, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Cutaneous Nerve Injury, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, Distributed, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Evaluation, Fibrosis, First, France, Gain, Guidance, Healthcare, Hepatitis, Heterogeneity, Identification, Inflammation, Injury, Invasive, Large Esophageal-Varices, Lead, Literature, Liver, Mathematical Model, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Model, Morbidity, Mortality, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Needle-Biopsy, Performance, Potential, Prediction, Procedure, Prognosis, Prognostic, Qaly, Quality, Rates, Reporting, Review, Risk, Sampling Variability, Scenario, Scenarios, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Significant Portal-Hypertension, Small, Sources, Specificity, Stiffness Measurement, Strategy, Systematic Review, Threshold, Thresholds, Transient, Transient Elastography, Treatment, UK, USA

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-11, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-11,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Frozen shoulder is condition in which movement of the shoulder becomes restricted. It can be described as either primary (idiopathic) whereby the aetiology is unknown, or secondary, when it can be attributed to another cause. It is commonly a self-limiting condition, of approximately 1 to 3 years’ duration, though incomplete resolution can occur. Objectives: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of treatments for primary frozen shoulder, identify the most appropriate intervention by stage of condition and highlight any gaps in the evidence. Data sources: A systematic review was conducted. Nineteen databases and other sources including the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), Science Citation Index, BIOSIS Previews and Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE) were searched up to March 2010 and EMBASE and MEDLINE up to January 2011, without language restrictions. MEDLINE, CINAHL and PsycINFO were searched in June 2010 for studies of patients’ views about treatment. Review methods: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating physical therapies, arthrographic distension, steroid injection, sodium hyaluronate injection, manipulation under anaesthesia, capsular release or watchful waiting, alone or in combination were eligible for inclusion. Patients with primary frozen shoulder (with or without diabetes) were included. Quasi-experimental studies were included in the absence of RCTs and case series for manipulation under anaesthesia (MUA) and capsular release only. Full economic evaluations meeting the intervention and population inclusion criteria of the clinical review were included. Two researchers independently screened studies for relevance based on the inclusion criteria. One reviewer extracted data and assessed study quality; this was checked by a second reviewer. The main outcomes of interest were pain, range of movement, function and disability, quality of life and adverse events. The analysis comprised a narrative synthesis and pair-wise meta-analysis. A mixed-treatment comparison (MTC) was also undertaken. An economic decision model was intended, but was found to be implausible because of a lack of available evidence. Resource use was estimated from clinical advisors and combined with quality-adjusted life-years obtained through mapping to present tentative cost-effectiveness results. Results: Thirty-one clinical effectiveness studies and one economic evaluation were included. The clinical effectiveness studies evaluated steroid injection, sodium hyaluronate, supervised neglect, physical therapy (mainly physiotherapy), acupuncture, MUA, distension and capsular release. Many of the studies identified were at high risk of bias. Because of variation in the interventions and comparators few studies could be pooled in a meta-analysis. Based on single RCTs, and for some outcomes only, short-wave diathermy may be more effective than home exercise. High-grade mobilisation may be more effective than low-grade mobilisation in a population in which most patients have already had treatment. Data from two RCTs showed that there may be benefit from adding a single intra-articular steroid injection to home exercise in patients with frozen shoulder of <6 months’ duration. The same two trials showed that there may be benefit from adding physiotherapy (including mobilisation) to a single steroid injection. Based on a network of nine studies the MTC found that steroid combined with physiotherapy was the only treatment showing a statistically and clinically significant beneficial treatment effect compared with placebo for short-term pain (standardised mean difference -1.58, 95% credible interval -2.96 to -0.42). This analysis was based on only a subset of the evidence, which may explain why the findings are only partly supportive of the main analysis. No studies of patients’ views about the treatments were identified. Average costs ranged from 36.16 pound for unguided steroid injections to 2204 pound for capsular release. The findings of the mapping suggest a positive relationship between outcome and European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions (EQ-5D) score: a decreasing visual analogue scale score (less pain) was accompanied by an increasing (better) EQ-5D score. The one published economic evaluation suggested that low-grade mobilisation may be more cost-effective than high-grade mobilisation. Our tentative cost-effectiveness analysis suggested that steroid alone may be more cost-effective than steroid plus physiotherapy or physiotherapy alone. These results are very uncertain. Limitations: The key limitation was the lack of data available. It was not possible to undertake the planned synthesis exploring the influence of stage of frozen shoulder or the presence of diabetes on treatment effect. As a result of study diversity and poor reporting of outcome data there were few instances where the planned quantitative synthesis was possible or appropriate. Most of the included studies had a small number of participants and may have been underpowered. The lack of available data made the development of a decision-analytic model implausible. We found little evidence on treatment related to stage of condition, treatment pathways, the impact on quality of life, associated resource use and no information on utilities. Without making a number of questionable assumptions modelling was not possible. Conclusions: There was limited clinical evidence on the effectiveness of treatments for primary frozen shoulder. The economic evidence was so limited that no conclusions can be made about the cost-effectiveness of the different treatments. High-quality primary research is required.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Aetiology, Anaesthesia, Analysis, Arthrographic Joint Distension, Arthroscopic Capsular Release, Assumptions, Bias, Citation, Clinical, Comparison, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Credible Interval, Criteria, Data, Databases, Decision, Development, Diabetes, Disability, Diversity, Duration, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Exercise, Function, Grade Mobilization Techniques, Idiopathic Adhesive Capsulitis, Impact, Inclusion, Information, Injections, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Intraarticular Triamcinolone Acetonide, Life, Limitation, Local Corticosteroid Injection, Management, Mapping, Mar, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Movement, Neglect, Network, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Painful Stiff Shoulder, Pathways, Patients, Physical, Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Population, Primary, Primary Research, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Release, Relevance, Reporting, Research, Resource Use, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Small, Sodium, Sources, Suprascapular Nerve Block, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-14, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-14,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: EOS is a biplane X-ray imaging system manufactured by EOS Imaging (formerly Biospace Med, Paris, France). It uses slot-scanning technology to produce a high-quality image with less irradiation than standard imaging techniques. Objective: To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of EOS two-dimensional (2D)/three-dimensional (3D) X-ray imaging system for the evaluation and monitoring of scoliosis and other relevant orthopaedic conditions. Data sources: For the systematic review of EOS, electronic databases (MEDLINE, Allied and Complementary Medicine Database, BIOSIS Previews, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, The Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Health Management Information Consortium, Inspec, ISI Science Citation Index and PASCAL), clinical trials registries and the manufacturer’s website were searched from 1993 to November 2010. Review methods: A systematic review of studies comparing EOS with standard X-ray [film, computed radiography (CR) or digital radiography] in any orthopaedic condition was performed. A narrative synthesis was undertaken. A decision-analytic model was developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of EOS in the relevant indications compared with standard X-ray and incorporated the clinical effectiveness of EOS and the adverse effects of radiation. The model incorporated a lifetime horizon to estimate outcomes in terms of quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) and costs from the perspective of the NHS. Results: Three studies met the inclusion criteria for the review. Two studies compared EOS with film X-ray and one study compared EOS with CR. The three included studies were small and of limited quality. One study used an earlier version of the technology, the Charpak system. Both studies comparing EOS with film X-ray found image quality to be comparable or better with EOS overall. Radiation dose was considerably lower with EOS: ratio of means for posteroanterior spine was 5.2 (13.1 for the study using the Charpak system); ratio of means for the lateral spine was 6.2 (15.1 for the study using the Charpak system). The study comparing EOS with CR found image quality to be comparable or better with EOS. Radiation dose was considerably lower with EOS than CR; ratio of means for the centre of the back was 5.9 and for the proximal lateral point 8.8. The lowest ratio of means was at the nape of the neck, which was 2.9. No other outcomes were assessed in the included studies, such as implications for patient management from the nature and quality of the image. Patient throughput is the major determinant of the cost-effectiveness of EOS. The average cost per procedure of EOS decreases with utilisation. Using estimates of patient throughput at national level from Hospital Episode Statistics data suggests that EOS is not cost-effective for the indications considered. Throughput in the region of 15,100 to 26,500 (corresponding to a workload of 60 to 106 patient appointments per working day) for EOS compared with a throughput of only 7530 for CR (30 patient appointments per working day) is needed to achieve an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of 230,000 per QALY. EOS can be shown to be cost-effective only when compared with CR if the utilisation for EOS is about double the utilisation of CR. Limitations: The main limitation of the systematic review of the clinical effectiveness of EOS was the limited number and quality of the data available. In particular, there were no studies assessing the potential health benefits arising from the quality and nature of the image, over and above those associated with reduced radiation exposure. Uncertainty in the model inputs was not fully explored owing to a lack of reporting of standard deviations or confidence intervals in the published literature for most of the parameters. As a result, uncertainty in the cost-effectiveness results was not presented. Conclusions: Radiation dose is considerably lower with EOS than standard X-ray, whereas image quality remains comparable or better with EOS. However, the long-term health benefits from reduced radiation exposure with EOS are very small and there was a lack of data on other potential patient health benefits. The implications of any changes in the quality and nature of the EOS image compared with standard X-ray, for patient health outcomes, needs to be assessed. Given the higher cost of an EOS machine, utilisation is the major determinant of cost-effectiveness. Estimates of patient throughput at national level suggest that EOS is not cost-effective.

Keywords: 3D, 3D Reconstruction Method, Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis, Adverse Effects, Assessing, Bi-Planar Radiography, Biplanar Reconstruction, Breast-Cancer, Changes, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Computed-Tomography, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Cr, Criteria, Data, Databases, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Effects, Electronic, Eos, Estimates, Evaluation, Exposure, France, Health, Health Outcomes, Image Quality, Imaging, Inclusion, Indications, Induced Cancer-Risks, Intervals, Ionizing-Radiation, Irradiation, ISI, Limitation, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Low-Dose Radiation, Machine, Management, Mar, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Monitoring, Neck, Needs, Outcomes, Potential, Premature Ovarian Failure, Procedure, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Radiation, Radiation Exposure, Radiography, Region, Registries, Reporting, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Scoliosis, Small, Sources, Spine, Standard, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Techniques, Technology, Uncertainty, Utilisation, Version, Workload, X-Ray

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-17, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-17,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is an autosomal dominant genetic condition causing a high risk of coronary heart disease. The prevalence of this disease is about 1 in 500 in the UK, affecting about 120,000 people across the whole of the UK. Current guidelines recommend DNA testing, however, these guidelines are poorly implemented, therefore 102,000 or 85% of this group remain undiagnosed. Objectives: To assess the diagnostic accuracy, effect on patient outcomes and cost-effectiveness of Elucigene FH20 and LIPOchip for the diagnosis of FH. Data sources: Electronic databases including MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Science Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index Science and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register were searched until January 2011. Review methods: A systematic review of the literature on diagnostic accuracy was carried out according to standard methods. An economic model was constructed to assess the cost-effectiveness of alternative diagnostic strategies for the confirmation of clinically diagnosed FH in index cases and for the identification and subsequent testing of first-, second- and possibly third-degree biological relatives of the index case. Twelve strategies were evaluated linking diagnostic accuracy to treatment outcomes and hence quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs). Deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were undertaken to investigate model and parameter uncertainty. Results: Fifteen studies were included for diagnostic accuracy; three reported Elucigene FH20, five reported LIPOchip, four reported low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) tests and three reported an age- and gender-specific LDL-C test against a reference standard of comprehensive genetic analysis (CGA). Sensitivity ranged from 44% to 52% for Elucigene FH20 and from 33.3% to 94.5% for various versions of LIPOchip in detecting FH-causing mutations in patients with a clinical diagnosis of FH. For LIPOchip version 10 (designed to detect 189 UK specific mutations), sensitivity would be 78.5% (based on single-centre data - Progenika, personal communication). For all other Elucigene FH20 or LIPOchip studies (apart from one LIPOchip study), specificity could not be calculated as no false-positive results could be derived from the given data. The LDL-C test was generally reported to be highly sensitive but with low specificity. For age- and gender-specific LDL-C cut-offs for cascade testing, sensitivity ranged from 68% to 96%. One UK-based study reported sensitivity of 91% and specificity of 93%. For the cost-effectiveness review, only one study reporting cost-effectiveness of any one of the comparators for this assessment was identified. Pre-screen strategies such as Elucigene FH20 followed by CGA were not cost-effective and were dominated by the single more comprehensive tests (e.g. CGA). of the non-dominated strategies, Elucigene FH20, LIPOchip platform (Spain) and CGA were all cost-effective with associated incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) relative to LDL-C of dominance (test is less costly and more effective), 871 pound and 1030 pound per QALY gained respectively. CGA generates the greatest QALY gain and, although other tests have lower ICERs relative to LDL-C, this is at the expense of QALY loss compared with the CGA test. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis shows that CGA is associated with an almost 100% probability of cost-effectiveness at the conventional value of willingness to pay of 20,000 pound per QALY gain. Limitations: There was much uncertainty regarding the diagnostic accuracy of the included tests, with wide variation in sensitivity across reported studies. A lack of published information for the most recent version of LIPOchip created additional uncertainty, especially in relation to the chip’s ability to detect copy number changes. For the economic modelling, we aimed to choose the best studies for the base-case sensitivity of the tests; however, a number of informed choices based on clinical expert opinion had to be made in the absence of published studies for a number of other parameters in the modelling. This adds some uncertainty to our results, although it is unlikely that these would be sufficient in magnitude to alter our main results and conclusions. Conclusions: As targeted tests designed to detect a limited number of genetic mutations, Elucigene FH20 and LIPOchip cannot detect all cases of FH, in contrast with CGA. CGA is therefore the most effective test in terms of sensitivity and QALY gain, and is also highly cost-effective with an associated ICER of 1030 per QALY gain relative to current practice (LDL-C). Other tests such as Elucigene FH20 and LIPOchip are also cost-effective; however, because of inferior sensitivity compared with CGA, these tests offer cost savings but at the expense of large QALY losses compared with CGA. Further prospective multicentred studies are required to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of new and emerging tests for FH with the LDL-C test in patients with a clinical diagnosis based on the Simon Broome criteria. Such studies should verify both test-positive and -negative results against a reference standard of CGA and should include a full economic evaluation. Funding: The National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Alternative, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Autosomal Dominant, Biological, Cardiovascular-Disease, Cascade Testing Project, Changes, Cholesterol, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical-Diagnosis, Cochrane, Communication, Conference, Constructed, Conventional, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Savings, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Criteria, Data, Databases, Dependent Probe Amplification, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, DNA, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Economic Modelling, Electronic, Evaluation, Expert Opinion, False Positive, Familial, First, Funding, Gain, Gender-Specific, Genetic, Genetic Analysis, Genetic Screening-Program, Guidelines, Heart, Identification, Index, Information, Lipoprotein Receptor Mutation, Literature, Losses, Low, Mar, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Modelling, Molecular Diagnosis, Outcomes, Parameter Uncertainty, Patients, Practice, Prevalence, Prospective, Qaly, Recent, Reference, Reporting, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sources, Spain, Specificity, Standard, Systematic Review, Technology Assessment, Testing, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty, United-Kingdom, Value, Version, Willingness to Pay

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-20, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-20,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In older age, reduction in physical function can lead to loss of independence, the need for hospital and long-term nursing or residential home care, and premature death. Home-visiting programmes for older people, carried out by nurses and other health-care professionals (e.g. occupational therapists and physiotherapists), aim to positively affect health and functional status, and may promote independent functioning of older people. Objective: The main research question addressed by this assessment is ‘What is the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of home-based, nurse-led health promotion intervention for older people in the UK?’ Data sources: A comprehensive literature search was undertaken across 12 different databases and research registries from the year 2001 onwards (including MEDLINE, MEDLINE in Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, NHS Health Economic Evaluation Database, Health Technology Assessment Database, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature). Published systematic reviews were also hand searched to identify other trials previously published. Review methods: Potentially relevant studies were sifted by one reviewer, and inclusion decisions were agreed among the broader research team. The methodological quality of included studies was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The results of included studies were synthesised using narrative and statistical methods. A separate systematic search was undertaken to identify existing health economic analyses of home-based, nurse-led health promotion programmes. Included studies were critically appraised using a published checklist. Owing to resource constraints, a de novo health economic model was not developed. Results: Eleven studies were included in the systematic review of clinical effectiveness. There was considerable heterogeneity among the studies with respect to the nature of the intervention, the nurses delivering the programmes and the populations in which the interventions were assessed. Overall, the quality of the included studies was good: all but one of the included studies were judged to be at medium or low risk of bias. Meta-analysis of eight studies suggested a statistically significant mortality benefit for the home-based health promotion groups, whereas a meta-analysis of four studies suggested nonsignificant benefits in terms of fewer falls in the intervention groups than in the control groups. Positive outcomes for home-based, nurse-led health promotion interventions were also reported within individual studies across several other outcomes. Only three economic studies met the criteria for inclusion in the review of cost-effectiveness. This evidence base consists of one non-randomised cost minimisation analysis and two economic evaluations undertaken alongside randomised controlled trials. Two of these studies involved an intervention targeted specifically at patients with a known underlying incurable disease, whereas the third study examined the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of early discharge in patients with a range of conditions, including fractures, neurological conditions and cardiorespiratory conditions. Each study indicated some likelihood that home-based, nurse-led health promotion may offer cost savings to the NHS and associated sectors, such as social services. However, one study did not report any comparison of health outcomes and instead simply assumed equivalence between the intervention and comparator groups, whereas the other two studies suggested at best a negligible incremental benefit in terms of preference-based health-related quality-of-life measures. Limitations: The evidence base for clinical effectiveness is subject to considerable heterogeneity. The UK economic evidence base is limited to three studies. Conclusions: On the basis of the evidence included in this systematic review, home-based, nurse-led health promotion may offer clinical benefits across a number of important health dimensions. However, it is generally unclear from the available studies which components of this type of complex intervention contribute towards individual aspects of benefit for older people. Given the limitations of the current evidence base, it remains unclear whether or not home-based health promotion interventions offer good value for money for the NHS and associated sectors. Given the considerable uncertainties in the available evidence base, it is difficult to isolate the key areas in which future research would be valuable or the exact study design required. Although this report does not identify specific studies that should be undertaken, it does set out a number of key considerations for the design of future research in this area.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Cardiac Rehabilitation, Care, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Cochrane, Comparison, Control, Control Groups, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Savings, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Databases, Death, Design, Discharge, Disease, Early Discharge, Economic, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Elderly-People, Evaluation, Evidence, Function, Functional Decline, Functional Status, Health, Health Care, Health Outcomes, Health Promotion, Health-Promotion, Heart-Failure, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Inclusion, Intervention, Intervention Program, Interventions, Lead, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Low, Low Risk, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Neurological, Nurses, Nursing, Occupational, Older People, Outcomes, Patients, Physical, Populations, Premature, Primary-Care, Programmes, Promotion, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Registries, Rehabilitation Uptake Maximization, Research, Residential, Review, Reviews, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Secondary Prevention, Services, Social, Sources, Study Design, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology Assessment, UK, Uncertainties, Value

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-21, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-21,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is the most commonly occurring form of dementia. It is predominantly a disease of later life, affecting 5% of those over 65 in the UK. Objectives: Review and update guidance to the NHS in England and Wales on the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine [acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEIs)] and memantine within their licensed indications for the treatment of AD, which was issued in November 2006 (amended September 2007 and August 2009). Data sources: Electronic databases were searched for systematic reviews and/or meta-analyses, randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and ongoing research in November 2009 and updated in March 2010; this updated search revealed no new includable studies. The databases searched included The Cochrane Library (2009 Issue 4, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials), MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, PsycINFO, EconLit, ISI Web of Science Databases - Science Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index, and BIOSIS; the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CAD) databases - NHS Economic Evaluation Database, Health Technology Assessment, and Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects. Review methods: The clinical effectiveness systematic review was undertaken following the principles published by the NHS CRD. We included RCTs whose population was people with AD. The intervention and comparators depended on disease severity, measured by the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE). Interventions: mild AD (MMSE 21-26) - donepezil, galantamine and rivastigmine; moderate AD (MMSE 10-20) - donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine and memantine; severe AD (MMSE < 10) - memantine. Comparators: mild AD (MMSE 21-26) - placebo or best supportive care (BSC); moderate AD (MMSE 10-20) - donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine, memantine, placebo or BSC; severe AD (MMSE < 10) - placebo or BSC. The outcomes were clinical, global, functional, behavioural, quality of life, adverse events, costs and cost-effectiveness. Where appropriate, data were pooled using pair-wise meta-analysis, multiple outcome measures, metaregression and mixed-treatment comparisons. The decision model was based broadly on the structure of the three-state Markov model described in the previous technology assessment report, based upon time to institutionalisation, parameterised with updated estimates of effectiveness, costs and utilities. Results: Notwithstanding the uncertainty of our results, we found in the base case that the AChEIs are probably cost saving at a willingness-to-pay (WTP) of 30,000 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) for people with mild-to-moderate AD. For this class of drugs, there is a > 99% probability that the AChEIs are more cost-effective than BSC. These analyses assume that the AChEIs have no effect on survival. For the AChEIs, in people with mild to moderate AD, the probabilistic sensitivity analyses suggested that donepezil is the most cost-effective, with a 28% probability of being the most cost-effective option at a WTP of 30,000 pound per QALY (27% at a WTP of 20,000 pound per QALY). In the deterministic results, donepezil dominates the other drugs and BSC, which, along with rivastigmine patches, are associated with greater costs and fewer QALYs. Thus, although galantamine has a slightly cheaper total cost than donepezil (69,592 pound vs 69,624) pound, the slightly greater QALY gains from donepezil (1.616 vs 1.617) are enough for donepezil to dominate galantamine. The probability that memantine is cost-effective in a moderate to severe cohort compared with BSC at a WTP of 30,000 pound per QALY is 38% (and 28% at a WTP of 20,000 pound per QALY). The deterministic ICER for memantine is 32,100 pound per/QALY and the probabilistic ICER is 36,700 pound per/QALY. Limitations: Trials were of 6 months maximum follow-up, lacked reporting of key outcomes, provided no subgroup analyses and used insensitive measures. Searches were limited to English language, The model does not include behavioural symptoms and there is uncertainty about the model structure and parameters. Conclusions: The additional clinical effectiveness evidence identified continues to suggest clinical benefit from the AChEIs in alleviating AD symptoms, although there is debate about the magnitude of the effect. Although there is also new evidence on the effectiveness of memantine, it remains less supportive of this drug’s use than the evidence for AChEIs. The conclusions concerning cost-effectiveness are quite different from the previous assessment. This is because both the changes in effectiveness and costs between drug use and non-drug use underlying the ICERs are very small. This leads to highly uncertain results, which are very sensitive to change. Research priorities: RCTs to include mortality, time to institutionalisation and quality of life, powered for subgroup analysis. Funding: The National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme.

Keywords: Ad, Alzheimer’S Disease, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Assessment Scale, Behavioral Symptoms, Cad, Care, Changes, Cholinesterase Inhibitor, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Cochrane, Cohort, Conference, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Databases, Decision, Dementia, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Drug Use, Drugs, Economic, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Electronic, England, Estimates, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Follow-Up, Funding, Global, Guidance, Indications, Intervention, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Life, MEDLINE, Mental-State-Examination, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Moderately-Severe, Mortality, Nursing-Home Placement, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Population, Principles, Psycinfo, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reporting, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Small, Sources, Structure, Supportive Care, Survival, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology, Technology Assessment, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty, Web of Science, Willingness to Pay, WTP

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-24, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-24,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an inherited disease that leads to damage to lungs, pancreas and other organs. Most people with CF die prematurely from lung disease, but survival has improved markedly over the decades and it is estimated that children born with CF now will live to an average age of 50 years. CF-related diabetes (CFRD) is due to damage to the pancreas, which, over time, loses its capacity to produce sufficient insulin. CFRD is becoming more common owing to the improved survival of people with CF. Objectives: The initial aim was to review the methods for screening for CFRD, which can be symptomless but still be causing harm. As the aim of screening and early detection is to allow earlier treatment, a second aim was to assess the effectiveness of treatments. However, during the review it became clear that there were problems with how CFRD is defined, uncertainty about when hyperglycaemia should be treated. Data sources: Details of relevant studies were obtained from the usual bibliometric databases - MEDLINE (1950-2008), EMBASE (1980-2008), The Cochrane Library (all sections), Web of Science (1970-2008). Websites of relevant bodies were searched for guidelines and reports. Conference abstracts were searched. Expert co-authors identified key papers. Review methods: Systematic reviews of treatments and screening tests. Screening studies were data extracted if they provided sufficient data to construct 2 x 2 tables. Other screening studies were described in narrative manner. The background to CF and CFRD were described in a narrative manner, as was Chapter 2 on problems with defining CFRD. A model was constructed for cost-effectiveness analysis, but was not used because of lack of data. Results: Diabetes is usually defined based on the level of blood glucose (BG) at which the risk of retinopathy occurs. For CFRD, it would be better to define it on the level at which the risk of lung disease (pulmonopathy) rises. There seems little place for treatments other than insulin, but the best insulin regimen remains to be confirmed. The best screening test may be by continuous glucose monitoring systems but further evidence is required. Screening may need to detect BG levels of >8 mmol/l because that may be the level above which pulmonopathy starts in people with CF. Limitations: The evidence base for treatment is disappointing with few large randomised controlled trials. The key question is when treatment should start, perhaps at the postprandial hyperglycaemia stage. Research is needed. Until that is done, we cannot be sure what we are screening for, and, therefore, which screening strategy should be used. Conclusions: The definition of CFRD should probably be based on pulmonopathy risk, rather than using the classical definition of diabetes. That implies that we should be screening for a wider range of hyperglycaemia than in other forms of diabetes, perhaps to detect BG excursions of >8 mmol/l. Insulin treatment may need to start at lower levels than formerly accepted.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Bibliometric, Blood, Blood Glucose, Bodies, Capacity, Children, Co-Authors, Cochrane, Conference, Constructed, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Damage, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diagnostic-Criteria, Disease, Effectiveness, European Epidemiologic Registry, Evidence, Fibrosis, Forms, Glucose, Glycosylated Hemoglobin Levels, Guidelines, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Insulin, Insulin-Resistance, Lung, Lung-Function, MEDLINE, Methods, Microvascular Complications, Model, Monitoring, Monitoring Systems, Pancreas, Papers, Postprandial Plasma-Glucose, Pulmonary-Function, Quality-of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Reviews, Risk, Science, Screening, Screening Strategy, Screening Tests, Sources, Strategy, Survival, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systems, Treatment, Uncertainty, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-31, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-31,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Around 50% of women of childbearing age are either overweight [body mass index (BMI) 25-29.9 kg/m(2)] or obese (BMI >= 30 kg/m(2)). The antenatal period provides an opportunity to manage weight in pregnancy. This has the potential to reduce maternal and fetal complications associated with excess weight gain and obesity. Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of dietary and lifestyle interventions in reducing or preventing obesity in pregnancy and to assess the beneficial and adverse effects of the interventions on obstetric, fetal and neonatal outcomes. Data sources: Major electronic databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS and Science Citation Index were searched (1950 until March 2011) to identify relevant citations. Language restrictions were not applied. Review methods: Systematic reviews of the effectiveness and harm of the interventions were carried out using a methodology in line with current recommendations. Studies that evaluated any dietary, physical activity or mixed approach intervention with the potential to influence weight change in pregnancy were included. The quality of the studies was assessed using accepted contemporary standards. Results were summarised as pooled relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (Cis) for dichotomous data. Continuous data were summarised as mean difference (MD) with standard deviation. The quality of the overall evidence synthesised for each outcome was summarised using GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation) methodology and reported graphically as a two-dimensional chart. Results: A total of 88 studies (40 randomised and 48 non-randomised and observational studies, involving 182,139 women) evaluated the effect of weight management interventions in pregnancy on maternal and fetal outcomes. Twenty-six studies involving 468,858 women reported the adverse effect of the interventions. Meta-analysis of 30 RCTs (4503 women) showed a reduction in weight gain in the intervention group of 0.97 kg compared with the control group (95% CI 1.60 kg to 0.34 kg; p =0.003). Weightmanagement interventions overall in pregnancy resulted in a significant reduction in the incidence of pre-eclampsia (RR 0.74, 95% Cl 0.59 to 0.92; p=0.008) and shoulder dystocia (RR 0.39, 95% Cl 0.22 to 0.70; p = 0.02). Dietary interventions in pregnancy resulted in a significant decrease in the risk of pre-eclampsia (RR 0.67, 95% Cl 0.53 to 0.85; p = 0.0009), gestational hypertension (RR 0.30, 95% CI 0.10 to 0.88; p = 0.03) and preterm birth (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.96; p=0.03) and showed a trend in reducing the incidence of gestational diabetes (RR 0.52, 95% Cl 0.27 to 1.03). There were no differences in the incidence of small-for-gestational-age infants between the groups (RR 0.99, 95% Cl 0.76 to 1.29). There were no significant maternal or fetal adverse effects observed for the interventions in the included trials. The overall strength of evidence for weight gain in pregnancy and birthweight was moderate for all interventions considered together. There was high-quality evidence for small-for-gestational-age infants as an outcome. The quality of evidence for all interventions on pregnancy outcomes was very low to moderate. The quality of evidence for all adverse outcomes was very low. Limitations: The included studies varied in the reporting of population, intensity, type and frequency of intervention and patient complience, limiting the interpretation of the findings. There was significant heterogeneity for the beneficial effect of diet on gestational weight gain. Conclusions: Interventions in pregnancy to manage weight result in a significant reduction in weight gain in pregnancy (evidence quality was moderate). Dietary interventions are the most effective type of intervention in pregnancy in reducing gestational weight gain and the risks of pre-eclampsia, gestational hypertension and shoulder dystocia. There is no evidence of harm as a result of the dietary and physical activity-based interventions in pregnancy. Individual patient data meta-analysis is needed to provide robust evidence on the differential effect of intervention in various groups based on BMI, age, parity, socioeconomic status and medical conditions in pregnancy.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Adverse Outcomes, Age, Approach, Birth, Birthweight, Bmi, Body-Mass Index, Childbearing, Citation, Citations, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diet, Dystocia, Effectiveness, Effects, Evaluation, Evidence, Fetal, Fetal Complications, Gestational, Gestational Diabetes, Gestational Hypertension, Gestational Weight Gain, Gestational Weight-Gain, Health-Care Interventions, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Incidence, Index, Infants, Intervals, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Life-Style Intervention, Management, Maternal, Maternal Aerobic Exercise, Medical, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Neonatal, Neonatal Outcomes, Neural-Tube Defects, Obese, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Obstetric, Outcome, Outcomes, Overweight, Parity, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Potential, Pre-Eclampsia, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Outcomes, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prenatal Nutrition Intervention, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recommendations, Recreational Physical-Activity, Reduction, Reporting, Restrictions, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Shoulder Dystocia, Small For Gestational Age, Socioeconomic Status, Sources, Standard, Standards, Strength, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Trend, Weight Gain, Women

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-37, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-37,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Follicular lymphoma (FL) is a non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma which typically presents when the disease is at an advanced stage. The majority of patients receive first-line therapy of rituximab in combination with chemotherapy, with two-thirds receiving cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisolone. The clinical and cost-effectiveness of other chemotherapies in combination with rituximab in first-line therapy is not known. Objective: To systematically evaluate and appraise the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of rituximab (MabThera (R), Roche Products) in combination with chemotherapy, compared with chemotherapy alone, for the first-line treatment of symptomatic stage III-IV FL. Data sources: A systematic review of literature and an economic evaluation were carried out. Key databases [including MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations; Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL); EMBASE; The Cochrane Library, including the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED) and Health Technology Assessment (HTA) databases; Science Citation Index (SCI); and BIOSIS], plus research registers and conference proceedings, were searched for relevant studies from inception up to October 2010. Review methods: One reviewer assessed titles and abstracts of studies identified by the search strategy, obtained the full text of relevant papers and screened them against inclusion criteria. Data from included studies were extracted by one reviewer using a standardised data extraction form and checked by a second reviewer. The quality of included studies was assessed by one reviewer and checked by a second. A patient-level simulation model was developed to estimate the costs and quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) gains from the perspective of the UK NHS and Personal Social Services, with costs and benefits discounted at 3.5% annually. Results: Four randomised controlled trials comparing rituximab plus chemotherapy (R-chemotherapy) with chemotherapy alone in untreated, symptomatic patients with stage III-IV FL were identified. R-chemotherapy compared with chemotherapy alone increased the likelihood of a response to treatment in all four trials, with no additional toxicity of clinical relevance. Overall response rates were significantly improved in all four trials, with a difference between the R-chemotherapy and chemotherapy arms of between 5% and 24%, respectively. Complete response rates were also improved, with a difference between the R-chemotherapy and chemotherapy arms of between 2% and 25%, respectively. Exploratory meta-analyses were conducted; the level of statistical heterogeneity was very high and thus we believe the response rates from the individual trials to be a more robust estimator of the efficacy of the specific R-chemotherapy regimens. Over a follow-up period of 4-5 years, R-chemotherapy significantly increased the overall survival rate compared with chemotherapy alone in three trials, although data for two trials were compromised owing to the use of additional treatments. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) for the addition of rituximab to CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisolone), CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin/adriamycin, vincristine and prednisolone) and MCP [mitoxantrone, chlorambucil (Leukeran (R), Aspen) and prednisolone] was 7720 pound, 10,834 pound and 9316 per QALY gained, respectively, when it was assumed that first-line rituximab maintenance was not used. A scenario analysis is also presented, assuming that responders to R-chemotherapy in first-line induction receive maintenance with rituximab, increasing the ICER to 14,959 pound, 21,687 pound and 20,493 pound per QALY gained, respectively. Limitations: These relate to the sources of data used for the effectiveness in first and second line and the assumed utility values; there is uncertainty about the effect of salvage treatment on patients who had been previously treated with an anthracycline regimen. There is uncertainty whether or not rituximab is as effective in second-line treatment when patients have been previously treated with rituximab. Conclusions: The results from four randomised trials comparing R-chemotherapy with chemotherapy alone showed an improvement in clinical effectiveness outcomes, with minimal clinically relevant additional adverse events or toxicity. The cost per QALY gained is estimated to be <25,000 pound for all three comparisons under our base-case assumption and is considerably lower if first-line rituximab maintenance is not assumed. More data on patients pre-treated with rituximab and on the effect of first-line maintenance with rituximab is required for future work. Funding: The National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme.

Keywords: Analysis, B-Cell, Chemotherapy, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Cyclophosphamide, Data, Databases, Detude Des Lymphomes, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evaluation, Events, Extraction, First, Follow-Up, Free Survival, Funding, Heterogeneity, Improvement, Induction, International Prognostic Index, Literature, Low-Grade Lymphoma, Lymphoma, Mantle Cell Lymphomas, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Non-Hodgkins-Lymphoma, Outcomes, Papers, Patients, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, R, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Rates, Relevance, Research, Review, Rituximab, Scenario, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategy, Simulation, Simulation Model, Sources, Strategy, Study-Group Glsg, Survival, Survival Rate, Systematic Review, Technology Assessment, Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty, Utility, Work

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Full Text: [2012\Hea Tec Ass16-41, 1.pdf](2012/Hea%20Tec%20Ass16-41,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Complete surgical removal of the prostate, radical prostatectomy, is the most frequently used treatment option for men with localised prostate cancer. The use of laparoscopic (keyhole) and robot-assisted surgery has improved operative safety but the comparative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of these options remains uncertain. Objective: This study aimed to determine the relative clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of robotic radical prostatectomy compared with laparoscopic radical prostatectomy in the treatment of localised prostate cancer within the UK NHS. Data sources: MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, BIOSIS, Science Citation Index and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched from January 1995 until October 2010 for primary studies. Conference abstracts from meetings of the European, American and British Urological Associations were also searched. Costs were obtained from NHS sources and the manufacturer of the robotic system. Economic model parameters and distributions not obtained in the systematic review were derived from other literature sources and an advisory expert panel. Review methods: Evidence was considered from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomised comparative studies of men with clinically localised prostate cancer (cT1 or cT2); outcome measures included adverse events, cancer related, functional, patient driven and descriptors of care. Two reviewers abstracted data and assessed the risk of bias of the included studies. For meta-analyses, a Bayesian indirect mixed-treatment comparison was used. Cost-effectiveness was assessed using a discrete-event simulation model. Results: The searches identified 2722 potentially relevant titles and abstracts, from which 914 reports were selected for full-text eligibility screening. of these, data were included from 19,064 patients across one RCT and 57 non-randomised comparative studies, with very few studies considered at low risk of bias. The results of this study, although associated with some uncertainty, demonstrated that the outcomes were generally better for robotic than for laparoscopic surgery for major adverse events such as blood transfusion and organ injury rates and for rate of failure to remove the cancer (positive margin) (odds ratio 0.69; 95% credible interval 0.51 to 0.96; probability outcome favours robotic prostatectomy = 0.987). The predicted probability of a positive margin was 17.6% following robotic prostatectomy compared with 23.6% for laparoscopic prostatectomy. Restriction of the meta-analysis to studies at low risk of bias did not change the direction of effect but did decrease the precision of the effect size. There was no evidence of differences in cancer-related, patient-driven or dysfunction outcomes. The results of the economic evaluation suggested that when the difference in positive margins is equivalent to the estimates in the meta-analysis of all included studies, robotic radical prostatectomy was on average associated with an incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year that is less than threshold values typically adopted by the NHS (30,000) and becomes further reduced when the surgical capacity is high. Limitations: The main limitations were the quantity and quality of the data available on cancer-related outcomes and dysfunction. Conclusions: This study demonstrated that robotic prostatectomy had lower perioperative morbidity and a reduced risk of a positive surgical margin compared with laparoscopic prostatectomy although there was considerable uncertainty. Robotic prostatectomy will always be more costly to the NHS because of the fixed capital and maintenance charges for the robotic system. Our modelling showed that this excess cost can be reduced if capital costs of equipment are minimised and by maintaining a high case volume for each robotic system of at least 100-150 procedures per year. This finding was primarily driven by a difference in positive margin rate. There is a need for further research to establish how positive margin rates impact on long-term outcomes. Funding: The National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment programme.

Keywords: 5-Year Follow-Up, Bias, Biochemical Recurrence, Blood, Blood Transfusion, Cancer, Capacity, Care, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Comparison, Conference, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Credible Interval, Data, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Modelling, Effect Size, Effectiveness, Equipment, Estimates, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Expert Panel, Failure, Funding, Impact, Injury, International Society, Interval, Isup Consensus Conference, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Surgery, Learning-Curve, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcomes, Low Risk, Lymph-Node Dissection, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Morbidity, Nov, Odds Ratio, Operative, Options, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Patients, Positive Surgical Margins, Precision, Primary, Procedures, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Quality, Quality Of, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Quality-Of-Life, Radical Retropubic Prostatectomy, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rates, RCT, Removal, Research, Review, Risk, Robotic Surgery, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Simulation, Simulation Model, Single-Institution Experience, Size, Sources, Surgery, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology Assessment, Threshold, Transfusion, Treatment, Treatment Option, UK, Uncertainty, Volume

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-8, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-8,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Women in England (aged 25-64 years) are invited for cervical screening every 3-5 years to assess for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) or cancer. CIN is a term describing abnormal changes in the cells of the cervix, ranging from CIN1 to CIN3, which is precancerous. Colposcopy is used to visualise the cervix. Three adjunctive colposcopy technologies for examination of the cervix have been included in this assessment: Dynamic Spectral Imaging System (DySIS), the LuViva Advanced Cervical Scan and the Niris Imaging System. Objective: To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of adjunctive colposcopy technologies for examination of the uterine cervix for patients referred for colposcopy through the NHS Cervical Screening Programme. Data sources: Sixteen electronic databases [Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED), BIOSIS Previews, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), EMBASE, Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC), Health Technology Assessment (HTA) database; Inspec, Inside Conferences, MEDLINE, NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED), PASCAL, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Science Citation Index (SCI) Conference Proceedings], and two clinical trial registries [ClinicalTrials.gov and Current Controlled Trials (CCT)] were searched to September-October 2011. Review methods: Studies comparing DySIS, LuViva or Niris with conventional colposcopy were sought; a narrative synthesis was undertaken. A decision-analytic model was developed, which measured outcomes in terms of quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) and costs were evaluated from the perspective of the NHS and Personal Social Services with a time horizon of 50 years. Results: Six studies were included: two studies of DySIS, one study of LuViva and three studies of Niris. The DySIS studies were well reported and had a low risk of bias; they found higher sensitivity with DySIS (both the DySISmap alone and in combination with colposcopy) than colposcopy alone for identifying CIN2+ disease, although specificity was lower with DySIS. The studies of LuViva and Niris were poorly reported and had limitations, which indicated that their results were subject to a high risk of bias; the results of these studies cannot be considered reliable. The base-case cost-effectiveness analysis suggests that both DySIS treatment options are less costly and more effective than colposcopy alone in the overall weighted population; these results were robust to the ranges tested in the sensitivity analysis. DySISmap alone was more costly and more effective in several of the referral groups but the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was never higher than 1687 pound per QALY. DySIS plus colposcopy was less costly and more effective in all reasons for referral. Only indicative analyses were carried out on Niris and LuViva and no conclusions could be made on their cost-effectiveness. Limitations: The assessment is limited by the available evidence on the new technologies, natural history of the disease area and current treatment patterns. Conclusions: DySIS, particularly in combination with colposcopy, has higher sensitivity than colposcopy alone. There is no reliable evidence on the clinical effectiveness of LuViva and Niris. DySIS plus colposcopy appears to be less costly and more effective than both the DySISmap alone and colposcopy alone; these results were robust to the sensitivity analyses undertaken. Given the lack of reliable evidence on LuViva and Niris, no conclusions on their potential cost-effectiveness can be drawn. There is some uncertainty about how generalisable these findings will be to the population of women referred for colposcopy in the future, owing to the introduction of the human papillomavirus (HPV) triage test and uptake of the HPV vaccine.

Keywords: Aged, Aided-Diagnosis Cad, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Bias, Cancer, Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Cervical Screening, Cervix, Changes, CIN, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Colposcopy, Conference, Conventional, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Database, Databases, Disease, Dynamic, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Electrical-Impedance Spectroscopy, Embase, England, Evaluation, Evidence, Examination, Fluorescence Spectroscopy, Groups, History, HPV, Human, Human Papillomavirus, In-Vivo Detection, Infrared Raman-Spectroscopy, Literature, Low Risk, Management, Mar, Medicine, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Multicenter Clinical-Trials, Multispectral Digital Colposcopy, Natural, Natural History, Nursing, Optical Coherence Tomography, Options, Outcomes, Papillomavirus, Patients, Population, Potential, Precancerous Lesions, Qaly, Registries, Results, Review, Risk, SCI, SCIE, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Screening, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sources, Specificity, Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Term, Treatment, Trial, Uncertainty, Uptake, Uterine, Uterine Cervix, Vaccine, Women

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-9, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-9,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Computed tomography (CT) is important in diagnosing and managing many conditions, including coronary artery disease (CAD) and congenital heart disease. Current CT scanners can very accurately diagnose CAD requiring revascularisation in most patients. However, imaging technologies have developed rapidly and new-generation computed tomography (NGCCT) scanners may benefit patients who are difficult to image (e. g. obese patients, patients with high or irregular heart beats and patients who have high levels of coronary calcium or a previous stent or bypass graft). Objective: to assess the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of NGCCT for diagnosing clinically significant CAD in patients who are difficult to image using 64-slice computed tomography and treatment planning in complex congenital heart disease. Data sources: Bibliographic databases were searched from 2000 to February/March 2011, including MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED), Health Technology Assessment (HTA) database and Science Citation Index (SCI). Trial registers and conference proceedings were searched. Review methods: Systematic review methods followed published guidance. Risk of bias was assessed using QUADAS-2. Results were stratified by patient group. Summary sensitivity and specificity were calculated using a bivariate summary receiver operating characteristic, or random effects model. Heterogeneity was assessed using the chi-squared statistic and I-2-statistic. Cost-effectiveness of NGCCT was modelled separately for suspected and known CAD, evaluating invasive coronary angiography (ICA) only, ICA after positive NGCCT (NGCCT-ICA), and NGCCT only. The cost-effectiveness of NGCCT, compared with 64-slice CT, in reducing imaging-associated radiation in congenital heart disease was assessed. Results: Twenty-four studies reported accuracy of NGCCT for diagnosing CAD in difficult-to-image patients. No clinical effectiveness studies of NGCCT in congenital heart disease were identified. The pooled per-patient estimates of sensitivity were 97.7% [95% confidence interval (CI) 88.0% to 99.9%], 97.7% (95% CI 93.2% to 99.3%) and 96.0% (95% CI 88.8% to 99.2%) for patients with arrhythmias, high heart rates and previous stent, respectively. The corresponding estimates of specificity were 81.7% (95% CI 71.6% to 89.4%), 86.3% (95% CI 80.2% to 90.7%) and 81.6% (95% CI 74.7% to 87.3%), respectively. In patients with high coronary calcium scores, previous bypass grafts or obesity, only per-segment or per-artery data were available. Sensitivity estimates remained high (>90% in all but one study). In patients with suspected CAD, the NGCCT-only strategy appeared most cost-effective; the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of NGCCT-ICA compared with NGCCT only was 71,000 pound. In patients with known CAD, the most cost-effective strategy was NGCCT-ICA (highest cost saving, dominates ICA only). The ICER of NGCCT only compared with NGCCT-ICA was 726,230 pound. For radiation exposure only, the ICER for NGCCT compared with 64-slice CT in congenital heart disease ranged from 521,000 pound for the youngest patients to 90,000 pound for adults. Limitations: Available data were limited, particularly for obese patients and patients with previous bypass grafts. All studies of the accuracy of NGCCT assume that the reference standard (ICA) is 100% sensitive and specific; however, there is some evidence that ICA may sometimes underestimate the extent and severity of stenosis. Patients with more than one criterion that could contribute to difficulty in imaging were often excluded from studies; the effect on test accuracy of multiple difficult to image criteria remains uncertain. Conclusions: NGCCT may be sufficiently accurate to diagnose clinically significant CAD in some or all difficult-to-image patient groups. Economic analyses suggest that NGCCT is likely to be considered cost-effective for difficult-to-image patients with CAD, at current levels of willingness to pay in the NHS. For patients with suspected CAD, NGCCT only would be most favourable; for patients with known CAD, NGCCT-ICA would be most favourable. No studies assessing the effects of NGCCT on therapeutic decision making, or subsequent patient outcomes, were identified. The ideal study to address these questions would be a large multi-centre RCT. However, one possible alternative might be to establish a multicentre tracker study. High-quality test accuracy studies, particularly in obese patients, patients with high coronary calcium, and those with previous bypass grafts are needed to confirm the findings of our systematic review. These studies should include patients with multiple difficult to image criteria.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alternative, Analyses, Angiography, Artery, Assessing, Atrial-Fibrillation, Bias, Bibliographic Databases, Body-Mass-Index, Cad, Calcium, Cardiac-Catheterization, Cardiovascular Events, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Computed Tomography, Conference Proceedings, Confidence, Congenital, Congenital Heart Disease, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, CT, Data, Database, Databases, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Discovery, Disease, Dual-Source CT, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Exposure, Graft, Groups, Guidance, HD, Heart, Imaging, In-Stent Restenosis, Initial-Experience, Interval, Invasive, Mar, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Obese, Obesity, Outcomes, Patients, Planning, Radiation, Radiation Exposure, Random Effects Model, Rate-Variability, Rates, Rct, Reference, Results, Review, Risk, Risk of Bias, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sources, Specificity, Standard, Strategy, Systematic Review, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Therapeutic, Treatment, Treatment Planning, Willingness to Pay

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-17, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-17,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Anaphylaxis is a severe, life-threatening generalised or systemic hypersensitivity reaction with high mortality. Specialist services (SSs) are believed to reduce anaphylaxis recurrence and improve use of adrenaline injectors (AIs), which can reduce mortality if used correctly and in time. Objectives: To review the evidence on which persons are at high risk of anaphylactic episodes, the effects of history-taking (including signs, symptoms and physical examination) for anaphylaxis, and when (suspected) patients should be referred. To assess the cost-effectiveness of SS compared with standard care (SC) with or without prescription of AIs. Data sources: In order to assess the clinical effectiveness, 10 databases [Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), Health Technology Assessment (HTA), NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED), Science Citation Index (SCI), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), EMBASE, MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, from inception up to March 2011] were searched without data restriction in order to identify relevant studies [randomised controlled trials (RCTs), controlled clinical trials, observational studies, prognostic studies using a multivariate model] written in English. Review methods: Standard review methods were applied for the assessment of clinical effectiveness. A Markov model, validated by clinical experts, was constructed, which modelled anaphylaxis according to trigger: either food, drug, insect or idiopathic. Anaphylaxis mortality was modelled as a function of time to die and time for emergency response. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis on key parameters was performed. Results: From the systematic review, 11,058 references were identified by the searches for studies assessing the clinical effectiveness. In total, 107 papers were obtained, and five prospective observational studies, including 1725 patients, were included. These studies estimated the risk of recurrence to be between 30% and 42.8%. In children (<12 years), an overall recurrence of 27% was reported, with food being the most frequent allergen (71%). From the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), SC with injectors was dominated by SS with or without injectors. SS with no injectors would be cost-effective if the threshold for a quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) was greater than about 740 pound and with injectors would be cost-effective if the threshold was >1800 pound. These results were robust to all sensitivity analyses except at relatively extreme values of a small number of parameters. Limitations: Limitations of the study include the low yield from the systematic review; in particular there were no good-quality studies of either SSs or AI effectiveness. This implied a great reliance on expert opinion in the CEA. However, this was appropriately addressed using sensitivity analysis. Conclusions: Only five observational studies assessing clinical effectiveness were identified. Owing to the lack of good data to inform the effectiveness of anaphylaxis intervention, we recommend considerations of RCTs or at least well-designed observational studies of the components of care in SSs. The results of the CEA showed that SS with AIs was cost-effective at a threshold of 20,000 pound per QALY. More well-designed prospective studies on the effectiveness of SSs are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Accident, Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Care, Cea, Children, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Constructed, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Data, Databases, Drug, Economic-Evaluation, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Emergency, Epinephrine, Evaluation, Evidence, Examination, Expert Opinion, Experts, Extreme Values, Follow-Up, Food, Function, Intervention, Literature, Management Plan, MEDLINE, Methods, Model, Mortality, Multivariate, Nursing, Nut Allergy, Observational, Observational Studies, Papers, Patients, Physical, Prescription, Prognostic, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Qaly, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Recurrence, References, Results, Review, Risk, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Services, Small, Sources, SS, Standard, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology Assessment, Threshold, United-Kingdom, Venom Immunotherapy

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-19, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-19,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Diagnostic selective nerve root block (SNRB) involves injection of local anaesthetic, sometimes in conjunction with corticosteroids, around spinal nerves. It is used to identify symptomatic nerve roots in patients with probable radicular pain that is not fully concordant with imaging findings. Objectives: (1) Determine the diagnostic accuracy of SNRB in patients with low back and radiating pain in a lower limb; (2) evaluate whether or not accuracy varies by patient subgroups; (3) review injection-related adverse events; and (4) evaluate the cost-effectiveness of SNRB. Data sources: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, Bioscience Information Service (BIOSIS), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS) and grey literature databases were searched from inception to August 2011. Reference lists of included studies were screened. Methods: A systematic review (SR) of studies that assessed the accuracy of SNRB or adverse events in patients with low back pain and symptoms in a lower limb for the diagnosis of lumbar radiculopathy. Study quality was assessed using the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies (QUADAS)-2 checklist. We used random-effects meta-analysis to pool diagnostic accuracy data. Decision tree and Markov models were developed, combining SR results with information on the costs and outcomes of surgical and non-surgical care. Uncertainty was assessed using probabilistic and deterministic sensitivity analyses. Results: Five studies assessed diagnostic accuracy: three diagnostic cohort and two within-patient case-control studies. All were judged to be at high risk of bias and had high concerns regarding applicability. In individual studies, sensitivity ranged from 57% [95% confidence interval (CI) 43% to 70%] to 100% (95% CI 76% to 100%) and specificity from 9.5% (95% CI 1% to 30%) to 86% (95% CI 76% to 93%). The most reliable estimate was judged to come from two cohort studies that used post-surgery outcome as the reference standard; summary sensitivity and specificity were 93% (95% CI 86% to 97%) and 26% (95% CI 5% to 68%), respectively. No study provided sufficient detail to judge whether or not accuracy varied by patient subgroup. Seven studies assessed adverse events. There were no major or permanent complications; minor complications were reported in 0-6% of patients. The addition of SNRB to the diagnostic work-up was not cost-effective with an incremental cost per quality-adjusted life-year of 1,576,007 pound. Sensitivity analyses confirmed that SNRB was unlikely to be a cost-effective method for diagnosis and planning surgical therapy. Limitations: We identified very few studies; all were at high risk of bias. The conduct and interpretation of SNRBs varied and there was no gold standard for diagnosis. Limited information about the impact of SNRB on subsequent care and the long-term costs and benefits of surgery increased uncertainty about cost-effectiveness. Conclusions: There were few studies that estimated the diagnostic accuracy of SNRB in patients with radiculopathy and all were limited by the difficulty of making a reference standard diagnosis. Summary estimates suggest that specificity is low, but results are based on a small number of studies at a high risk of bias. Based on current weak evidence, it is unlikely that SNRB is a cost-effective method for identifying the symptomatic nerve root prior to lumbar spine surgery. Future research should focus on randomised controlled trials to evaluate whether or not SNRB improves patient outcomes at acceptable cost.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Assessment, Back Pain, Benefits, Bias, Care, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Citation, Cohort, Combining, Complications, Computed-Tomography, Confidence, Corticosteroids, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Databases, Decision, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disc Herniation, Economic, Economic Model, Embase, Estimates, Events, Evidence, Follow-Up, Gold, Health Technology-Assessment, Imaging, Impact, Information, Interval, Literature, Local, Long Term, Long-Term, Low Back, Low Back Pain, Low-Back-Pain, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Model, Models, Nerves, Nonoperative Treatment, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Patients, Peri-Radicular Infiltration, Permanent, Planning, Prolonged Conservative Care, Quality, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Small, Sources, Specificity, Spinal, Spine, Standard, Surgery, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Therapy, Transforaminal Injection, Uncertainty, Utility

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-20, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-20,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the UK, prostate cancer (PC) is the most common cancer in men. A diagnosis can be confirmed only following a prostate biopsy. Many men find themselves with an elevated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level and a negative biopsy. The best way to manage these men remains uncertain. Objectives: To assess the diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) and enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) techniques [dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI), diffusion-weighted MRI (DW-MRI)] and the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of strategies involving their use in aiding the localisation of prostate abnormalities for biopsy in patients with prior negative biopsy who remain clinically suspicious for harbouring malignancy. Data sources: Databases searched - MEDLINE (1946 to March 2012), MEDLINE In-Process & Other NonIndexed Citations (March 2012), EMBASE (1980 to March 2012), Bioscience Information Service (BIOSIS; 1995 to March 2012), Science Citation Index (SCI; 1995 to March 2012), The Cochrane Library (Issue 3 2012), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE; March 2012), Medion (March 2012) and Health Technology Assessment database (March 2012). Review methods: Types of studies: direct studies/randomised controlled trials reporting diagnostic outcomes. Index tests: MRS, DCE-MRI and DW-MRI. Comparators: T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (T2-MRI), transrectal ultrasound-guided biopsy (TRUS/Bx). Reference standard: histopathological assessment of biopsied tissue. A Markov model was developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of alternative MRS/MRI sequences to direct TRUS-guided biopsies compared with systematic extended-cores TRUS-guided biopsies. A health service provider perspective was adopted and the recommended 3.5% discount rate was applied to costs and outcomes. Results: A total of 51 studies were included. In pooled estimates, sensitivity [95% confidence interval (CI)] was highest for MRS (92%; 95% CI 86% to 95%). Specificity was highest for TRUS (imaging test) (81%; 95% CI 77% to 85%). Lifetime costs ranged from 3895 pound using systematic TRUS-guided biopsies to 4056 pound using findings on T2-MRI or DCE-MRI to direct biopsies (60-year-old cohort, cancer prevalence 24%). The base-case incremental cost-effectiveness ratio for T2-MRI was < 30,000 pound per QALY (all cohorts). Probabilistic sensitivity analysis showed high uncertainty surrounding the incremental cost-effectiveness of T2-MRI in moderate prevalence cohorts. The cost-effectiveness of MRS compared with T2-MRI and TRUS was sensitive to several key parameters. Limitations: Non-English-language studies were excluded. Few studies reported DCE-MRI/DW-MRI. The modelling was hampered by limited data on the relative diagnostic accuracy of alternative strategies, the natural history of cancer detected at repeat biopsy, and the impact of diagnosis and treatment on disease progression and health-related quality of life. Conclusions: MRS had higher sensitivity and specificity than T2-MRI. Relative cost-effectiveness of alternative strategies was sensitive to key parameters/assumptions. Under certain circumstances T2-MRI may be cost-effective compared with systematic TRUS. If MRS and DW-MRI can be shown to have high sensitivity for detecting moderate/high-risk cancer, while negating patients with no cancer/low-risk disease to undergo biopsy, their use could represent a cost-effective approach to diagnosis. However, owing to the relative paucity of reliable data, further studies are required. In particular, prospective studies are required in men with suspected PC and elevated PSA levels but previously negative biopsy comparing the utility of the individual and combined components of a multiparametric magnetic resonance (MR) approach (MRS, DCE-MRI and DW-MRI) with both a MR-guided/-directed biopsy session and an extended 14-core TRUS-guided biopsy scheme against a reference standard of histopathological assessment of biopsied tissue obtained via saturation biopsy, template biopsy or prostatectomy specimens.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alternative, Analysis, Antigen Levels, Approach, Assessment, Beam Radiation-Therapy, Biopsy, Cancer, Cancer-Detection, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diffusion-Weighted MRI, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Endorectal MRI, Estimates, Evaluation, Gleason Score, Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, History, Imaging, Impact, Information, Interval, Life, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Malignancy, MEDLINE, Men, Methods, Model, Modelling, Mr, Mri, Natural, Natural History, Outcomes, Patients, Predict Pathological Stage, Prevalence, Previous Negative Biopsies, Progression, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Prostate Cancer, Prostatectomy, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Radical Prostatectomy, Reference, Reporting, Results, Review, Saturation, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Service, Sources, Specificity, Spectroscopy, Standard, Systematic Review, Techniques, Technology, Technology Assessment, Template, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty, Utility

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-35, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-35,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) has been increasing, owing to increases in overweight and obesity, decreasing physical activity and the changing demographic structure of the population. People can develop T2DM without symptoms and up to 20% may be undiagnosed. They may have diabetic complications, such as retinopathy, by the time they are diagnosed, or may suffer a heart attack, without warning. Undiagnosed diabetes can be detected by raised blood glucose levels. Aim: The aim of this review was to provide an update for the UK National Screening Committee (NSC) on screening for T2DM. Methods: As this review was undertaken to update a previous Health Technology Assessment review published in 2007, and a more recent Scottish Public Health Network review, searches for evidence were restricted from 2009 to end of January 2012, with selected later studies added. The databases searched were MEDLINE, EMBASE, MEDLINE-in-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Science Citation Index and Conference Proceedings Citation Index. The case for screening was considered against the criteria used by the NSC to assess proposed population screening programmes. Results: Population screening for T2DM does not meet all of the NSC criteria. Criterion 12, on optimisation of existing management, has not been met. A report by the National Audit Office (NAO) gives details of shortcomings. Criterion 13 requires evidence from high-quality randomised controlled trials that screening is beneficial. This has not been met. The Ely trial of screening showed no benefit. The ADDITION trial was not a trial of screening, but showed no benefit in cardiovascular outcomes from intensive management in people with screen-detected T2DM. Criterion 18 on staffing and facilities does not appear to have been met, according to the NAO report. Criterion 19 requires that all other options, including prevention, should have been considered. A large proportion of cases of T2DM could be prevented if people avoided becoming overweight or obese. The first stage of selection would use risk factors, using data held on general practitioner computer systems, using the QDiabetes Risk Score, or by sending out questionnaires, using the Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FINDRISC). Those at high risk would have a measure of blood glucose. There is no perfect screening test. Glycated haemoglobin (HbA(1c)) testing has advantages in not requiring a fasting sample, and because it is a predictor of vascular disease across a wider range than just the diabetic one. However, it lacks sensitivity and would miss some people with diabetes. Absolute values of HbA1c may be more useful as part of overall risk assessment than a dichotomous ‘diabetes or not diabetes’ diagnosis. The oral glucose tolerance test is more sensitive, but inconvenient, more costly, has imperfect reproducibility and is less popular, meaning that uptake would be lower. Conclusions: When considered against the NSC criteria, the case for screening is less strong than it was in the 2007 review. The main reason is the absence of cardiovascular benefit in the two trials published since the previous review. There is a case for selective screening as part of overall vascular risk assessment. Population screening for T2DM does not meet all of the NSC criteria.

Keywords: Activity, Assessment, Blood, Blood Glucose, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Citation, Citations, Complications, Computer Systems, Conference, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diagnosis, Diagnostic-Criteria, Disease, Embase, Evidence, Facilities, Fasting Plasma-Glucose, First, Follow-Up, General, Glucose, Glucose Tolerance Test, Glycated Hemoglobin, Heart, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Insulin-Resistance, Life-Style Intervention, Management, Measure, MEDLINE, Methods, Network, Obese, Obesity, Options, Oral, Oral Glucose Tolerance Test, Outcomes, Overweight, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Prevalence, Prevention, Programmes, Public Health, Questionnaires, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recent, Reproducibility, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Selection, Sensitivity, Structure, Symptoms, Systems, Technology, Technology Assessment, Testing, Tolerance, Trial, Type 2 Diabetes, UK, Uptake, Vascular Disease

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-43, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-43,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Prophylactic aspirin has been considered to be beneficial in reducing the risks of heart disease and cancer. However, potential benefits must be balanced against the possible harm from side effects, such as bleeding and gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms. It is particularly important to know the risk of side effects when aspirin is used as primary prevention - that is when used by people as yet free of, but at risk of developing, cardiovascular disease (CVD) or cancer. In this report we aim to identify and re-analyse randomised controlled trials (RCTs), systematic reviews and meta-analyses to summarise the current scientific evidence with a focus on possible harms of prophylactic aspirin in primary prevention of CVD and cancer. Objectives: To identify RCTs, systematic reviews and meta-analyses of RCTs of the prophylactic use of aspirin in primary prevention of CVD or cancer. To undertake a quality assessment of identified systematic reviews and meta-analyses using meta-analysis to investigate study-level effects on estimates of benefits and risks of adverse events; cumulative meta-analysis; exploratory multivariable meta-regression; and to quantify relative and absolute risks and benefits. Methods: We identified RCTs, meta-analyses and systematic reviews, and searched electronic bibliographic databases (from 2008 September 2012) including MEDLINE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, and Science Citation Index. We limited searches to publications since 2008, based on timing of the most recent comprehensive systematic reviews. Results: In total, 2572 potentially relevant papers were identified and 27 met the inclusion criteria. Benefits of aspirin ranged from 6% reduction in relative risk (RR) for all-cause mortality [RR 0.94, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.88 to 1.00] and 10% reduction in major cardiovascular events (MCEs) (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.96) to a reduction in total coronary heart disease (CHD) of 15% (RR 0.85, 95% CI 0.69 to 1.06). Reported pooled odds ratios (ORs) for total cancer mortality ranged between 0.76 (95% CI 0.66 to 0.88) and 0.93 (95% CI 0.84 to 1.03). Inclusion of the Women’s Health Study changed the estimated OR to 0.82 (95% CI 0.69 to 0.97). Aspirin reduced reported colorectal cancer (CRC) incidence (OR 0.66, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.02). However, including studies in which aspirin was given every other day raised the OR to 0.91 (95% CI 0.74 to 1.11). Reported cancer benefits appeared approximately 5 years from start of treatment. Calculation of absolute effects per 100,000 patient-years of follow-up showed reductions ranging from 33 to 46 deaths (all-cause mortality), 60-84 MCEs and 47-64 incidents of CHD and a possible avoidance of 34 deaths from CRC. Reported increased RRs of adverse events from aspirin use were 37% for GI bleeding (RR 1.37, 95% CI 1.15 to 1.62), between 54% (RR 1.54, 95% CI 1.30 to 1.82) and 62% (RR 1.62, 95% CI 1.31 to 2.00) for major bleeds, and between 32% (RR 1.32, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.74) and 38% (RR 1.38, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.82) for haemorrhagic stroke. Pooled estimates of increased RR for bleeding remained stable across trials conducted over several decades. Estimates of absolute rates of harm from aspirin use, per 100,000 patient-years of follow-up, were 99-178 for non-trivial bleeds, 46-49 for major bleeds, 68-117 for GI bleeds and 8-10 for haemorrhagic stroke. Meta-analyses aimed at judging risk of bleed according to sex and in individuals with diabetes were insufficiently powered for firm conclusions to be drawn. Limitations: Searches were date limited to 2008 because of the intense interest that this subject has generated and the cataloguing of all primary research in so many previous systematic reviews. A further limitation was our potential over-reliance on study-level systematic reviews in which the person-years of follow-up were not accurately ascertainable. However, estimates of number of events averted or incurred through aspirin use calculated from data in study-level meta-analyses did not differ substantially from estimates based on individual patient data-level meta-analyses, for which person-years of follow-up were more accurate (although based on less-than-complete assemblies of currently available primary studies). Conclusions: We have found that there is a fine balance between benefits and risks from regular aspirin use in primary prevention of CVD. Effects on cancer prevention have a long lead time and are at present reliant on post hoc analyses. All absolute effects are relatively small compared with the burden of these diseases. Several potentially relevant ongoing trials will be completed between 2013 and 2019, which may clarify the extent of benefit of aspirin in reducing cancer incidence and mortality. Future research considerations include expanding the use of IPD meta-analysis of RCTs by pooling data from available studies and investigating the impact of different dose regimens on cardiovascular and cancer outcomes.

Keywords: Alpha, American-Heart-Association, Analyses, Article, Aspirin, Assessment, Benefits, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bleeding, Burden, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Citation, Clinical-Practice, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Database, Databases, Developing, Diabetes, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Diseases, Dissemination, Effects, England, Estimates, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Follow-Up, Gi, Health, Heart, House, Impact, Incidence, Interval, Journals, Lead, Libraries, Library, Limitation, Low-Dose Aspirin, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Nhs, Outcomes, Papers, Physicians Health, Potential, Prevention, Primary, Primary Prevention, Prophylactic, Publications, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trials, Rates, Recent, Reduction, Regular, Relative Risk, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Evidence, Secondary Prevention, Services Task-Force, Sex, Side Effects, Small, Stroke, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Timing, Transient Ischemic Attack, Treatment, Trial, Trials

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-48, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-48,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Varicose veins are enlarged, visibly lumpy knotted veins, usually in the legs. Uncomplicated varicose veins can cause major discomfort and some complications. They are part of chronic venous disease (CVD), which is reported to have a substantial negative impact on health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Traditional treatments for varicose veins involve surgical stripping and ligation and liquid sclerotherapy (LS), but can be invasive and painful. New minimally invasive treatments offer an alternative. These treatments typically involve use of laser, radiofrequency or foam sclerosant. They are increasingly widely used and offer potential benefits such as reduced complications, faster recovery, fewer physical limitations and improved quality of life. Objective: The aim of this report is to evaluate the clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of the minimally invasive techniques of foam sclerotherapy (FS), endovenous laser ablation (EVLA) and radiofrequency ablation (RFA) in comparison with other techniques, including traditional surgical techniques, LS and conservative management, in the management of varicose veins. Data sources: A systematic search was made of 11 bibliographic databases of published and unpublished literature from their inception to July 2011: MEDLINE; EMBASE; Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature; The Cochrane Library; Biological Abstracts; Science Citation Index (SCI); Social Sciences Citation Index; Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science; UK Clinical Research Network; Current Controlled Trials; and ClinicalTrials.gov. Review methods: A systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) to assess the clinical effectiveness of minimally invasive techniques compared with other treatments, principally surgical stripping, in terms of recurrence of varicose veins, retreatment and clinical symptoms, as measured by the Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS), pain and quality of life. Network meta-analysis and exploratory cost-effectiveness modelling were performed. Results: The literature search identified 1453 unique citations, of which 34 RCTs (54 papers) satisfied the criteria for the clinical effectiveness review. The minimally invasive techniques reported clinical outcomes similar to surgery. Rates of recurrence were slightly lower for EVLA, RFA and FS, especially for longer follow-up periods; VCSS score was lower for EVLA and FS than for stripping, but slightly higher for RFA; short-term pain was less for FS and RFA but higher for EVLA; higher quality-of-life scores were reported for all evaluated interventions than for stripping. Differences between treatments were therefore negligible in terms of clinical outcomes, so the treatment with the lowest cost appears to be most cost-effective. Our central estimate is that total FS costs were lowest and FS is marginally more effective than stripping. However, this result was sensitive to the model time horizon. Threshold analysis indicated that EVLA and RFA might be considered cost-effective if their costs are equivalent to stripping. These findings are subject to uncertainty on account of the risk of bias present in the evidence base and the variation in costs. Limitations: The relative clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the techniques are principally based on rates of post-operative technical recurrence rather than symptomatic recurrence, as this was the reported outcome in all trials. The true proportion of treated individuals who are likely to present with symptoms of recurrence requiring retreatment is therefore not certain. A figure reflecting the likely proportion of treated individuals who would experience symptomatic recurrence requiring retreatment (with its associated costs), therefore, had to be calculated by the authors based on a small number of studies. The findings of this report also need to be verified by data from future trials with longer follow-up and using more standardised outcome measures. Conclusions: This assessment of the currently available evidence suggests there is little to choose between the minimally invasive techniques in terms of efficacy or cost, and each offers a viable, clinically effective alternative to stripping. FS might offer the most cost-effective alternative to stripping, within certain time parameters. High-quality RCT evidence is needed. Future trials should aim to measure and report outcomes in a standardised manner, which would permit more efficient pooling of their results.

Keywords: 2-Year Follow-Up, Alternative, Analysis, Assessment, Authors, Benefits, Bias, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Chronic, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Comparison, Complications, Conference, Conservative, Conservative Management, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Data, Databases, Differences, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Endovenous Laser-Ablation, Evaluation, Evidence, Experience, Foam, Follow-Up, Great Saphenous-Vein, Guided Foam Sclerotherapy, Health-Related Quality of Life, High Ligation, Hrqol, Impact, Interventions, Invasive, Laser, Life, Liquid, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Measure, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Network, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Pain, Papers, Physical, Polidocanol Foam, Postoperative, Potential, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Radiofrequency Obliteration Closure, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Rct, Recovery, Recurrence, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Safety, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Small, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sources, Stripping, Superficial Venous Insufficiency, Surgery, Surgical Techniques, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Techniques, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-53, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-53,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Advanced heart failure (HF) is a debilitating condition for which heart transplant (HT) offers the best treatment option. However, the supply of donor hearts is diminishing and demand greatly exceeds supply. Ventricular assist devices (VADs) are surgically implanted pumps used as an alternative to transplant (ATT) or as a bridge to transplant (BTT) while a patient awaits a donor heart. Surgery and VADs are costly. For the NHS to allocate and deliver such services in a cost-effective way the relative costs and benefits of these alternative treatments need to be estimated. Objectives: To investigate for patients aged >= 16 years with advanced HF eligible for HT: (1) the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of second-and third-generation VADs used as BTT compared with medical management (MM); and (2) the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of second-and third-generation VADs used as an ATT in comparison with their use as BTT therapy. Data sources: Searches for clinical effectiveness studies covered years from 2003 to March 2012 and included the following data bases: MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED), HTA databases [NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD)], Science Citation Index and Conference Proceedings (Web of Science), UK Clinical Research Network (UKCRN) Portfolio Database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PsycINFO and National Library of Medicine (NLM) Gateway, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Current Controlled Trials and ClinicalTrials.gov. Reference lists of relevant articles were checked, and VAD manufacturers’ websites interrogated. For economic analyses we made use of individual patient data (IPD) held in the UK Blood and Transplant Database (BTDB). Review methods: Systematic reviews of evidence on clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of second-and third-generation US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or Conformite Europeenne (CE) approved VADs. Publications from the last 5 years with control groups, or case series with 50 or more patients were included. Outcomes included survival, functional capacity (e. g. change in New York Heart Association functional classification), quality of life (QoL) and adverse events. Data from the BTDB were obtained. A discrete-time, semi-Markov, multistate model was built. Deterministic and probabilistic methods with multiple sensitivity analyses varying survival, utilities and cost inputs to the model were used. Model outputs were incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs), cost/quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) gained and cost/life-year gained (LYG). The discount rate was 3.5% and the time horizon varied over 3 years, 10 years and lifetime. Results: Forty publications reported clinical effectiveness of VADs and one study reported cost-effectiveness. We found no high-quality comparative empirical studies of VADs as BTT compared with MM or as ATT compared with BTT. Approximately 15-25% of the patients receiving a device had died by 12 months. Studies reported the following wide ranges for adverse events: 4-27% bleeding requiring transfusion; 1.5-40% stroke; 3.3-48% infection; 1-14% device failure; 3-30% HF; 11-32% reoperation; and 3-53% renal failure. QoL and functional status were reported as improved in studies of two devices [HeartMate II (R) (HMII; Thoratec Inc., Pleasanton, CA, USA) and HeartWare (R) (HW; HeartWare Inc., Framingham, MA, USA)]. At 3 years, 10 years and lifetime, the ICERs for VADs as BTT compared with MM were (sic)122,730, (sic)68,088 and (sic)55,173 respectively. These values were stable to changes in survival of the MM group. Both QoL and costs were reduced by VADs as ATT compared with VADs as BTT giving ICERs in south-west quadrant of the cost effectiveness plain (cost saving/QALY sacrificed) of mu 353,467, (sic)31,685 and (sic)20,637 over the 3 years, 10 years and lifetime horizons respectively. Probabilistic analyses yielded similar results for both research questions. Limitations: Conclusions about the clinical effectiveness were limited by the lack of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the effectiveness of different VADs for BTT or comparing BTT with any alternative treatment and by the overlapping populations in published studies. Although IPD from the BTDB was used to estimate the cost-effectiveness of VADs compared with MM for BTT, the lack of randomisation of populations limited the interpretation of this analysis. Conclusions: At 3 years, 10 years and lifetime the ICERs for VADs as BTT compared with MM are higher than generally applied willingness-to-pay thresholds in the UK, but at a lifetime time horizon they approximate threshold values used in end of life assessments. VADs as ATT have a reduced cost but cause reduced QALYs relative to BTT. Future research should direct attention towards two areas. First, how any future evaluations of second-or third-generation VADs might be conducted. For ethical reasons a RCT offering equal probability of HT for each group would not be feasible; future studies should fully assess costs, long-term patient survival, QoL, functional ability and adverse events, so that these may be incorporated into economic evaluation agreement on outcomes measures across future studies. Second, continuation of accurate data collection in the UK database to encompass QoL data and comparative assessment of performance with other international centres.

Keywords: Aged, Alternative, Analyses, Analysis, Assessment, Assessments, Attention, Benefits, Bleeding, Bridge, Capacity, Ce, Changes, Citation, Citations, Classification, Clinical, Collection, Comparison, Conference, Control, Control Groups, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Data Collection, Database, Databases, Demand, Dissemination, Drug, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Empirical Studies, End of Life, Ethical, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Failure, Fda, Functional Status, Groups, Heart, Heart Failure, Heart Transplant, Heart Transplantation, Hta, Infection, International, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Measures, Medical, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Model, Network, New York, Nhs, Nov, Nursing, Outcomes, Overlapping, Patients, Performance, Populations, Psycinfo, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, R, Randomisation, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Reference, Reference Lists, Renal, Renal Failure, Reoperation, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Services, Sources, Stroke, Surgery, Survival, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Threshold, Thresholds, Transfusion, Transplantation, Treatment, Treatment Option, UK, US, USA, VAD, Web of Science, Websites, Willingness to Pay

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-56, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-56,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an inherited condition characterised by the abnormal transport of chloride ions across transporting epithelia. This leads to the production of thick sticky mucus in the lungs, pancreas, liver, intestine and reproductive tract, and an increase in the salt content in sweat. Among other problems, people with CF experience recurrent respiratory infections and have difficulties digesting food. CF affects over 9000 individuals in the UK. CF shortens life expectancy and adversely affects quality of life. In 2010, CF was recorded as the cause of 103 deaths in England and Wales. Objective: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of colistimethate sodium dry powder for inhalation (DPI) (Colobreathe (R), Forest Laboratories) and tobramycin DPI (TOBI Podhaler (R), Novartis Pharmaceuticals) for the treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa lung infection in CF. Data sources: Electronic databases were searched in February and March 2011 [MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed citations, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library databases, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Web of Science, Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) and Bioscience Information Service (BIOSIS) Previews]. Relevant databases were searched for ongoing and unpublished studies, and bibliographies of relevant systematic reviews and the manufacturers’ submissions were also hand-searched. Review methods: A systematic review of the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of colistimethate sodium DPI and tobramycin DPI for the treatment of chronic P. aeruginosa lung infection in CF was conducted. Existing economic evidence within the literature was reviewed and a de novo health economic model was also developed. Results: Three randomised controlled trials (RCTs) were included in the clinical effectiveness review. Both colistimethate sodium DPI and tobramycin DPI were reported to be non-inferior to nebulised tobramycin for the outcome forced expiratory volume in first second percentage predicted (FEV1%). It was not possible to draw any firm conclusions as to the relative efficacy of colistimethate sodium DPI compared with tobramycin DPI. The economic analysis suggests that colistimethate sodium DPI produces fewer qualityadjusted life-years (QALYs) than nebulised tobramycin. Given the incremental discounted lifetime cost of tobramycin DPI compared with nebulised tobramycin, it highly unlikely that tobramycin DPI has an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio that is better than 30,000 pound per QALY gained. Limitation: The uncertainty surrounding the short-term evidence base inevitably results in uncertainty surrounding the long-term clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of colistimethate sodium DPI. Conclusions: Both DPI formulations have been shown to be non-inferior to nebulised tobramycin as measured by FEV1%. The results of these trials should be interpreted with caution owing to the means by which the results were analysed, the length of follow-up, and concerns about the ability of FEV1% to accurately represent changes in lung health. Although the increase in QALYs is expected to be lower with colistimethate sodium DPI than with nebulised tobramycin, a price for this intervention had not been agreed at the time of the assessment. Depending on the price of colistimethate sodium DPI, this results either in a situation whereby colistimethate sodium DPI is dominated by nebulised tobramycin or in one whereby the incremental cost-effectiveness of nebulised tobramycin compared with colistimethate sodium DPI is in the range of 24,000-277,000 pound per QALY gained. The economic analysis also suggests that, given its price, it is unlikely that tobramycin DPI has a cost-effectiveness ratio of <30,000 pound per QALY gained when compared with nebulised tobramycin. A RCT to assess the longer-term (>= 12 months) efficacy of colistimethate sodium DPI and tobramycin DPI in comparison with nebulised treatments would be beneficial. Such a study should include the direct assessment of HRQoL using a relevant preference-based instrument. Future studies should ensure that the European Medicines Agency guidelines are adhered to. In addition, high-quality research concerning the relationship between forced expiratory volume in first second % (FEV1%) predicted or other measures of lung function and survival/health-related quality of life (HRQoL) would be useful.

Keywords: Acute Pulmonary Exacerbations, Aerosolized Tobramycin, Agency, Alpha, Analysis, Article, Assessment, Bibliographies, Changes, Chloride, Chronic, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Comparison, Conference, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Cystic Fibrosis, Databases, Double-Blind, Economic, Economic Analysis, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, England, Evaluation, Evidence, Expectancy, Experience, Fibrosis, First, Follow-Up, Food, Function, Guidelines, Health, Healthy Nonsmoking Adults, House, Hrqol, Infection, Infections, Information, Inhalation, Inhaled Aztreonam Lysine, Instrument, Intervention, Intestine, Ions, Journals, Length, Libraries, Library, Life, Literature, Liver, Long Term, Long-Term, Lung, Lung Function, Measures, Medline, Methods, Model, Nursing, Once-Daily Tobramycin, Outcome, P, Pancreas, Piperacillin Plus Tobramycin, Pseudomonas, Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, R, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Recurrent, Research, Resolution Computerized-Tomography, Respiratory-Infections, Results, Review, Reviews, Salt, Science, Sciences, Sodium, Sources, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Transport, Treatment, Trial, Trials, UK, Uncertainty, Volume, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-60, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-60,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Vulval cancer causes 3-5% of all gynaecological malignancies and requires surgical removal and inguinofemoral lymphadenectomy (IFL). Complications affect > 50% of patients, including groin wound infection, lymphoedema and cellulitis. A sentinel lymph node (SLN) is the first groin node with the highest probability of malignancy. SLN biopsy would be useful if it could accurately identify patients in whom cancer has spread to the groin, without removing all groin nodes. SLNs can be identified by isosulfan blue dye and/or technetium-99 (Tc-99m) radioactive tracer during lymphoscintigraphy. The blue dye/Tc-99m procedure only detects SLN, not metastases - this requires histological examination, which can include ultrastaging and staining with conventional haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) or immunohistochemistry. Objectives: To determine the test accuracy and cost-effectiveness of the SLN biopsy with Tc-99m and/or blue dye compared with IFL or clinical follow-up for test negatives in vulval cancer, through systematic reviews and economic evaluation. Data sources: Standard medical databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index and The Cochrane Library, medical search gateways, reference lists of review articles and included studies were searched to January 2011. Methods: For accuracy and effectiveness, standard methods were used and reported according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Searches were to January 2011, with no language restrictions. Meta-analyses were carried out with Meta-Disc version 1.4 (Javier Zamora, Madrid, Spain) for accuracy; none was appropriate for effectiveness. The economic evaluation from a NHS perspective used a decision-tree model in DATA TreeAge Pro Healthcare 2001 (TreeAge Software, Inc., Williamstown, MA, USA). Six options (blue dye with H&E, blue dye with ultrastaging, Tc-99m with H&E, Tc-99m with ultrastaging, blue dye/Tc-99m with H&E, blue dye/Tc-99m with ultrastaging) were compared with IFL. Deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were conducted. Results: For accuracy, of the 26 included studies, most evaluated Tc-99m/blue dye combined. Four studies had clinical follow-up only for test negatives and five had clinical follow-up for all and IFL for test negatives. Numbers with no SLN found were difficult to distinguish from those with negative SLN biopsies. The largest group of 11 studies using Tc-99m/blue dye, ultrastaging and immunohistochemistry had a pooled sensitivity of 95.6% [95% confidence interval (CI) 91.5% to 98.1%] and a specificity of 100% (95% CI 99.0% to 100%). Mean SLN detection rates were 94.6% for Tc-99m, 68.7% for blue dye and 97.7% for both. One study measured global health status quality of life (QoL) and found no difference between SLN biopsy and IFL. One patient preference evaluation showed that 66% preferred IFL rather than a 5% false-negative rate from SLN biopsy. For effectiveness, of 14,038 references, one randomised controlled trial, three case-control studies and 13 case series were found. Approximately 50% died from vulval cancer and 50% from other causes during follow-ups. Recurrences were in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1 vulval, groin and distant, with more recurrences in node-positive patients. No studies reported QoL. For cost per death averted, IFL was less costly and more effective than strategies using SLN biopsy. For morbidity-free survival and long-term morbidity-free survival, Tc-99m with ultrastaging was most cost-effective. Strategies with blue dye only and H&E only were never cost-effective. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio for Tc-99m with ultrastaging compared with IFL was 4300 pound per case of morbidity-free survival and 7100 pound per long-term morbidity-free survival. Limitations: The main limitations of this study include the lack of good-quality evidence on accuracy, effectiveness and QoL. A large project such as this takes time to publish, so the most recent studies are not included. Conclusions: A sensitive and specific combined metastatic SLN detection test and information on generic QoL in vulval cancer is urgently required.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Biopsy, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Citation, Clinical, Complications, Confidence, Controlled Trial, Conventional, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Death, Decision Tree, Diagnostic-Tests, Dye, Early-Stage, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Examination, First, Follow-Up, Global, Groin Dissection, Guidelines, Gynecologic-Oncology-Group, Health, Health Status, Human-Papillomavirus, Immunohistochemistry, Infection, Information, Inguinal Lymphadenectomy, Inguinofemoral Lymphadenectomy, Interval, Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Language, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Madrid, Malignancy, Medical, Medline, Metastases, Methods, Model, NHS, Options, Patient Preference, Patients, Preference, Procedure, Prognostic-Factors, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Radioactive Tracer, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Rates, Recent, Recurrences, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Removal, Restrictions, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Sentinel Lymph Node, Sources, Spain, Specificity, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Standard, Survival, Systematic Reviews, Tracer, Trial, USA, Version, Wound, Wound Infection

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Full Text: [2013\Hea Tec Ass17-61, 1.pdf](2013/Hea%20Tec%20Ass17-61,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The principal diagnosis/indication for this assessment is chronic diarrhoea due to bile acid malabsorption (BAM). Diarrhoea can be defined as the abnormal passage of loose or liquid stools more than three times daily and/or a daily stool weight > 200 g per day and is considered to be chronic if it persists for more than 4 weeks. The cause of chronic diarrhoea in adults is often difficult to ascertain and patients may undergo several investigations without a definitive cause being identified. BAM is one of several causes of chronic diarrhoea and results from failure to absorb bile acids (which are required for the absorption of dietary fats and sterols in the intestine) in the distal ileum. Objective: For people with chronic diarrhoea with unknown cause and in people with Crohn’s disease and chronic diarrhoea with unknown cause (i. e. before resection): (1) What are the effects of selenium-75homocholic acid taurine (SeHCAT) compared with no SeHCAT in terms of chronic diarrhoea, other health outcomes and costs? (2) What are the effects of bile acid sequestrants (BASs) compared with no BASs in people with a positive or negative SeHCAT test? (3) Does a positive or negative SeHCAT test predict improvement in terms of chronic diarrhoea, other health outcomes and costs? Data sources: A systematic review was conducted to summarise the evidence on the clinical effectiveness of SeHCAT for the assessment of BAM and the measurement of bile acid pool loss. Search strategies were based on target condition and intervention, as recommended in the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) guidance for undertaking reviews in health care and the Cochrane Handbook for Diagnostic Test Accuracy Reviews. The following databases were searched up to April 2012: MEDLINE; MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations; EMBASE; the Cochrane Databases; Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects; Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database; and Science Citation Index. Research registers and conference proceedings were also searched. Review methods: Systematic review methods followed the principles outlined in the CRD guidance for undertaking reviews in health care and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Diagnostic Assessment Programme interim methods statement. In the health economic analysis, the cost-effectiveness of SeHCAT for the assessment of BAM, in patients with chronic diarrhoea, was estimated in two different populations. The first is the population of patients with chronic diarrhoea with unknown cause and symptoms suggestive of diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-D) and the second population concerns patients with Crohn’s disease without ileal resection with chronic diarrhoea. For each population, three models were combined: (1) a short-term decision tree that models the diagnostic pathway and initial response to treatment (first 6 months); (2) a long-term Markov model that estimates the lifetime costs and effects for patients initially receiving BAS; and (3) a long-term Markov model that estimates the lifetime costs and effects for patients initially receiving regular treatment (IBS-D treatment in the first population and Crohn’s treatment in the second population). Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios were estimated as additional cost per additional responder in the short term (first 6 months) and per additional quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) in the long term (lifetime). Results: We found three studies assessing the relationship between the SeHCAT test and response to treatment with cholestyramine. However, the studies had small numbers of patients with unknown cause chronic diarrhoea, and they used different cut-offs to define BAM. For the short term (first 6 months), when trial of treatment is not considered as a comparator, the optimal choice depends on the willingness to pay for an additional responder. For lower values (between pound 1500 and pound 4600) the choice will be no SeHCAT in all scenarios; for higher values either SeHCAT 10% or SeHCAT 15% becomes cost-effective. For the lifetime perspective, the various scenarios showed widely differing results: in the threshold range of pound 20,000-30,000 per QALY gained we found as optimal choice either no SeHCAT, SeHCAT 5% (only IBS-D) or SeHCAT 15%. When trial of treatment is considered a comparator, the analysis showed that for the short term, trial of treatment is the optimal choice across a range of scenarios. For the lifetime perspective with trial of treatment, again the various scenarios show widely differing results. Depending on the scenario, in the threshold range of pound 20,000-30,000 per QALY gained, we found as optimal choice either trial of treatment, no SeHCAT or SeHCAT 15%. Conclusions: In conclusion, the various analyses show that for both populations considerable decision uncertainty exists and that no firm conclusions can be formulated about which strategy is optimal. Standardisation of the definition of a positive SeHCAT test should be the first step in assessing the usefulness of this test. As there is no reference standard for the diagnosis of BAM and SeHCAT testing provides a continuous measure of metabolic function, diagnostic test accuracy (DTA) studies are not the most appropriate study design. However, in studies where all patients are tested with SeHCAT and all patients are treated with BASs, response to treatment can provide a surrogate reference standard; further DTA studies of this type may provide information on the ability of SeHCAT to predict response to BASs. A potentially more informative option would be multivariate regression modelling of treatment response (dependent variable), with SeHCAT result and other candidate clinical predictors as covariates. Such a study design could also inform the definition of a positive SeHCAT result.

Keywords: (75)Sehcat Test, Abdominal Retention, Absorption, Accuracy, Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Body Retention, Bowel, Care, Choice, Chronic, Chronic Watery Diarrhea, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical-Features, Conference Proceedings, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Crohn’S Disease, Crohns-Disease, Database, Databases, Decision, Decision Tree, Design, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Test, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Diarrhoea, Disease, Dissemination, Economic, Economic Analysis, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Evidence, Excellence, Failure, First, Function, Functional Chronic Diarrhea, Guidance, Health, Health Care, Health Outcomes, Hta, Improvement, Information, Intervention, Intestine, Investigation, Investigations, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Irritable-Bowel-Syndrome, Liquid, Long Term, Long-Term, Measure, Measurement, Medline, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Multivariate, Natural-History, Outcomes, Patients, Population, Populations, Predictors, Principles, Qaly, Quality-Adjusted Life-Year, Reference, Regression, Regular, Research, Response, Results, Review, Reviews, Scenario, Scenarios, Science, Science Citation Index, Search, Small, Sources, Standard, Strategy, Study Design, Surrogate, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology Assessment, Term, Test, Testing, Threshold, Treatment, Trial, Uncertainty, Willingness To Pay

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-28, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-28,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The randomised controlled trial (RCT) is widely considered to be the gold standard study for comparing the effectiveness of health interventions. Central to the design and validity of a RCT is a calculation of the number of participants needed (the sample size). The value used to determine the sample size can be considered the ‘target difference’. From both a scientific and an ethical standpoint, selecting an appropriate target difference is of crucial importance. Determination of the target difference, as opposed to statistical approaches to calculating the sample size, has been greatly neglected though a variety of approaches have been proposed the current state of the evidence is unclear. Objectives: The aim was to provide an overview of the current evidence regarding specifying the target difference in a RCT sample size calculation. The specific objectives were to conduct a systematic review of methods for specifying a target difference; to evaluate current practice by surveying triallists; to develop guidance on specifying the target difference in a RCT; and to identify future research needs. Design: The biomedical and social science databases searched were MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Cochrane Methodology Register, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index, EconLit, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) and Scopus for in-press publications. All were searched from 1966 or the earliest date of the database coverage and searches were undertaken between November 2010 and January 2011. There were three interlinked components: (1) systematic review of methods for specifying a target difference for RCTs - a comprehensive search strategy involving an electronic literature search of biomedical and some non-biomedical databases and clinical trials textbooks was carried out; (2) identification of current trial practice using two surveys of triallists - members of the Society for Clinical Trials (SCT) were invited to complete an online survey and respondents were asked about their awareness and use of, and willingness to recommend, methods; one individual per triallist group [UK Clinical Research Collaboration (UKCRC)registered Clinical Trials Units (CTUs), Medical Research Council (MRC) UK Hubs for Trials Methodology Research and National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) UK Research Design Services (RDS)] was invited to complete a survey; (3) production of a structured guidance document to aid the design of future trials the draft guidance was developed utilising the results of the systematic review and surveys by the project steering and advisory groups. Setting: Methodological review incorporating electronic searches, review of books and guidelines, two surveys of experts (membership of an international society and UK-and Ireland-based triallists) and development of guidance. Participants: The two surveys were sent out to membership of the SCT and UK- and Ireland-based triallists. Interventions: The review focused on methods for specifying the target difference in a RCT. It was not restricted to any type of intervention or condition. Main outcome measures: Methods for specifying the target difference for a RCT were considered. Results: The search identified 11,485 potentially relevant studies. In total, 1434 were selected for full-text assessment and 777 were included in the review. Seven methods to specify the target difference for a RCT were identified - anchor, distribution, health economic, opinion-seeking, pilot study, review of evidence base (RoEB) and standardised effect size (SES) - each having important variations in implementation. A total of 216 of the included studies used more than one method. A total of 180 (15%) responses to the SCT survey were received, representing 13 countries. Awareness of methods ranged from 38% (n = 69) for the health economic method to 90% (n = 162) for the pilot study. of the 61 surveys sent out to UK triallist groups, 34 (56%) responses were received. Awareness ranged from 97% (n = 33) for the RoEB and pilot study methods to only 41% (n = 14) for the distribution method. Based on the most recent trial, all bar three groups (91%, n = 30) used a formal method. Guidance was developed on the use of each method and the reporting of the sample size calculation in a trial protocol and results paper. Conclusions: There is a clear need for greater use of formal methods to determine the target difference and better reporting of its specification. Raising the standard of RCT sample size calculations and the corresponding reporting of them would aid health professionals, patients, researchers and funders in judging the strength of the evidence and ensuring better use of scarce resources.

Keywords: Assessment, Biomedical, Calculation, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinically Important Difference, Collaboration, Complete, Controlled Trial, Coverage, Database, Databases, Delta, Design, Development, Distribution, Economic, Education, Effect Size, Effectiveness, Embase, Ethical, Evidence, Experts, Gold, Groups, Guidance, Guidelines, Health, Health Professionals, Health-Related Quality, Identification, Implementation, Information, International, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Literature Search, Low-Back-Pain, Measures, Medical, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Minimally Important Difference, Needs, Online, Online Survey, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Overview, Patient-Reported Outcomes, Patients, Pilot, Practice, Protocol, Psycinfo, Publications, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Rct, Recent, Reporting, Research, Resources, Results, Review, Sample Size, Sample-Size Calculations, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Se, Search Strategy, Ses, Size, Social, Society, Standard, State, Strategy, Strength, Sufficiently Important Difference, Survey, Surveys, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systemic-Lupus-Erythematosus, Textbooks, Trial, Trial Protocol, UK, Validity, Value, Visual Analog Scale

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-32, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-32,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common form of lung cancer. Some epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase (EGFR-TK) mutations make tumours responsive to treatment with EGFR-TK inhibitors (EGFR-TKIs) but less responsive to treatment with standard chemotherapy. Patients with NSCLC are therefore tested for EGFR-TK tumour gene mutations to inform treatment decisions. There are a variety of tests available to detect these mutations. The different tests vary in the specific mutations that they attempt to detect, the amount of tumour cells needed for the test to work, the time that it takes to give a result, the error rate of the test, and the cost of the test. Objective: To compare the performance and cost-effectiveness of EGFR-TK mutation tests used to identify previously untreated adults with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC, who may benefit from first-line treatment with TKIs. Data sources: Twelve databases to August 2012 [including MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Daily Update (OvidSP), EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), Health Technology Assessment database (HTA), Science Citation Index (SCI), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), BIOSIS Previews, NIHR Health Technology Assessment programme, PROSPERO (International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews)], research registers and conference proceedings. A web-based survey gathered data on technical performance of EGFR-TK mutation tests. Methods: Randomised controlled trials were assessed for methodological quality using the Cochrane risk of bias tool. Diagnostic accuracy studies were assessed using QUADAS-2. There were insufficient data for meta-analysis. For accuracy studies, we calculated sensitivity and specificity together with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Survival data were summarised as hazard ratios and tumour response data as relative risks, with 95% CIs. The health-economic analysis considered the long-term costs and quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) associated with different tests followed by treatment with either standard chemotherapy or a TKI. Direct sequencing was taken as the comparator. The de novo model consisted of a decision tree and a Markov model. Results: The survey indicated no differences between tests in batch size, turnaround time, number of failed samples or cost. Six studies provided data on the accuracy of EGFR-TK mutation testing for predicting response to treatment with TKIs. Estimates of accuracy were similar across studies. Six analyses provided data on the clinical effectiveness of TKIs compared with standard chemotherapy. There were no clear differences in the treatment effects reported by different studies, regardless of which EGFR mutation test was used to select patients. Cost-effectiveness analysis using ‘Evidence on comparative effectiveness available’ and ‘Linked evidence’ approaches: Therascreen (R) EGFR polymerase chain reaction (PCR) Kit (Qiagen, Venlo, the Netherlands) was both less effective and less costly than direct sequencing of all exon 19-21 mutations at an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of 32,167 pound (comparative) and 32,190 pound (linked) per QALY lost. ‘Assumption of equal prognostic value’ approach: the lowest total strategy cost was [commercial-in-confidence (CiC) information has been removed] [Sanger sequencing or Roche cobas EGFR Mutation Testing Kit (R) (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., Branchburg, NJ, USA)] compared with (CiC information has been removed) for the most expensive strategy (fragment length analysis combined with pyrosequencing). Limitations: The cost-effectiveness analysis assumed that the differences in outcomes between the results of the trials were solely attributable to the different mutation tests used to distinguish between patients; this assumption ignores other factors that might explain this variation. Conclusion: There was no strong evidence that any one EGFR mutation test had greater accuracy than any other test. Re-testing of stored samples from previous studies, where patient outcomes are already known, could be used to provide information on the relative effectiveness of TKIs and standard chemotherapy in patients with EGFR mutation-positive and mutation-negative tumours, where mutation status is determined using tests for which adequate data are currently unavailable.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Batch, Bias, Cancer, Cell, Chemotherapy, Chemotherapy-Naive Patients, Chinese Patients Pts, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinically Selected Patients, Conference Proceedings, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Data, Database, Databases, Decision, Decision Tree, Diagnostic Accuracy, Effectiveness, Effects, Egfr, Embase, Epidermal Growth Factor, Error, Error Rate, Evidence, Gefitinib Study-Group, Gene, Group Trial Wjtog0403, Growth, Growth Factor, Hazard, Health, Hta, Individual Patient Data, Information, Inhibitors, Intervals, Length, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Lung, Lung Cancer, Markov Model, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mutation, Mutations, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Nsclc, Nsclc Patients Pts, Outcomes, Patients, Pcr, Performance, Performance Liquid-Chromatography, Plus Gemcitabine Gem, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Prognostic, Qaly, Quality, R, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Phase-Iii, Research, Response, Responsive, Results, Review, Risk, Risks, Sci, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Sensitivity, Sequencing, Size, Sources, Specificity, Standard, Strategy, Survey, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology, Technology Assessment, Testing, The Netherlands, Treatment, Value, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-50, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-50,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Anxiety and related disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and phobic disorders (intense fear of an object or situation). These disorders share the psychological and physical symptoms of anxiety, but each disorder has its own set of characteristic symptoms. Anxiety disorders can be difficult to recognise, particularly in older people (those aged over 65 years). Older people tend to be more reluctant to discuss mental health issues and there is the perception that older people are generally more worried than younger adults. It is estimated that between 3 and 14 out of every 100 older people have an anxiety disorder. Despite treatment, some people will continue to have symptoms of anxiety. People are generally considered to be ‘resistant’ or ‘refractory’ to treatment if they have an inadequate response or do not respond to their first treatment. Older adults with an anxiety disorder find it difficult to manage their day-to-day lives and are at an increased risk of comorbid depression, falls, physical and functional disability, and loneliness. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacological, psychological and alternative therapies in older adults with an anxiety disorder who have not responded, or have responded inadequately, to treatment. Data sources: Electronic databases (MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed citations, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library databases, PsycINFO and Web of Science) were searched from inception to September 2013. Bibliographies of relevant systematic reviews were hand-searched to identify additional potentially relevant studies. ClinicalTrials. gov was searched for ongoing and planned studies. Review methods: A systematic review of the clinical effectiveness of treatments for treatment-resistant anxiety in older adults was carried out. Results: No randomised controlled trial or prospective comparative observational study was identified meeting the prespecified inclusion criteria. Therefore, it was not possible to draw any conclusions on clinical effectiveness. Limitations: As no study was identified in older adults, there is uncertainty as to which treatments are clinically effective for older adults with an anxiety disorder who have not responded to prior treatment. The comprehensive methods implemented to carry out this review are a key strength of the research presented. However, this review highlights the extreme lack of research in this area, identifying no comparative studies, which is a marked limitation. Conclusions: Specific studies evaluating interventions in older adults with an anxiety disorder who have not responded to first-line treatment are needed to address the lack of evidence. The lack of evidence in this area means that older adults are perhaps receiving inappropriate treatment or are not receiving a particular treatment because there is limited evidence to support its use. At this time there is scope to develop guidance on service provision and, as a consequence, to advance the standard of care received by older adults with a treatment- resistant anxiety disorder in primary and secondary care. Evaluation of the relative clinical effectiveness and acceptability of pharmacological and psychological treatment in older adults with an anxiety disorder that has not responded to first- line treatment is key future research to inform decision- making of clinicians and patients. An important consideration would be the enrolment of older adults who would be representative of older adults in general, i. e. those with multiple comorbid physical and mental disorders who might require polypharmacy.

Keywords: Acceptability, Advance, Aged, Alternative, Alternative Therapies, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Bibliographies, Care, Citations, Clinical, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Controlled Trial, Criteria, Data, Databases, Decision, Decision Making, Deep Brain-Stimulation, Depression, Disability, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Falls, Fear, First, First Line, General, Guidance, Health, Interventions, Issues, Late-Life Anxiety, Limitation, Loneliness, Medline, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Methods, Observational, Observational Study, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Older Adults, Older People, Open-Label Trial, Patients, Perception, Physical, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic Stress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Primary, Prospective, Psychological, Psychological Treatment, Psycinfo, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Research, Response, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Science, Scope, Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Service, Sources, Standard, Standard Of Care, Strength, Stress, Support, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treatment, Trial, Uncertainty, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-51, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-51,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Lack of uniformity in outcome measures used in evaluations of childhood obesity treatment interventions can impede the ability to assess effectiveness and limits comparisons across trials. Objective: To identify and appraise outcome measures to produce a framework of recommended measures for use in evaluations of childhood obesity treatment interventions. Data sources: Eleven electronic databases were searched between August and December 2011, including MEDLINE; MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations; EMBASE; PsycINFO; Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC); Allied and Complementary Medicine Database (AMED); Global Health, Maternity and Infant Care (all Ovid); Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) (EBSCOhost); Science Citation Index (SCI) [Web of Science (WoS)]; and The Cochrane Library (Wiley) - from the date of inception, with no language restrictions. This was supported by review of relevant grey literature and trial databases. Review methods: Two searches were conducted to identify (1) outcome measures and corresponding citations used in published childhood obesity treatment evaluations and (2) manuscripts describing the development and/or evaluation of the outcome measures used in the childhood intervention obesity evaluations. Search 1 search strategy (review of trials) was modelled on elements of a review by Luttikhuis et al. (Oude Luttikhuis H, Baur L, Jansen H, Shrewsbury VA, O’Malley C, Stolk RP, et al. Interventions for treating obesity in children. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2009; 1: CD001872). Search 2 strategy (methodology papers) was built on Terwee et al.’ s search filter (Terwee CB, Jansma EP, Riphagen II, de Vet HCW. Development of a methodological PubMed search filter for finding studies on measurement properties of measurement instruments. Qual Life Res 2009; 18: 1115-23). Eligible papers were appraised for quality initially by the internal project team. This was followed by an external appraisal by expert collaborators in order to agree which outcome measures should be recommended for the Childhood obesity Outcomes Review (CoOR) outcome measures framework. Results: Three hundred and seventy-nine manuscripts describing 180 outcome measures met eligibility criteria. Appraisal of these resulted in the recommendation of 36 measures for the CoOR outcome measures framework. Recommended primary outcome measures were body mass index (BMI) and dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Experts did not advocate any self-reported measures where objective measurement was possible (e.g. physical activity). Physiological outcomes hold potential to be primary outcomes, as they are indicators of cardiovascular health, but without evidence of what constitutes a minimally importance difference they have remained as secondary outcomes (although the corresponding lack of evidence for BMI and DXA is acknowledged). No preference-based quality-of-life measures were identified that would enable economic evaluation via calculation of quality-adjusted life-years. Few measures reported evaluating responsiveness. Limitations: Proposed recommended measures are fit for use as outcome measures within studies that evaluate childhood obesity treatment evaluations specifically. These may or may not be suitable for other study designs, and some excluded measures may be more suitable in other study designs. Conclusions: The CoOR outcome measures framework provides clear guidance of recommended primary and secondary outcome measures. This will enhance comparability between treatment evaluations and ensure that appropriate measures are being used. Where possible, future work should focus on modification and evaluation of existing measures rather than development of tools de nova. In addition, it is recommended that a similar outcome measures framework is produced to support evaluation of adult obesity programmes.

Keywords: Absorptiometry, Activity, Adult, Air-Displacement Plethysmography, Application, Bioelectrical-Impedance Analysis, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Body-Mass Index, Calculation, Cardiovascular, Childhood, Childhood Obesity, Children, Citation, Citations, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Development, Doubly Labeled Water, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Food-Frequency Questionnaire, Framework, Global, Glucose-Tolerance Test, Guidance, Health, Index, Indicators, Infant, Information, Instruments, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Literature, Management, Measurement, Measures, Medicine, Medline, Methodology, Methods, Modification, Nursing, Obesity, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Papers, Physical, Physical Activity, Potential, Primary, Programmes, Properties, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Reliability, Responsiveness, Resting Energy-Expenditure, Restrictions, Results, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Search, Search Strategy, Self-Reported Weight, Sensitivity, Sources, Strategy, Support, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial, Validity, Work, X-Ray, X-Ray Absorptiometry

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-55, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-55,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Approximately 10-15% of the adult population suffer from gallstone disease, cholelithiasis, with more women than men being affected. Cholecystectomy is the treatment of choice for people who present with biliary pain or acute cholecystitis and evidence of gallstones. However, some people do not experience a recurrence after an initial episode of biliary pain or cholecystitis. As most of the current research focuses on the surgical management of the disease, less attention has been dedicated to the consequences of conservative management. Objectives: To determine the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of cholecystectomy compared with observation/conservative management in people presenting with uncomplicated symptomatic gallstones (biliary pain) or cholecystitis. Data sources: We searched all major electronic databases (e.g. MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, Bioscience Information Service, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials) from 1980 to September 2012 and we contacted experts in the field. Review methods: Evidence was considered from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomised comparative studies that enrolled people with symptomatic gallstone disease (pain attacks only and/or acute cholecystitis). Two reviewers independently extracted data and assessed the risk of bias of included studies. Standard meta-analysis techniques were used to combine results from included studies. A de novo Markov model was developed to assess the cost-effectiveness of the interventions. Results: Two Norwegian RCTs involving 201 participants were included. Eighty-eight per cent of people randomised to surgery and 45% of people randomised to observation underwent cholecystectomy during the 14-year follow-up period. Participants randomised to observation were significantly more likely to experience gallstone-related complications [risk ratio = 6.69; 95% confidence interval (Cl) 1.57 to 28.51; p = 0.01], in particular acute cholecystitis (risk ratio = 9.55; 95% Cl 1.25 to 73.27; p = 0.03), and less likely to undergo surgery (risk ratio = 0.50; 95% Cl 0.34 to 0.73; p = 0.0004), experience surgery-related complications (risk ratio = 0.36; 95% Cl 0.16 to 0.81; p = 0.01) or, more specifically, minor surgery-related complications (risk ratio = 0.11; 95% Cl 0.02 to 0.56; p = 0.008) than those randomised to surgery. Fifty-five per cent of people randomised to observation did not require an operation during the 14-year follow-up period and 12% of people randomised to cholecystectomy did not undergo the scheduled operation. The results of the economic evaluation suggest that, on average, the surgery strategy costs 1236 more per patient than the conservative management strategy but was, on average, more effective. An increase in the number of people requiring surgery while treated conservatively corresponded to a reduction in the cost-effectiveness of the conservative strategy. There was uncertainty around some of the parameters used in the economic model. Conclusions: The results of this assessment indicate that cholecystectomy is still the treatment of choice for many symptomatic people. However, approximately half of the people in the observation group did not require surgery or suffer complications in the long term indicating that a conservative therapeutic approach may represent a valid alternative to surgery in this group of people. Owing to the dearth of current evidence in the UK setting a large, well-designed, multicentre trial is needed.

Keywords: Adult, Alternative, Approach, Assessment, Attention, Bias, Bile-Duct Injuries, Choice, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Clinical, Complications, Confidence, Conservative, Conservative Management, Conventional Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Databases, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Experience, Experts, Field, Follow-Up, Gallbladder Stone Disease, Information, Interval, Interventions, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Markov Model, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Model, Natural-History, Observation, Operation, Pain, Population, Population-Based Cohort, Postcholecystectomy Symptoms, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Recurrence, Recurrent, Reduction, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Silent Gallstones, Sources, Strategy, Surgery, Surgical Management, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Term, Therapeutic, Treatment, Trial, UK, Uncertainty, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-59, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-59,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) is increasingly used to assess patients for myocardial viability prior to revascularisation. This is important to ensure that only those likely to benefit are subjected to the risk of revascularisation. Objectives: To assess current evidence on the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of CMR to test patients prior to revascularisation in ischaemic cardiomyopathy; to develop an economic model to assess cost-effectiveness for different imaging strategies; and to identify areas for further primary research. Data sources: Databases searched were: MEDLINE including MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations Initial searches were conducted in March 2011 in the following databases with dates: MEDLINE including MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations via Ovid (1946 to March 2011); Bioscience Information Service (BIOSIS) Previews via Web of Science (1969 to March 2011); EMBASE via Ovid (1974 to March 2011); Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews via The Cochrane Library (1996 to March 2011); Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials via The Cochrane Library 1998 to March 2011; Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects via The Cochrane Library (1994 to March 2011); NHS Economic Evaluation Database via The Cochrane Library (1968 to March 2011); Health Technology Assessment Database via The Cochrane Library (1989 to March 2011); and the Science Citation Index via Web of Science (1900 to March 2011). Additional searches were conducted from October to November 2011 in the following databases with dates: MEDLINE including MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations via Ovid (1946 to November 2011); BIOSIS Previews via Web of Science (1969 to October 2011); EMBASE via Ovid (1974 to November 2011); Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews via The Cochrane Library (1996 to November 2011); Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials via The Cochrane Library (1998 to November 2011); Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects via The Cochrane Library (1994 to November 2011); NHS Economic Evaluation Database via The Cochrane Library (1968 to November 2011); Health Technology Assessment Database via The Cochrane Library (1989 to November 2011); and the Science Citation Index via Web of Science (1900 to October 2011). Electronic databases were searched March-November 2011. Review methods: The systematic review selected studies that assessed the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of CMR to establish the role of CMR in viability assessment compared with other imaging techniques: stress echocardiography, single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and positron emission tomography (PET). Studies had to have an appropriate reference standard and contain accuracy data or sufficient details so that accuracy data could be calculated. Data were extracted by two reviewers and discrepancies resolved by discussion. Quality of studies was assessed using the QUADAS II tool (University of Bristol, Bristol, UK). A rigorous diagnostic accuracy systematic review assessed clinical and cost-effectiveness of CMR in viability assessment. A health economic model estimated costs and quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) accrued by diagnostic pathways for identifying patients with viable myocardium in ischaemic cardiomyopathy with a view to revascularisation. The pathways involved CMR, stress echocardiography, SPECT, PET alone or in combination. Strategies of no testing and revascularisation were included to determine the most cost-effective strategy. Results: Twenty-four studies met the inclusion criteria. All were prospective. Participant numbers ranged from 8 to 52. The mean left ventricular ejection fraction in studies reporting this outcome was 24-62%. CMR approaches included stress CMR and late gadolinium-enhanced cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging (CE CMR). Recovery following revascularisation was the reference standard. Twelve studies assessed diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR and 14 studies assessed CE CMR. A bivariate regression model was used to calculate the sensitivity and specificity of CMR. Summary sensitivity and specificity for stress CMR was 82.2% [95% confidence interval (CI) 73.2% to 88.7%] and 87.1% (95% CI 80.4% to 91.7%) and for CE CMR was 95.5% (95% CI 94.1% to 96.7%) and 53% (95% CI 40.4% to 65.2%) respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of PET, SPECT and stress echocardiography were calculated using data from 10 studies and systematic reviews. The sensitivity of PET was 94.7% (95% CI 90.3% to 97.2%), of SPECT was 85.1% (95% CI 78.1% to 90.2%) and of stress echocardiography was 77.6% (95% CI 70.7% to 83.3%). The specificity of PET was 68.8% (95% CI 50% to 82.9%), of SPECT was 62.1% (95% CI 52.7% to 70.7%) and of stress echocardiography was 69.6% (95% CI 62.4% to 75.9%). All currently used diagnostic strategies were cost-effective compared with no testing at current National Institute for Health and Care Excellence thresholds. If the annual mortality rates for non-viable patients were assumed to be higher for revascularised patients, then testing with CE CMR was most cost-effective at a threshold of 20,000 pound/QALY. The proportion of model runs in which each strategy was most cost-effective, at a threshold of 20,000 pound/QALY, was 40% for CE CMR, 42% for PET and 16.5% for revascularising everyone. The expected value of perfect information at 20,000 pound/QALY was 620 pound per patient. If all patients (viable or not) gained benefit from revascularisation, then it was most cost-effective to revascularise all patients. Limitations: Definitions and techniques assessing viability were highly variable, making data extraction and comparisons difficult. Lack of evidence meant assumptions were made in the model leading to uncertainty; differing scenarios were generated around key assumptions. Conclusions: All the diagnostic pathways are a cost-effective use of NHS resources. Given the uncertainty in the mortality rates, the cost-effectiveness analysis was performed using a set of scenarios. The cost-effectiveness analyses suggest that CE CMR and revascularising everyone were the optimal strategies. Future research should look at implementation costs for this type of imaging service, provide guidance on consistent reporting of diagnostic testing data for viability assessment, and focus on the impact of revascularisation or best medical therapy in this group of high-risk patients.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analyses, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Assumptions, Cardiomyopathy, Cardiovascular, Ce, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Computed Tomography, Confidence, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Costs, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Delayed Contrast-Enhancement, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Testing, Diastolic Wall Thickness, Dobutamine Stress Echocardiography, Echocardiography, Economic, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Embase, Emission, Evaluation, Evidence, Excellence, Extraction, From, Functional Recovery, Guidance, Health, Heart-Failure, Imaging, Impact, Implementation, Information, Interval, Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction, Left-Ventricular Dysfunction, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Medical, Medline, Methods, Model, Modelling, Mortality, Nhs, Outcome, Pathways, Patients, Pet, Positron Emission Tomography, Positron-Emission-Tomography, Primary, Prospective, Quality, Rates, Recovery, Reference, Regression, Regression Model, Reporting, Research, Resources, Rest-Redistribution Tl-201, Results, Reversible Myocardial Dysfunction, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Risk, Role, Scenarios, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Service, Sources, Specificity, Spect, Standard, Strategy, Stress, Stress Echocardiography, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Techniques, Technology, Technology Assessment, Testing, Therapy, Threshold, Thresholds, UK, Uncertainty, University, Value, Viability, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-67, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-67,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Obstructive sleep apnoea-hypopnoea (OSAH) causes excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS), impairs quality of life (QoL) and increases cardiovascular disease and road traffic accident risks. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) treatment is clinically effective but undermined by intolerance, and its cost-effectiveness is borderline in milder cases. Mandibular advancement devices (MADs) are another option, but evidence is lacking regarding their clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness in milder disease. Objectives: (1) Conduct a randomised controlled trial (RCT) examining the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of MADs against no treatment in mild to moderate OSAH. (2) Update systematic reviews and an existing health economic decision model with data from the Trial of Oral Mandibular Advancement Devices for Obstructive sleep apnoea-hypopnoea (TOMADO) and newly published results to better inform long-term clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of MADs and CPAP in mild to moderate OSAH. TOMADO: A crossover RCT comparing clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of three MADs: self-moulded [SleepPro 1 (TM) (SP1); Meditas Ltd, Winchester, UK]; semibespoke [SleepPro 2 (TM) (SP2); Meditas Ltd, Winchester, UK]; and fully bespoke [bespoke MAD (bMAD); NHS Oral-Maxillofacial Laboratory, Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Cambridge, UK] against no treatment, in 90 adults with mild to moderate OSAH. All devices improved primary outcome [apnoea-hypopnoea index (AHI)] compared with no treatment: relative risk 0.74 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.62 to 0.89] for SP1; relative risk 0.67 (95% CI 0.59 to 0.76) for SP2; and relative risk 0.64 (95% CI 0.55 to 0.76) for bMAD (p < 0.001). Differences between MADs were not significant. Sleepiness [as measured by the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)] was scored 1.51 [95% CI 0.73 to 2.29 (SP1)] to 2.37 [95% CI 1.53 to 3.22 (bMAD)] lower than no treatment (p < 0.001), with SP2 and bMAD significantly better than SP1. All MADs improved disease-specific QoL. Compliance was lower for SP1, which was unpopular at trial exit. At 4 weeks, all devices were cost-effective at 20,000 pound/quality-adjusted life-year (QALY), with SP2 the best value below 39,800 pound/QALY. Meta-analysis: A MEDLINE, EMBASE and Science Citation Index search updating two existing systematic reviews (one from November 2006 and the other from June 2008) to August 2013 identified 77 RCTs in adult OSAH patients comparing MAD with conservative management (CM), MADs with CPAP or CPAP with CM. MADs and CPAP significantly improved AHI [MAD -9.3/hour (p < 0.001); CPAP -25.4/hour (p < 0.001)]. Effect difference between CPAP and MADs was 7.0/hour (p < 0.001), favouring CPAP. No trials compared CPAP with MADs in mild OSAH. MAD and CPAP reduced the ESS score similarly [MAD 1.6 (p < 0.001); CPAP 1.6 (p < 0.001)]. Long-term cost-effectiveness: An existing model assessed lifetime cost-utility of MAD and CPAP in mild to moderate OSAH, using the revised meta-analysis to update input values. The TOMADO provided utility estimates, mapping ESS score to European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions three-level version for device cost-utility. Using SP2 as the standard device, MADs produced higher mean costs and mean QALYs than CM [incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) 6687 pound/QALY]. From a willingness to pay (WTP) of 15,367 pound/QALY, CPAP is cost-effective, although the likelihood of MADs (p = 0.48) and CPAP (p = 0.49) being cost-effective is very similar. Both were better than CM, but there was much uncertainty in the choice between CPAP and MAD (at a WTP 20,000 pound/QALY, the probability of being the most cost-effective was 47% for MAD and 52% for CPAP). When SP2 lifespan increased to 18 months, the ICER for CPAP compared with MAD became 44,066 pound. The ICER for SP1 compared with CM was 1552 pound, and for bMAD compared with CM the ICER was 13,836 pound. The ICER for CPAP compared with SP1 was 89,182 pound, but CPAP produced lower mean costs and higher mean QALYs than bMAD. Differential compliance rates for CPAP reduces cost-effectiveness so MADs become less costly and more clinically effective with CPAP compliance 90% of SP2. Conclusions: Mandibular advancement devices are clinically effective and cost-effective in mild to moderate OSAH. A semi-bespoke MAD is the appropriate first choice in most patients in the short term. Future work should explore whether or not adjustable MADs give additional clinical and cost benefits. Further data on longer-term cardiovascular risk and its risk factors would reduce uncertainty in the health economic model and improve precision of effectiveness estimates.

Keywords: Accident, Adult, Ambulatory Blood-Pressure, Analysis, Benefits, Borderline, Calculated Vascular Risk, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular-Disease, Choice, Citation, Clinical, Cm, Compliance, Confidence, Conservative, Conservative Management, Controlled Crossover Trial, Controlled Trial, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility, Costs, Cpap, Cpap Treatment, Data, Daytime Sleepiness, Decision, Differences, Disease, Economic, Economic Analysis, Economic Model, Eds, Effect, Effectiveness, Embase, Ess, Estimates, Evidence, Factors, First, From, Health, Hospital, Index, Interval, Laboratory, Life, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Mandibular Advancement, Mapping, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mild, Model, Nhs, Oral, Outcome, Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Precision, Pressure, Primary, Prospective Parallel Trial, Qaly, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Rates, Rct, Relative Risk, Reviews, Risk, Risk Factors, Risks, Road, Scale, Science, Science Citation Index, Sleep, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Term, Traffic, Treatment, Trial, Uncertainty, Utility, Value, Version, Willingness To Pay, Work, Wtp

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-68, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-68,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Elective cataract surgery is the most commonly performed surgical procedure in the NHS. In bilateral cataracts, the eye with greatest vision impairment from cataract is operated on first. First-eye surgery can improve vision and quality of life. However, it is unclear whether or not cataract surgery on the second eye provides enough incremental benefit to be considered clinically effective and cost-effective. Objective: To conduct a systematic review of clinical effectiveness and analysis of cost-effectiveness of second-eye cataract surgery in England and Wales, based on an economic model informed by systematic reviews of cost-effectiveness and quality of life. Data sources: Twelve electronic bibliographic databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library and the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination databases were searched from database inception to April 2013, with searches updated in July 2013. Reference lists of relevant publications were also checked and experts consulted. Review methods: Two reviewers independently screened references, extracted and checked data from the included studies and appraised their risk of bias. Based on the review of cost-effectiveness, a de novo economic model was developed to estimate the cost-effectiveness of second-eye surgery in bilateral cataract patients. The model is based on changes in quality of life following second-eye surgery and includes post-surgical complications. Results: Three randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of clinical effectiveness, three studies of cost-effectiveness and 10 studies of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) met the inclusion criteria for the systematic reviews and, where possible, were used to inform the economic analysis. Heterogeneity of studies precluded meta-analyses, and instead data were synthesised narratively. The RCTs assessed visual acuity, contrast sensitivity, stereopsis and several measures of HRQoL. Improvements in binocular visual acuity and contrast sensitivity were small and unlikely to be of clinical significance, but stereopsis was improved to a clinically meaningful extent following second-eye surgery. Studies did not provide evidence that second-eye surgery significantly affected HRQoL, apart from an improvement in the mental health component of HRQoL in one RCT. In the model, second-eye surgery generated 0.68 incremental quality-adjusted life-years with an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of 1964 pound. Model results were most sensitive to changes in the utility gain associated with second-eye surgery, but otherwise robust to changes in parameter values. The probability that second-eye surgery is cost-effective at willingness-to-pay thresholds of 10,000 pound and 20,000 pound is 100%. Limitations: Clinical effectiveness studies were all conducted more than 9 years ago. Patients had good vision pre surgery which may not represent all patients eligible for second-eye surgery. For some vision-related patient-reported outcomes and HRQoL measures, thresholds for determining important clinical effects are either unclear or have not been determined. Conclusions: Second-eye cataract surgery is generally cost-effective based on the best available data and under most assumptions. However, more up-to-date data are needed. A well-conducted RCT that reflects current populations and enables the estimation of health state utility values would be appropriate. Guidance is required on which vision-related, patient-reported outcomes are suitable for assessing effects of cataract surgery in the NHS and how these measures should be interpreted clinically. Study registration: This project is registered as PROSPERO CRD42013004211.

Keywords: 2nd Eye, Age-Related Cataract, Analysis, Assessing, Assumptions, Bias, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bilateral, Cataract Surgery, Changes, Clinical, Complications, Contrast Sensitivity, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Dissemination, Economic, Economic Analysis, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Effects, Elderly-Women, Electronic Multicenter Audit, Embase, England, Evaluation, Evidence, Experts, First, From, Health, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Heart-Failure Patients, Hrqol, Impairment, Improvement, Life, Measures, Medline, Mental Health, Methods, Model, Nhs, Nov, Outcomes, Patients, Populations, Procedure, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Results, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Significance, Small, Sources, State, Surgery, Surgical Procedure, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Thresholds, Utility, Utility Analysis, Visual-Acuity, Web, Web Of Science, Willingness To Pay

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Full Text: [2014\Hea Tec Ass18-69, 1.pdf](2014/Hea%20Tec%20Ass18-69,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Age-related macular degeneration is the most common cause of sight impairment in the UK. In neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD), vision worsens rapidly (over weeks) due to abnormal blood vessels developing that leak fluid and blood at the macula. Objectives: To determine the optimal role of optical coherence tomography (OCT) in diagnosing people newly presenting with suspected nAMD and monitoring those previously diagnosed with the disease. Data sources: Databases searched: MEDLINE (1946 to March 2013), MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations (March 2013), EMBASE (1988 to March 2013), Biosciences Information Service (1995 to March 2013), Science Citation Index (1995 to March 2013), The Cochrane Library (Issue 2 2013), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (inception to March 2013), Medion (inception to March 2013), Health Technology Assessment database (inception to March 2013). Review methods: Types of studies: direct/indirect studies reporting diagnostic outcomes. Index test: time domain optical coherence tomography (TD-OCT) or spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT). Comparators: clinical evaluation, visual acuity, Amsler grid, colour fundus photographs, infrared reflectance, red-free images/blue reflectance, fundus autofluorescence imaging, indocyanine green angiography, preferential hyperacuity perimetry, microperimetry. Reference standard: fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA). Risk of bias was assessed using quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies, version 2. Meta-analysis models were fitted using hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristic curves. A Markov model was developed (65-year-old cohort, nAMD prevalence 70%), with nine strategies for diagnosis and/or monitoring, and cost-utility analysis conducted. NHS and Personal Social Services perspective was adopted. Costs (2011/12 prices) and quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) were discounted (3.5%). Deterministic and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were performed. Results: In pooled estimates of diagnostic studies (all TD-OCT), sensitivity and specificity [95% confidence interval (CI)] was 88% (46% to 98%) and 78% (64% to 88%) respectively. For monitoring, the pooled sensitivity and specificity (95% CI) was 85% (72% to 93%) and 48% (30% to 67%) respectively. The FFA for diagnosis and nurse-technician-led monitoring strategy had the lowest cost (39,769; pound QALYs 10.473) and dominated all others except FFA for diagnosis and ophthalmologist-led monitoring (44,649; pound QALYs 10.575; incremental cost-effectiveness ratio 47,768) pound. The least costly strategy had a 46.4% probability of being cost-effective at 30,000 pound willingness-to-pay threshold. Limitations: Very few studies provided sufficient information for inclusion in meta-analyses. Only a few studies reported other tests; for some tests no studies were identified. The modelling was hampered by a lack of data on the diagnostic accuracy of strategies involving several tests. Conclusions: Based on a small body of evidence of variable quality, OCT had high sensitivity and moderate specificity for diagnosis, and relatively high sensitivity but low specificity for monitoring. Strategies involving OCT alone for diagnosis and/or monitoring were unlikely to be cost-effective. Further research is required on (i) the performance of SD-OCT compared with FFA, especially for monitoring but also for diagnosis; (ii) the performance of strategies involving combinations/sequences of tests, for diagnosis and monitoring; (iii) the likelihood of active and inactive nAMD becoming inactive or active respectively; and (iv) assessment of treatment-associated utility weights (e.g. decrements), through a preference-based study.

Keywords: Accuracy, Active, Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Analyses, Analysis, Angiography, Assessment, Bias, Blood, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility, Cost-Utility Analysis, Costs, Data, Database, Databases, Developing, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Embase, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Fellow Eye, Follow-Up, Fundus Fluorescein Angiography, Health, Imaging, Impairment, Indocyanine Green Angiography, Information, Interval, Macular Degeneration, Maculopathy, Markov Model, Medline, Membranes, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Monitoring, Nhs, Outcomes, Performance, Photodynamic Therapy, Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy, Prevalence, Quality, Reference, Reporting, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Small, Sources, Specificity, Standard, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology Assessment, Test Accuracy, Threshold, Treatment, UK, Utility, Version, Visual-Acuity, Willingness To Pay

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Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-6, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-6,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The societal costs of problematic class A drug use in England and Wales exceed pound 15B; drug-related crime accounts for almost 90% of costs. Diversion plus treatment and/or aftercare programmes may reduce drug-related crime and costs. Objectives: To assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of diversion and aftercare for class A drug-using offenders, compared with no diversion. Population: Adult class A drug-using offenders diverted to treatment or an aftercare programme for their drug use. Interventions: Programmes to identify and divert problematic drug users to treatment (voluntary, court mandated or monitored services) at any point within the criminal justice system (CJS). Aftercare follows diversion and treatment, excluding care following prison or non-diversionary drug treatment. Data sources: Thirty-three electronic databases and government online resources were searched for studies published between January 1985 and January 2012, including MEDLINE, PsycINFO and ISI Web of Science. Bibliographies of identified studies were screened. The UK Drug Data Warehouse, the UK Drug Treatment Outcomes Research Study and published statistics and reports provided data for the economic evaluation. Methods: Included studies evaluated diversion in adult class A drug-using offenders, in contact with the CJS. The main outcomes were drug use and offending behaviour, and these were pooled using meta-analysis. The economic review included full economic evaluations for adult opiate and/or crack, or powder, cocaine users. An economic decision analytic model, estimated incremental costs per unit of outcome gained by diversion and aftercare, over a 12-month time horizon. The perspectives included the CJS, NHS, social care providers and offenders. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis and one-way sensitivity analysis explored variance in parameter estimates, longer time horizons and structural uncertainty. Results: Sixteen studies met the effectiveness review inclusion criteria, characterised by poor methodological quality, with modest sample sizes, high attrition rates, retrospective data collection, limited follow-up, no random allocation and publication bias. Most study samples comprised US methamphetamine users. Limited meta-analysis was possible, indicating a potential small impact of diversion interventions on reducing drug use [odds ratio (OR) 1.68, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.12 to 2.53 for reduced primary drug use, and OR 2.60, 95% CI 1.70 to 3.98 for reduced use of other drugs]. The cost-effectiveness review did not identify any relevant studies. The economic evaluation indicated high uncertainty because of variance in data estimates and limitations in the model design. The primary analysis was unclear whether or not diversion was cost-effective. The sensitivity analyses indicated some scenarios where diversion may be cost-effective. Limitations: Nearly all participants (99.6%) in the effectiveness review were American (Californian) methamphetamine users, limiting transfer of conclusions to the UK. Data and methodological limitations mean it is unclear whether or not diversion is effective or cost-effective. Conclusions: High-quality evidence for the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of diversion schemes is sparse and does not relate to the UK. Importantly this research identified a range of methodological limitations in existing evidence. These highlight the need for research to conceptualise, define and develop models of diversion programmes and identify a core outcome set. A programme of feasibility, pilot and definitive trials, combined with process evaluation and qualitative research is recommended to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of diversionary interventions in class A drug-using offenders.

Keywords: Adult, Allocation, Analyses, Analysis, Attrition, Behaviour, Bias, Bibliographies, Care, Clients, Cocaine, Collection, Compulsory Treatment, Confidence, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Crack, Crime, Criteria, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Decision, Design, Drug, Drug Use, Drugs, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Effectiveness, England, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Feasibility, Follow-Up, Follow-Up Outcomes, Health, Impact, Interval, Interventions, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Justice, Legal Coercion, Maintenance Treatment, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methodological Limitations, Methodological Quality, Methods, Model, Models, Nhs, Online, Opiate, Outcome, Outcomes, Pilot, Population, Potential, Primary, Prison, Programmes, Providers, Psycinfo, Publication, Publication Bias, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Quality, Rates, Research, Resources, Results, Retention, Retrospective, Review, Scenarios, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Services, Small, Social, Social Care, Sources, Statistics, Substance-Abuse Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, UK, Uncertainty, US, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-8, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-8,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Lateral elbow tendinopathy (LET) is a common complaint causing characteristic pain in the lateral elbow and upper forearm, and tenderness of the forearm extensor muscles. It is thought to be an overuse injury and can have a major impact on the patient’s social and professional life. The condition is challenging to treat and prone to recurrent episodes. The average duration of a typical episode ranges from 6 to 24 months, with most (89%) reporting recovery by 1 year. Objectives: This systematic review aims to summarise the evidence concerning the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of conservative interventions for LET. Data sources: A comprehensive search was conducted from database inception to 2012 in a range of databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE and Cochrane Databases. Methods and outcomes: We conducted an overview of systematic reviews to summarise the current evidence concerning the clinical effectiveness and a systematic review for the cost-effectiveness of conservative interventions for LET. We identified additional randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that could contribute further evidence to existing systematic reviews. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Allied and Complementary Medicine Database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library and other important databases from inception to January 2013. Results: A total of 29 systematic reviews published since 2003 matched our inclusion criteria. These were quality appraised using the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR) checklist; five were considered high quality and evaluated using a Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation approach. A total of 36 RCTs were identified that were not included in a systematic review and 29 RCTs were identified that had only been evaluated in an included systematic review of intermediate/low quality. These were then mapped to existing systematic reviews where further evidence could provide updates. Two economic evaluations were identified. Limitations: The summary of findings from the review was based only on high-quality evidence (scoring of > 5 AMSTAR). Other limitations were that identified RCTs were not quality appraised and dichotomous outcomes were also not considered. Economic evaluations took effectiveness estimates from trials that had small sample sizes leading to uncertainty surrounding the effect sizes reported. This, in turn, led to uncertainty of the reported cost-effectiveness and, as such, no robust recommendations could be made in this respect. Conclusions: Clinical effectiveness evidence from the high-quality systematic reviews identified in this overview continues to suggest uncertainty as to the effectiveness of many conservative interventions for the treatment of LET. Although new RCT evidence has been identified with either placebo or active controls, there is uncertainty as to the size of effects reported within them because of the small sample size. Conclusions regarding cost-effectiveness are also unclear. We consider that, although updated or new systematic reviews may also be of value, the primary focus of future work should be on conducting large-scale, good-quality clinical trials using a core set of outcome measures (for defined time points) and appropriate follow-up. Subgroup analysis of existing RCT data may be beneficial to ascertain whether or not certain patient groups are more likely to respond to treatments.

Keywords: Active, Amstar, Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Botulinum-Toxin, Chronic Lateral Epicondylitis, Chronic Tennis Elbow, Clinical, Clinical Effectiveness, Clinical Trials, Conservative, Corticosteroid Injection, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Development, Double-Blind, Duration, Economic, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Estimates, Evaluation, Evidence, Follow-Up, From, Groups, Health, Impact, Injury, Interventions, Life, Literature, Low-Level Laser, Measures, Medicine, Medline, Methods, Muscles, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Overview, Pain, Patient, Physical-Therapy, Placebo, Platelet-Rich Plasma, Primary, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized-Controlled-Trial, Rct, Recommendations, Recovery, Recurrent, Reporting, Results, Review, Reviews, Sample Size, Science, Shock-Wave Therapy, Size, Small, Social, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tendinopathy, Treatment, Uncertainty, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-20, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-20,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a life-limiting lung disease that generally affects people over 60 years old. The main symptoms are shortness of breath and cough, and as the disease progresses there is a considerable impact on day-to-day life. Few treatments are currently available. Objectives: To conduct a systematic review of clinical effectiveness and an analysis of cost-effectiveness of treatments for IPF based on an economic model informed by systematic reviews of cost-effectiveness and quality of life. Data sources: Eleven electronic bibliographic databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and The Cochrane Library and the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination databases, were searched from database inception to July 2013. Reference lists of relevant publications were also checked and experts consulted. Methods: Two reviewers independently screened references for the systematic reviews, extracted and checked data from the included studies and appraised their risk of bias. An advisory group was consulted about the choice of interventions until consensus was reached about eligibility. A narrative review with meta-analysis was undertaken, and a network meta-analysis (NMA) was performed. A decision-analytic Markov model was developed to estimate cost-effectiveness of pharmacological treatments for IPF. Parameter values were obtained from NMA and systematic reviews. Univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were undertaken. The model perspective is NHS and Personal Social Services, and discount rate is 3.5% for costs and health benefits. Results: Fourteen studies were included in the review of clinical effectiveness, of which one evaluated azathioprine, three N-acetylcysteine (NAC) (alone or in combination), four pirfenidone, one BIBF 1120, one sildenafil, one thalidomide, two pulmonary rehabilitation, and one a disease management programme. Study quality was generally good, with a low risk of bias. The current evidence suggests that some treatments appear to be clinically effective. The model base-case results show increased survival for five pharmacological treatments, compared with best supportive care, at increased cost. General recommendations cannot be made of their cost-effectiveness owing to limitations in the evidence base. Limitations: Few direct comparisons of treatments were identified. An indirect comparison through a NMA was performed; however, caution is recommended in the interpretation of these results. In relation to the economic model, there is an assumption that pharmacological treatments have a constant effect on the relative rate of per cent predicted forced vital capacity decline. Conclusions: Few interventions have any statistically significant effect on IPF and a lack of studies on palliative care approaches was identified. Research is required into the effects of symptom control interventions, in particular pulmonary rehabilitation and thalidomide. Other research priorities include a well-conducted randomised controlled trial on inhaled NAC therapy and an updated evidence synthesis once the results of ongoing studies are reported.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Azathioprine, Benefits, Bias, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Capacity, Care, Choice, Clinical, Clinical Effectiveness, Comparison, Consensus, Control, Controlled Trial, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Cough, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Disease Management, Dissemination, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economic Model, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Experts, Fibrosis, Forced Vital Capacity, From, Georges Respiratory Questionnaire, Health, Health-Status, Impact, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, International-Society, Interventions, Life, Low Risk, Lung, Lung-Transplantation, Management, Mar, Markov Model, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, N-Acetylcysteine, Narrative Review, Network, Nhs, Palliative Care, Patient-Level Data, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Random-Effects Metaanalysis, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Recommendations, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Rehabilitation, Research, Research Priorities, Results, Review, Reviewers, Reviews, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sildenafil, Sources, Study Quality, Supportive Care, Survival, Symptom Control, Symptoms, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Thalidomide, Therapy, Thiopurine Methyltransferase Activity, Trial, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-21, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-21,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Premature ejaculation (PE) is commonly defined as ejaculation with minimal sexual stimulation before, on or shortly after penetration and before the person wishes it. PE can be either lifelong and present since first sexual experiences (primary), or acquired (secondary), beginning later (Godpodinoff ML. Premature ejaculation: clinical subgroups and etiology. J Sex Marital Ther 1989; 15: 130-4). Treatments include behavioural and pharmacological interventions. Objective: To systematically review evidence for clinical effectiveness of behavioural, topical and systemic treatments for PE. Data sources: The following databases were searched from inception to 6 August 2013 for published and unpublished research evidence: MEDLINE; EMBASE; Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature; The Cochrane Library including the Cochrane Systematic Reviews Database, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects and the Health Technology Assessment database; ISI Web of Science, including Science Citation Index, and the Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science. The US Food and Drug Administration website and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website were also searched. Methods: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in adult men with PE were eligible (or non-RCTs in the absence of RCTs). RCT data were extrapolated from review articles when available. The primary outcome was intravaginal ejaculatory latency time (IELT). Data were meta-analysed when possible. Other outcomes included sexual satisfaction, control over ejaculation, relationship satisfaction, self-esteem, quality of life, treatment acceptability and adverse events (AEs). Results: A total of 103 studies (102 RCTs, 65 from reviews) were included. RCTs were available for all interventions except yoga. The following interventions demonstrated significant improvements (p < 0.05) in arithmetic mean difference in IELT compared with placebo: topical anaesthetics - eutectic mixture of local anaesthetics (EMLA (R), AstraZeneca), topical eutectic mixture for PE (Plethora Solutions Ltd) spray; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) - citalopram (Cipramil (R), Lundbeck), escitalopram (Cipralex (R), Lundbeck), fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, dapoxetine (Priligy (R), Menarini), 30 mg or 60 mg; serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors - duloxetine (Cymbalta (R), Eli Lilly & Co Ltd); tricyclic antidepressants - inhaled clomipramine 4 mg; phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE5) inhibitors - vardenafil (Levitra (R), Bayer), tadalafil (Cialis (R), Eli Lilly & Co Ltd); opioid analgesics - tramadol (Zydol SR (R), Grunenthal).Improvements in sexual satisfaction and other outcomes compared with placebo were evident for SSRIs, PDE5 inhibitors and tramadol. Outcomes for interventions not compared with placebo were as follows: behavioural therapies - improvements over wait list control in IELT and other outcomes, behavioural therapy plus pharmacotherapy better than either therapy alone; alpha blockers - terazosin (Hytrin (R), AMCO) not significantly different to antidepressants in ejaculation control; acupuncture - improvements over sham acupuncture in IELT, conflicting results for comparisons with SSRIs; Chinese medicine - improvements over treatment as usual; delay device - improvements in IELT when added to stop-start technique; yoga - improved IELT over baseline, fluoxetine better than yoga. Treatment-related AEs were evident with most pharmacological interventions. Limitations: Although data extraction from reviews was optimised when more than one review reported data for the same RCT, the reliability of the data extraction within these reviews cannot be guaranteed by this assessment report. Conclusions: Several interventions significantly improved IELT. Many interventions also improved sexual satisfaction and other outcomes. However, assessment of longer-term safety and effectiveness is required to evaluate whether or not initial treatment effects are maintained long term, whether or not dose escalation is required, how soon treatment effects end following treatment cessation and whether or not treatments can be stopped and resumed at a later time. In addition, assessment of the AEs associated with long-term treatment and whether or not different doses have differing AE profiles is required.

Keywords: Acceptability, Acupuncture, Adult, Adverse Events, Agency, Anaesthetics, Analgesics, Antidepressants, Articles, Assessment, Chinese, Chinese Medicine, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Effectiveness, Co, Conference, Control, Data, Database, Databases, Double-Blind, Drug, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, Emla, Etiology, Events, Evidence, Extraction, First, Fluoxetine, Food, From, Health, Inhibitors, Interventions, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Latency, Life, Literature, Local, Local Anaesthetics, Long Term, Long-Term, Male Sexual Dysfunction, Mar, Medicine, Medline, Men, Methods, Nursing, On-Demand, Opioid, Opioid Analgesics, Outcome, Outcomes, Paroxetine, Person, Pharmacotherapy, Phase-Iii, Phosphodiesterase Type-5 Inhibitors, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Crossover, Premature, Primary, Proceedings, Profiles, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, R, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Reliability, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Safety, Satisfaction, Science, Science Citation Index, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Self-Esteem, Serotonin, Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors, Sex, Sexual Satisfaction, Sham Acupuncture, Single-Blind, Sources, Ssris, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Technology, Technology Assessment, Term, Therapy, Topical, Topical Emla-Cream, Tramadol, Tramadol Hydrochloride, Treatment, Treatments, Tricyclic Antidepressants, US, Web, Web Of Science, Yoga

? Bunn, F., Trivedi, D., Alderson, P., Hamilton, L., Martin, A., Pinkney, E. and Iliffe, S. (2015), The impact of Cochrane Reviews: A mixed-methods evaluation of outputs from Cochrane Review Groups supported by the National Institute for Health Research. *Health Technology Assessment*, **19** (28), 1-99.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-28, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-28,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The last few decades have seen a growing emphasis on evidence-informed decision- making in health care. Systematic reviews, such as those produced by Cochrane, have been a key component of this movement. The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Systematic Review Programme currently supports 20 Cochrane Review Groups (CRGs) in the UK and it is important that this funding represents value for money. Aims and objectives: The overall aim was to identify the impacts and likely impacts on health care, patient outcomes and value for money of Cochrane Reviews published by 20 NIHR-funded CRGs during the years 2007-11. Design: We sent questionnaires to CRGs and review authors, undertook interviews with guideline developers (GDs) and used bibliometrics and documentary review to get an overview of CRG impact and to evaluate the impact of a sample of 60 Cochrane Reviews. The evaluation was guided by a framework with four categories (knowledge production, research targeting, informing policy development and impact on practice/services). Results: A total of 3187 new and updated reviews were published on the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews between 2007 and 2011, 1502 (47%) of which were produced by the 20 CRGs funded by the NIHR. We found 40 examples where reviews appeared to have influenced primary research and reviews had contributed to the creation of new knowledge and stimulated debate. Twenty-seven of the 60 reviews had 100 or more citations in Google Scholar (TM) (Google, CA, USA). Overall, 483 systematic reviews had been cited in 247 sets of guidance. This included 62 sets of international guidance, 175 sets of national guidance (87 from the UK) and 10 examples of local guidance. Evidence from the interviews suggested that Cochrane Reviews often play an instrumental role in informing guidance, although reviews being a poor fit with guideline scope or methods, reviews being out of date and a lack of communication between CRGs and GDs were barriers to their use. Cochrane Reviews appeared to have led to a number of benefits to the health service including safer or more appropriate use of medication or other health technologies or the identification of new effective drugs or treatments. However, whether or not these changes were directly as a result of the Cochrane Review and not the result of subsequent clinical guidance was difficult to judge. Potential benefits of Cochrane Reviews included economic benefits through budget savings or the release of funds, improvements in clinical quality, the reduction in the use of unproven or unnecessary procedures and improvements in patient and carer experiences. Conclusions: This study identified a number of impacts and likely impacts of Cochrane Reviews. The clearest impacts of Cochrane Reviews are on research targeting and health-care policy, with less evidence of a direct impact on clinical practice and the organisation and delivery of NHS services. Although it is important for researchers to consider how they might increase the influence of their work, such impacts are difficult to measure. More work is required to develop suitable methods for defining and quantifying the impact of research.

Keywords: Authors, Barriers, Benefits, Bibliometrics, Budget, Care, Changes, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Guidelines, Clinical Practice, Communication, Database, Decision, Decision Making, Delivery, Design, Development, Drugs, Economic, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based Policy, Exercise, Framework, From, Funding, Google, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, Guidance, Guideline, Health, Health Care, Health Care Policy, Identification, Impact, Impacts, Influence, International, Interviews, Knowledge, Local, Measure, Medicine, Methods, Mixed Methods, Movement, Nhs, Nice Guidance, Outcomes, Overview, Patient, Policy, Policy Development, Practice, Primary, Procedures, Quality, Questionnaires, Reduction, Release, Research, Researchers, Results, Review, Reviews, Role, Scope, Service, Services, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Targeting, Technologies, Uk, University, USA, Value, Work

? Drobniewski, F., Cooke, M., Jordan, J., Casali, N., Mugwagwa, T., Broda, A., Townsend, C., Sivaramakrishnan, A., Green, N., Jit, M., Lipman, M., Lord, J., White, P.J. and Abubakar, I. (2015), Systematic review, meta-analysis and economic modelling of molecular diagnostic tests for antibiotic resistance in tuberculosis. *Health Technology Assessment*, **19** (34), 1-188.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Tec Ass19-34, 1.pdf](2015/Hea%20Tec%20Ass19-34,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB), especially multidrug-resistant (MDR, resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid) disease, is associated with a worse patient outcome. Drug resistance diagnosed using microbiological culture takes days to weeks, as TB bacteria grow slowly. Rapid molecular tests for drug resistance detection (1 day) are commercially available and may promote faster initiation of appropriate treatment. Objectives: To (1) conduct a systematic review of evidence regarding diagnostic accuracy of molecular genetic tests for drug resistance, (2) conduct a health-economic evaluation of screening and diagnostic strategies, including comparison of alternative models of service provision and assessment of the value of targeting rapid testing at high-risk subgroups, and (3) construct a transmission-dynamic mathematical model that translates the estimates of diagnostic accuracy into estimates of clinical impact. Review methods and data sources: A standardised search strategy identified relevant studies from EMBASE, PubMed, MEDLINE, Bioscience Information Service (BIOSIS), System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe Social Policy & Practice (SIGLE) and Web of Science, published between 1 January 2000 and 15 August 2013. Additional ‘grey’ sources were included. Quality was assessed using quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies version 2 (QUADAS-2). For each diagnostic strategy and population subgroup, a care pathway was constructed to specify which medical treatments and health services that individuals would receive from presentation to the point where they either did or did not complete TB treatment successfully. A total cost was estimated from a health service perspective for each care pathway, and the health impact was estimated in terms of the mean discounted quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) lost as a result of disease and treatment. Costs and QALYs were both discounted at 3.5% per year. An integrated transmission-dynamic and economic model was used to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of introducing rapid molecular testing (in addition to culture and drug sensitivity testing). Probabilistic sensitivity analysis was performed to evaluate the impact on cost-effectiveness of diagnostic and treatment time delays, diagnosis and treatment costs, and associated QALYs. Results: A total of 8922 titles and abstracts were identified, with 557 papers being potentially eligible. Of these, 56 studies contained sufficient test information for analysis. All three commercial tests performed well when detecting drug resistance in clinical samples, although with evidence of heterogeneity between studies. Pooled sensitivity for GenoType (R) MTBDRplus (Hain Lifescience, Nehren, Germany) (isoniazid and rifampicin resistance), INNO-LiPA Rif.TB (R) (Fujirebio Europe, Ghent, Belgium) (rifampicin resistance) and Xpert (R) MTB/RIF (Cepheid Inc., Sunnyvale, CA, USA) (rifampicin resistance) was 83.4%, 94.6%, 95.4% and 96.8%, respectively; equivalent pooled specificity was 99.6%, 98.2%, 99.7% and 98.4%, respectively. Results of the transmission model suggest that all of the rapid assays considered here, if added to the current diagnostic pathway, would be cost-saving and achieve a reduction in expected QALY loss compared with current practice. GenoType MTBDRplus appeared to be the most cost-effective of the rapid tests in the South Asian population, although results were similar for GeneXpert. In all other scenarios GeneXpert appeared to be the most cost-effective strategy. Conclusions: Rapid molecular tests for rifampicin and isoniazid resistance were sensitive and specific. They may also be cost-effective when added to culture drug susceptibility testing in the UK. There is global interest in point-of-care testing and further work is needed to review the performance of emerging tests and the wider health-economic impact of decentralised testing in clinics and primary care, as well as non-health-care settings, such as shelters and prisons.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alternative, Analysis, Antibiotic Resistance, Asian, Assessment, Bacteria, Belgium, Care, Clinical, Clinical Impact, Clinical-Samples, Comparison, Constructed, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Culture, Data, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Diagnostic Tests, Disease, Drug, Drug Resistance, Drug-Resistance, Economic, Economic Model, Economic Modelling, Estimates, Europe, Evaluation, Evidence, Genetic, Genetic Tests, Genotype Mtbdrsl Assay, Germany, Global, Health, Health Services, Heterogeneity, Impact, Information, Initiation, Isoniazid Resistance, Line-Probe Assay, Literature, Mathematical Model, Medical, Medical Treatments, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Modelling, Models, Mtbdrplus Assay, Multicenter Evaluation, Mycobacterium-Tuberculosis, Outcome, Papers, Performance, Policy, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Population, Practice, Presentation, Primary, Primary Care, Prisons, Pubmed, Qaly, Quality, Quality Assessment, Reduction, Resistance, Review, Rifampicin, Rifampicin-Resistance, Scenarios, Science, Screening, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Service, Services, Sources, Specificity, Strategy, Systematic Review, Targeting, Testing, Transmission, Treatment, Treatment Costs, Tuberculosis, UK, USA, Value, Version, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: Healthcare Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Healthcare Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Healthc Q

ISSN: 1710-2774

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ungar, W.J. (2007), Paediatric health economic evaluations: A world view. *Healthcare Quarterly*, **10** (1), 134-140.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: As economic evaluation methods evolve, their applicability to special populations, such as children, has received increased scrutiny. The objective was to review paediatric health economic evaluations published over the last quarter century, comment on trends, discuss gaps between developed and developing nations, and point to future directions for research. METHODS: Data compiled for the Paediatric Economic Database Evaluation (PEDE) project to 2003 were used to describe temporal and geographic trends and evaluate the frequency of intervention categories and conditions studied. RESULTS: The volume of paediatric health economic evaluations rose rapidly since 1980. Studies of infective/parasitic diseases, congenital anomalies and complications of pregnancy accounted for the majority. Prevention rather than treatment was emphasized. Most evaluations performed since 1998 (78%) were cost-effectiveness analyses. Cost-utility analyses were rare. The US produced half of all publications, with the U.K. contributing 12%. Economic evaluations from developing countries were uncommon, despite an urgent need for evidence-based decision-making in these regions. The interventions studied reflected local health priorities; HIV and malaria prevention were more commonly studied in developing nations, whereas treatments for asthma and birth malformations were more often evaluated in developed nations. CONCLUSIONS: Despite global initiatives to combat disease, developing nations rely on foreign research to inform implementation of local health programs. There is a need for better methods for data transfer and extrapolation. Future research must focus on paediatric models of costs and consequences and the development of tools to measure long-term effects.

Keywords: Analyses, Asthma, Birth, Children, Complications, Complications of Pregnancy, Congenital, Congenital Anomalies, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Data, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Diseases, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Evaluation, Evaluation Methods, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Decision-Making, Extrapolation, Health, HIV, Implementation, Intervention, Interventions, Local, Long Term, Long-Term, Malaria, Malformations, Methods, Models, Nations, Objectives, Populations, Pregnancy, Prevention, Publications, Research, Review, Temporal, Treatment, Trends, US, Volume, World

# Title: Heart

Full Journal Title: Heart

ISO Abbreviated Title: Heart

JCR Abbreviated Title: Heart

ISSN: 1355-6037

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: British Med Journal Publ Group

Publisher Address: British Med Assoc House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, England

Subject Categories:

Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems: Impact Factor

? Hackam, D.G. and Eikelboom, J.W. (2007), Antithrombotic treatment for peripheral arterial disease. *Heart*, **93** (3), 303-308.

Full Text: [2007\Heart93, 303.pdf](2007\Heart93,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Patients with peripheral arterial disease (PAD) bear a substantial risk for vascular events in the coronary, cerebral and peripheral circulations. In addition, this disorder is associated with a systemic milieu characterised by ongoing platelet activation and heightened thrombogenesis. Objective: To determine the optimal antithrombotic prophylaxis for patients with PAD. Data sources: Using terms related to PAD and antithrombotic agents, we searched the following databases for relevant articles: MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, the National Institutes of Health Clinical Trials Database, Web of Science, and the International Pharmaceutical Abstracts Database (search dates: 1 January 1990 to 1 January 2007). Additional articles were identified from cardiovascular and vascular surgery conference proceedings, bibliographies of review articles, and personal files. Study selection: We focused on randomised trials, systematic reviews and consensus guidelines of antithrombotic therapies for PAD. Data extraction: Detailed study information was abstracted by each author working independently. Results: Multiple studies show that patients with PAD manifest platelet hyperaggregability, increased levels of soluble platelet activation markers, enhanced thrombin generation and altered fibrinolytic potential. Many of these markers predict subsequent cardiovascular events. Available randomised trials and meta-analyses show that most available antithrombotic agents prevent major cardiovascular events and death in patients with PAD, including aspirin, aspirin/dipyridamole, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, picotamide and oral anticoagulants. Conclusions: Although the most favourable risk-benefit profile, cost-effectiveness and overall evidence base supports aspirin in this setting, we provide scenarios in which alternatives to aspirin should be considered.

Keywords: Anticoagulants, Antiplatelet Therapy, Author, Cardiovascular, Cochrane, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Disease, Disorder, Embase, Guidelines, Health, High-Risk Patients, Information, Intermittent Claudication, MEDLINE, Occlusive Disease, P-Selectin Expression, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Platelet Activation, Profile, Quality-of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Risk, Science, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Treatment, Vascular-Disease, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Heart95, 1399.pdf](2009\Heart95,%201399.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Resistance training may be beneficial for patients with chronic heart failure (CHF). Objective: To systematically review the methodological quality of, and summarise the effects of, moderate-to-high intensity resistance training in CHF. Data sources: MEDLINE/PubMed, Science Citation Index Expanded, SSCI and A&HCI. Study selection: English language (non-)randomised controlled trials. Data extraction: A predesigned data extraction form was used to obtain data on trial design and relevant results. Methodological quality of the identified trials were scored using the Delphi list. Results: Most of the 10 trials identified had moderate-to-severe methodological limitations. Effects of resistance training (alone or in combination with endurance training) are inconclusive for outcomes like exercise capacity and disease-specific quality of life. Conclusions: Even though moderate-to-high intensity resistance training does not seem be harmful for patients with CHF, the current peer-reviewed evidence seems inadequate to generally recommend incorporation of resistance training into exercise-based rehabilitation programmes for patients with CHF.

Keywords: Citation, Dilated Cardiomyopathy, Exercise, Exercise Prescription, Hemodynamic-Responses, Insulin Sensitivity, Neurohormonal Activation, NT-Probnp Levels, Outcomes, Physical-Activity, Quality, Quality-of-Life, Randomized-Trials, Science, Skeletal-Muscle Function

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Full Text: [2011\Heart97, 98.pdf](2011\Heart97,%2098.pdf)

Abstract: Context Enhanced platelet inhibition by clopidogrel decreases the risk of ischemic events but carries a risk for a concomitant increase in bleeding. Objectives To compare the efficacy and safety of two clopidogrel loading regimens (300mg vs. 600mg) in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) at one month after start of therapy. Data sources A systematic literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, CENTRAL, and Web of Science databases using predefined search terms for relevant articles in any language. Study selection and data extraction Randomised controlled trials and non-randomised studies reporting adjusted effect estimates were included. Summary estimates of the risks ratios (RRs) with therapy were calculated using a random-effect model. Outcomes evaluated were combined major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) and major bleedings. Results Seven studies met the inclusion criteria and included 25,383 patients. A 600mg clopidogrel loading was associated with a 34% relative risk reduction of MACE (RR-0.66; 95% confidence intervals CI=0.52-0.84; p< 0.001). Sub-analysis revealed a 47% risk reduction of MACE in randomised trials (RR=0.53; 95% CI=0.32-0.88; p=0.01) and a 31% relative risk reduction in non-randomised trials (RR=0.69; 95% CI=0.54-0.90; p=0.005) in patients receiving 600mg loading with clopidogrel. In patients suffering from acute coronary syndrome, 600mg clopidogrel loading was associated with a 24% relative risk reduction in MACE (RR=0.76; 95% CI 0.60-0.95; p=0.02). Importantly, the 600mg clopidogrel loading dose was not associated with an increased risk of major bleedings (RR=0.91; 95% CI=0.73-1.15; p=0.44). Conclusions This meta-analysis demonstrates that intensified clopidogrel loading with 600mg reduces the rate of major cardiovascular events without increase in major bleeding compared to 300mg in patients undergoing PCI during one month follow-up.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, American-College, Antiplatelet Therapy, Association Task-Force, Cardiovascular, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, Healthy-Subjects, Impact, Intervention, Literature, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Model, Outcome, Outcomes, Pci, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Phosphoprotein Phosphorylation Assay, Platelet Reactivity, Prasugrel, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Risk Reduction, Safety, Science, St-Segment Elevation, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Vasp-Phosphorylation, Web of Science

? Liu, T., Korantzopoulos, P., Shehata, M., Li, G.P., Wang, X.Z. and Kaul, S. (2011), Prevention of atrial fibrillation with omega-3 fatty acids: A meta-analysis of randomised clinical trials. *Heart*, **97** (13), 1034-1040.

Full Text: [2011\Heart97, 1034.pdf](2011\Heart97,%201034.pdf)

Abstract: Context Previous randomised controlled trials (RCT) regarding n-3 PUFA supplementation for atrial fibrillation (AF) prevention have yielded conflicting results. Objective A systematic review and meta-analysis of RCT was conducted to examine the role of n-3 PUFA in AF prevention. Data Sources MEDLINE, Web of Science and Cochrane clinical trials database were searched until November 2010. Study Selection of 127 initially identified studies, 10 RCT with 1955 patients were finally analysed. Data Extraction Two blinded reviewers extracted data independently to a predefined form. Disagreements were resolved through discussion and consensus. Results n-3 PUFA had no significant effect on the prevention of AF (OR 0.81, 95% CI 0.57 to 1.15; p = 0.24). There was significant heterogeneity among the studies (p = 0.002, I(2) = 65.0%). Subgroup analysis showed no significant beneficial effect of fish oils in any subset of population. Conclusions No significant effects of n-3 PUFA supplementation on AF prevention were observed in this meta-analysis. A large-scale trial with higher doses and longer follow-up might be required to rule out the possibility of any treatment benefit.

Keywords: Analysis, Artery-Bypass Surgery, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Decrease, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Extraction, Fish, Follow-up, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Myocardial-Infarction, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Polyunsaturated Fatty-Acids, Prevention, Review, Risk, Science, Sources, Supplementation, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Heart98, 185.pdf](2012\Heart98,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Context Limited information is available of effects of rural-to-urban within-country migration on cardiovascular (CV) risk factors in low-and middle-income countries (LMIC). Objective A systematic review of studies evaluating these effects was performed with rural and/or urban control groups. Study selection Two teams of investigators searched observational studies in MEDLINE, Web of Science and Scopus until May 2011. Studies evaluating international migration were excluded. Data extraction Three investigators extracted the information stratified by gender. Information on 17 known CV risk factors was obtained. Results Eighteen studies (n=58 536) were included. Studies were highly heterogeneous with respect to study design, migrant sampling frame, migrant urban exposure and reported CV risk factors. In migrants, commonly reported CV risk factorsdsystolic and diastolic blood pressure, body mass index, obesity, total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein-were usually higher or more common than in the rural group and usually lower or less common than in the urban group. This gradient was usually present in both genders. Anthropometric (waist-to-hip ratio, hip/waist circumference, triceps skinfolds) and metabolic (fasting glucose/insulin, insulin resistance) risk factors usually followed the same gradient, but conclusions were weak as information was insufficient. Hypertension, high-density lipoprotein, fibrinogen and C-reactive protein did not follow any pattern. Conclusions In LMIC, most but not all, CV risk factors are higher or more common in migrants than in rural groups but lower or less common than in urban groups. Such gradients may or may not be associated with differential CV events and long-term evaluations are necessary.

Keywords: and Middle-Income Countries, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Body Mass Index, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Risk, Cholesterol, Control, Control Groups, Design, Epidemiology, Exposure, Extraction, Fasting, Gender, Hypertension, Information, Insulin, Lipoprotein, Low, Low- and Middle-Income Countries, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Migrants, Migration, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Pressure, Ratio, Resistance, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tanzania, Total Cholesterol, Urban, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Heart100, 41.pdf](2014/Heart100,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The clinical evidence regarding the influence of tailored antiplatelet strategy on adverse outcomes has been controversial. The aim of the study was to evaluate the significance of tailored antiplatelet therapy with respect to clinical adverse events in antiplatelet-resistant patients. Methods Randomised studies that assess clinical relevance of personalised antiplatelet treatment in antiplatelet-resistant patients were identified through a literature search: PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library. The primary endpoint was the composite of death from any cause and stent thrombosis. All total clinical adverse events and bleeding complications were evaluated. Results Data were combined across seven randomised studies comprising 12048 subjects, of whom 3738 (31.0%) were found to be antiplatelet-resistant. Antiplatelet-resistant patients provided with tailored antiplatelet therapy showed less risk of death or stent thrombosis than those assigned conventional antiplatelet treatment (0.5% vs 2.2%; OR (95% CI) 0.25 (0.13 to 0.49), p<0.0001). A significant benefit in terms of total adverse event risk reduction was observed during follow-up for tailored vs conventional antiplatelet therapy (5.5% vs 10.0%; OR (95% CI) 0.40 (0.20 to 0.77), p=0.006). No statistical difference in bleeding complications was observed between these two groups (p=0.08). Conclusions In the study, personalised antiplatelet treatment for antiplatelet resistance was found to be associated with less occurrence of death or stent thrombosis and the less risk of total clinical adverse events than conventional treatment, without increasing the risk of bleeding complications.

Keywords: Adverse Outcomes, Article, Aspirin Resistance, Bleeding, British, Cardiology, China, Clinical, Clopidogrel Resistance, Closure Time, Complications, Composite, Conventional, Death, Embase, England, Events, Evidence, Follow-Up, Groups, Heart, Heart-Association, House, Influence, Literature, Literature Search, London, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Platelet Reactivity, Primary, Pubmed, R, Randomised, Recurrent Cardiovascular Events, Reduction, Relevance, Resistance, Results, Risk, Science, Significance, Stent Thrombosis, Strategy, Task-Force, Therapy, Thrombosis, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lu, L., Mackay, D.F. and Pell, J.P. (2014), Meta-analysis of the association between cigarette smoking and peripheral arterial disease. *Heart*, **100** (5), 414-423.

Full Text: [2014\Heart100, 414.pdf](2014/Heart100,%20414.pdf)

Abstract: Context Smoking is an important risk factor for peripheral arterial disease (PAD). Objective To undertake a meta-analysis of the association between cigarette smoking and PAD. Data Sources Medline, Embase, PubMed and Web of Science databases. Study Selection Relevant studies published up to 30 April 2012 were identified. Data Extraction Performed by two researchers. Overall and stratified random effects meta-analyses, cumulative meta-analyses and metaregression analyses were conducted. Heterogeneity was tested using the I-2 test, and publication and small study bias using funnel plots and Egger’s test. Results Fifty-five eligible studies were identified: 43 cross-sectional, 10 cohort and 2 case-control. Of the 68 results for current smokers, 59 (86.8%) were statistically significant and the pooled OR was 2.71 (95% CI 2.28 to 3.21). There was a high level of heterogeneity (I-2 94.9%, p<0.001) and Egger’s test was significant (p=0.023). The association with smoking was significant among both general (OR 3.08, 95% CI 2.56 to 3.69) and disease populations (OR 1.54, 95% CI 1.31 to 1.83). Of the 40 results for ex-smokers, 29 (72.5%) were statistically significant and the pooled OR was 1.67 (95% CI 1.54 to 1.81). There was moderate heterogeneity (I-2 54.7%, p<0.001) and Egger’s test was significant (p<0.001). Conclusions There is now substantial evidence of an association between active smoking and PAD. The magnitude of the association is greater than that reported for coronary heart disease. The risk is lower among ex-smokers but, nonetheless, significantly increased compared with never smokers. The results highlight the need for interventions both to encourage quitting among existing smokers and discourage commencement among never smokers.

Keywords: African-Americans, Analyses, Ankle-Brachial Index, Association, Bias, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Case-Control, Cohort, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Effects, Evidence, Extraction, General, Heart, Heterogeneity, Intermittent Claudication, Interventions, Magnitude, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Middle-Aged Men, Myocardial-Infarction, Occlusive Disease, Peripheral Arterial Disease, Peripheral Vascular Disease, Populations, Prospective Cohort, Publication, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Small, Smoking, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Heart & Lung

Full Journal Title: Heart & Lung

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, X.P., Luo, R., Jiang, R.J., Chen, R.Z. and Hua, W. (2012), Human leukocyte antigen-DQ beta 1 chain (DQB1) gene polymorphisms are associated with dilated cardiomyopathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Heart & Lung*, **41** (4), 360-367.

Full Text: [2012\Hea Lun41, 360.pdf](2012/Hea%20Lun41,%20360.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Previous studies reported an association between the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQ antigen beta 1 chain (DQB1) alleles and dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM). However, the results of those studies have been inconsistent. To clarify the association between HLA-DQB1 and DCM, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of case-control studies. METHODS: Searches were performed using the PubMed database, the Excerpta Medica Database (EMBASE), The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials database, the Science Citation Index database, the China Biology Medicine disc, the China National Knowledge Information database, the Wanfang database, and the Chinese Scientific and Technological Journal Database (VIP database). The search terms included “dilated cardiomyopathy” and “DQB1.” Ten case-controlled studies were included in the systematic review to assess the association between DCM and the HLA-DQB1\*0201, \*0302, \*0504, \*0301, and \*0602 alleles. RESULTS: In total, 8 studies were included in the meta-analysis of the HLA-DQB1 \*0201 allele. The pooled odds risk (OR) for this allele was .47, with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of .28 to .77 (P < .01). With respect to the HLA-DQB1 \*0504 allele, only 3 studies were included in our meta-analysis. The pooled OR was .36 (95% CI, .15 to .84; P < .05). Nine, 8, and 7 studies of the HLA-DQB1 \*0301, \*0302, and \*0602 alleles, respectively, were included in our meta-analysis. No statistically significant difference was evident in the frequency of these 3 alleles between the DCM and normal control groups. CONCLUSION: The HLA-DQB1 \*0201 and \*0504 alleles may be protective against DCM.

Keywords: Association, Background, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Citation, Classification, Cochrane, Confidence, Control, Control Groups, Database, Definition, Dilated Cardiomyopathy, Gene, Heart-Failure, HLA Class-II, HLA-DQB1, HLA-DQB1 Gene, Human, International Society, Interval, Journal, Leukocyte, Medicine, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Normal, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphisms, Prevalence, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, Task-Force

# Title: Heart Lung and Circulation

Full Journal Title: [Heart Lung and Circulation](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03635023)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chand, V., Rosenfeldt, F.L. and Pepe, S. (2008), The publication rate and impact of abstracts presented at the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (1999-2005). *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **17** (5), 375-379.

Full Text: [2008\Hea Lun Cir17, 375.pdf](2008\Hea%20Lun%20Cir17,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: As there is no current information regarding the fate of abstracts presented at annual scientific meetings of the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (CSANZ), we examined the publication rate and indexed impact of original articles arising from these abstracts. Methods: Conference abstracts from 1999 to 2005 were evaluated as these were accessible in electronic file form. Searches were conducted for abstract authors and keywords were searched for in journal publication citations (to November 30, 2007) in the National Library of Medicine (NIH, USA) PUBMED database. A match of abstract to retrieve full article was identified on the basis of authorship, similarities in titles and study design. The ISI Web of Knowledge(SM) citation database (Philadelphia, USA) was accessed for journal Citation Reports (R) impact factors (IF). Results: A total of 2172 abstract presentations resulted in 648 original publications (30%, mean IF = 4.4). Most publications were published within 1 (61%) or 2 years (84%), with a mean lag of 1.5 years. The proportions of abstract presentations represented by Clinical, Basic Science and Surgical categories were 70.6%, 26.9%, and 2.5%, respectively. Subsequent publication rates (and IF) arising from within these categories were 25.8% (IF = 4.8), 34.4% (IF = 5.1) and 97.9% (IF= 3.1), respectively. Conclusions: (1) Almost a third of CSANZ abstract presentations result in publication of an original article. (2) Most are published within 1-2 years. (3) The average IF is mid-range, with 32% of publications having an IF above 4.4. Despite the limitations to publication faced by CSANZ members, a high quality and timely publication rate is nonetheless evident.

Keywords: Annual Scientific Meetings, Australia, Authors, Authorship, Cardiology, Citation, Citations, Database, Design, Fate, Fate of Abstracts, Impact, Impact Factors, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, New Zealand, NIH, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, PUBMED, Quality, Rates, Study Design, USA

? Nagaraja, V., Raval, J., Eslick, G.D., Burgess, D. and Denniss, A.R. (2013), Is transcatheter closure better than medical therapy for cryptogenic stroke with patent foramen Ovale? A meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **22** (11), 903-909.

Full Text: [2013\Hea Lun Cir22, 903.pdf](2013/Hea%20Lun%20Cir22,%20903.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The prevalence of patent foramen ovale among patients with cryptogenic stroke is higher than that in the general population. Closure with a percutaneous device is often recommended in such patients, but it is not known whether this intervention reduces the risk of recurrent stroke. Methods: A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents Connect, Cochrane library, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Web of Science. Original data were abstracted from each study and used to calculate a pooled event rate (ER), odd ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results: Only three randomised trials comprising 2303 patients met full criteria for analysis. Procedural success (ER: 94.20%, 95% CI: 87.6-97.4%) and effective closure (ER: 92.70%, 95% CI: 85.9-96.4%) of closure therapy were good. The odds ratio for stroke (OR: 0.654,95% CI: 0.358-1.193) and transient ischaemic attack (OR: 0.768,95% CI: 0.413-1.429) did not confer a benefit of PFO closure over medical therapy. Age {<45 years (OR: 0.449, 95% CI: 0.117-1.722), >45 years (OR: 0.707, 95% CI: 0.27-1.856)}, gender {males (OR: 0.498, 95% CI: 0.247-1.004), females (OR: 1.16, 95% CI: 0.597-2.255)}, substantial shunt size (OR: 0.354, 95% CI: 0.089-1.406) and the presence of atrial septal aneurysm (OR: 0.7, 95% CI: 0.21-2.33) did not influence the treatment effect of PFO closure. However, the adverse events like major vascular complication (OR: 10.905, 95% CI: 1.997-59.562) and atrial fibrillation (OR: 3.297, 95% CI: 0.874-12.432) were significantly higher in the closure group. Conclusions: In patients with cryptogehic stroke or TIA who had a patent foramen ovale, closure with a device does not confer an advantage over medical therapy and is associated with adverse events like major vascular complication and atrial fibrillation. (C) 2013 Australian and New Zealand Society of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgeons (ANZSCTS) and the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (CSANZ). Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Aneurysm, Atrial Fibrillation, Australia, Australian, Closure, Complication, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Embase, Events, Foramen Ovale, Gender, General, Google, Google Scholar, Influence, Interval, Intervention, Medical, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Methods, New Zealand, Nov, Odds Ratio, Patent, Patent Foramen Ovale, Patients, Percutaneous, Population, Prevalence, Pubmed, Randomised, Recurrent, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, Size, Stroke, Therapy, Transient, Treatment, Web of Science

? Zhou, D.H., Hu, W.N., Wang, Q. and Jin, Y.Z. (2014), Glutathione S-transferase M1 polymorphism and coronary heart disease susceptibility: A meta-analysis involving 47,596 subjects. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **23** (6), 578-585.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Lun Cir23, 578.pdf](2014/Hea%20Lun%20Cir23,%20578.pdf)

Abstract: Background Many studies have investigated the association between glutathione S-transferase M1 (GSTM1) null genotype and the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). However, the effect of the GSTM1 null genotype on CUD is still unclear because of apparent inconsistencies among those studies. A meta-analysis was performed to characterise the relationship more accurately. Methods Pubmed, Embase, and Web of Science were searched. We estimated the summary odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) to assess the association. Results Up to 26 case-control studies with 13,929 CHD cases and 33,667 control cases were included into this meta-analysis. Meta-analysis of the 26 studies showed that GSTM1 null genotype was associated with the risk of CHD (random effects OR = 1.35, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.83). After adjustment for heterogeneity, meta-analysis showed that GSTM1 null genotype was not associated with increased risk of CHD in the total population (fixed effects OR = 1.01, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.07). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, increased risks were not found for either Caucasians (OR = 1.36,95% CI = 0.96-1.92) or Asians (OR = 1.28,95% CI = 0.91-1.80). When stratified by smoking status, in the subgroup of smokers, GSTM1 null genotype was significantly associated with increased CUD risk (random effects OR = 1.64,95% CI 1.02 to 2.64). No evidence of publication bias was observed. Conclusion In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggested that there is overall lack of association between GSTM1 genotypes and CHD risk, however, GSTM1 null genotype when combining with smoking history may contribute to CHD susceptibility.

Keywords: Analysis, Artery-Disease, Asians, Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Cigarette-Smoking, Combining, Confidence, Control, Coronary Heart Disease, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Effects, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene Polymorphisms, Glutathione, Gstm1, Heart, Heterogeneity, History, Interval, M1, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Population, Publication, Publication Bias, Results, Risk, Risk-Factor, Risks, Science, Smoking, Susceptibility, Web Of Science

? Raval, J., Nagaraja, V., Eslick, G.D. and Denniss, A.R. (2014), Transcatheter valve-in-valve implantation: A systematic review of literature. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **23** (11), 1020-1028.

Full Text: [2014\Hea Lun Cir23, 1020.pdf](2014/Hea%20Lun%20Cir23,%201020.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has become an alternative to open surgery in those deemed high risk. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of this emerging procedure. We have examined available literature to provide an overview of valve-in-valve implantation using transcatheter heart valves (THVs) in aortic, mitral, pulmonary, tricuspid positions. Methods A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents Connect, Cochrane library, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Web of Science. Results Only 61 studies met full criteria and were included the review. This included 31 studies reporting transcatheter aortic valve-in-valve implantation, mitral valve-in-valve implantation (13 studies), tricuspid valve-in-valve implantation (12 studies), and pure native aortic valve regurgitation (nine studies). One of the limitations of this review is that most of the studies included were case reports, together with some case series. Conclusion Valve-in-valve implantation can be considered as an acceptable alternative to conventional open heart surgery for elderly high-risk surgical patients with bioprosthetic degeneration. Long-term follow-up of treated patients will be necessary to establish the true role of valve-in-valve implantation for bioprosthetic degeneration. Patients should be evaluated on an individual basis until outcomes are proven in large cohort studies or randomised trials.

Keywords: Alternative, Bioprosthetic Heart-Valves, Case Reports, Clinical-Outcomes, Cohort, Conventional, Criteria, Degenerated Bioprostheses, Edwards-Sapien Valve, Effectiveness, Elderly, Embase, Follow-Up, Google, Google Scholar, Heart, High-Risk Patients, Implantation, Literature, Medline, Methods, Nov, Off-Label Indications, Open, Outcomes, Overview, Patients, Percutaneous Replacement, Procedure, Pubmed, Pulmonary Valve, Pure Aortic Regurgitation, Purpose, Randomised, Regurgitation, Reporting, Results, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Severe Aortic Regurgitation, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tavi, Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation, Transcatheter Heart Valves, Transfemoral Implantation, Valve-In-Valve, Valves, Web, Web Of Science

? Lim, J.Y., Deo, S.V., Jung, S.H., Altarabsheh, S.E., Erwin, P.J., Dillon, J.J. and Park, S.J. (2015), Does off-pump coronary artery bypass confer any advantage in patients with end-stage renal failure? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **24** (1), 55-61.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Lun Cir24, 55.pdf](2015/Hea%20Lun%20Cir24,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives Patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) are often excluded from trials comparing off and on-pump coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). Thus data in this cohort is limited to small retrospective studies. Hence we compared the adverse clinical events and outcome in patients with ESRD undergoing off (OPCABG) and on-pump surgery (ONCABG). Methods Pubmed, Scopus and Web of Science were searched (inception - June 2013) to identify studies comparing clinical results of OPCABG and ONCABG in dialysis dependent patients. A random effect inverse variance weighted meta-analysis was conducted. Results are presented as risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals; p < 0.05 is significant. Result Ten retrospective studies (2762 OPCABG and 11310 ONCABG) fulfilled criteria and were pooled. Patients undergoing off-pump surgery were less than 100 in most of the articles. Early mortality [OPCABG (8.4%); ONCABG (10.4%)] was comparable [RR 0.80(0.51-1.17); p = 0.35; I-2 = 30%]. Re-exploration for bleeding [RR 0.81(0.47-1.39); p = 0.44] and blood transfusion [RR 0.79(0.57-1.08); p = 0.14] were also comparable. While patients undergoing off-pump surgery were extubated earlier (p < 0.01), other post-operative events like stroke (p = 0.34) and atrial fibrillation (p = 0.10) were similar. Mid-term survival (three to five years) was also comparable. Conclusion Patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting demonstrate comparable results irrespective of method. While available data is limited to retrospective studies, we failed to demonstrate any significant advantage for performing OPCABG in this group of patients.

Keywords: Artery, Articles, Atrial Fibrillation, Bleeding, Blood, Blood Transfusion, Clinical, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, Criteria, Data, Dialysis, Dialysis-Dependent Patients, Disease, End-Stage Renal Disease, Events, From, Grafting, Hemodialysis-Patients, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mortality, Off-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass, On-Pump, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Postoperative, Renal, Renal Failure, Results, Retrospective, Retrospective Studies, Revascularization, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Small, Stroke, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transfusion, Web, Web Of Science

? Sarathy, K., Nagaraja, V., Kapur, A., Szirt, R., Raval, J., Eslick, G.D., Burgess, D. and Denniss, A.R. (2015), Target-vessel versus multivessel revascularisation in ST-elevation myocardial infarction: A meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, **24** (4), 327-334.

Full Text: [2015\Hea Lun Cir24, 327.pdf](2015/Hea%20Lun%20Cir24,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction In acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), coronary reperfusion with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) to treat the culprit lesion responsible for infarction improves clinical outcomes in nearly all patients. The concurrent treatment of non-infarct vessels with significant stenoses during initial angiography remains an area of controversy. Methods A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents Connect, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Web of Science. Original data were abstracted from each study and used to calculate a pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results Only four randomised trials comprising 775 patients met full criteria for analysis. The incidence of non-fatal MI (3.25% vs 8.51%, OR: 0.376, 95% CI: 0.192-0.763), refractory angina (4.01% vs 9.57%, OR: 0.400, 95% CI: 0.241-0.741) and repeat revascularisation (10.52% vs 24.20%, OR: 0.336, 95% CI: 0.202-0.661) was lower in the multivessel revascularisation cohort. Death from cardiac causes or refractory angina or non-fatal MI (11.78% vs 28.86%, OR: 0.336, 95% CI: 0.223-0.505) and death from cardiac causes or non-fatal MI (5.26% vs 12.76%, OR: 0.420, 95% CI: 0.245-0.722) were significantly lower in the multivessel revascularisation cohort. The Median Contrast Volume and Procedure Length were similar in both cohorts. Conclusions In patients with acute STEMI who undergo primary PCI, a strategy of treatment of significant non-infarct stenosis (preventive PCI) in addition to the culprit lesion responsible for infarction may result in improved cardiovascular outcomes and reduced overall mortality; however there is insufficient data to fully validate this from currently published literature.

Keywords: Acute St-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction, Alteplase, Analysis, Angiography, Angioplasty, Cardiovascular, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Cohort, Confidence, Criteria, Culprit Vessel, Data, Death, Disease, Incidence, Infarction, Interval, Intervention, Literature, Management, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Multivessel Revascularisation, Myocardial Infarction, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Primary, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomised Trials, Reperfusion, Reteplase, Science, Strategy, Streptokinase, Therapy, Treatment, Two-Stage Revascularisation, Web Of Science

# Title: Heart Rhythm

Full Journal Title: Heart Rhythm

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baker, W.L., White, C.M., Kluger, J., Denowitz, A., Konecny, C.P. and Coleman, C.I. (2007), Effect of perioperative corticosteroid use on the incidence of postcardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation and length of stay. *Heart Rhythm*, **4** (4), 461-468.

Abstract: BACKGROUND While the mechanism underlying the development of post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation has not been fully elucidated, it has been suggested that inflammation may play a caUSAtive role. Corticosteroids have been traditionally used to reduce inflammation, and when administered perioperatively, they may decrease the incidence of atrial fibrillation. OBJECTIVE The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of corticosteroid administration on the incidence of post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation and resultant hospital length of stay. METHODS A systematic literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews through July 2006 was conducted using specific search terms. A review of cardiology abstracts and a manual review of references were also performed. Studies that met the following criteria were included: randomized, controlled trials comparing patients receiving perioperative corticosteroids or placebo and reporting data on post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation. A random-effects model was used. RESULTS Nine of the 1396 citations initially identified, representing 990 patients, met the inclusion criteria. Upon meta-analysis, corticosteroids significantly lowered patients’ odds of developing post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation by 45% (odds ratio [OR] 0.55; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.39-0.78) and reduced hospital Length of stay by approximately 1.6 days (weighted mean difference -1.59; 95% CI -2.96 to -0.21). Reductions in the incidence of post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation appeared greatest in patients receiving intermediate doses of corticosteroid (50-210 mg dexamethasone equivalent), while both lower (up to 8 mg) and higher (236-2850 mg) dosing resulted in blunted effects. CONCLUSION Corticosteroids appear to reduce the incidence of post-cardiothoracic surgery atrial fibrillation and shorten hospital length of stay in randomized controlled trials.

Keywords: C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac-Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Citations, Cochrane, Corticosteroid, Development, Embase, Glucocorticoids, Hospital, Inflammation, Interleukin-6 Levels, Length of Stay, Literature, Mechanism, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methylprednisolone, Model, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Surgery, Systematic, Therapy, Web of Science

? Mallidi, J., Nadkarni, G.N., Berger, R.D., Calkins, H. and Nazarian, S. (2011), Meta-analysis of catheter ablation as an adjunct to medical therapy for treatment of ventricular tachycardia in patients with structural heart disease. *Heart Rhythm*, **8** (4), 503-510.

Abstract: BACKGROUND Most studies of catheter ablation for the treatment of ventricular tachycardia (VT) are relatively small observational trials. OBJECTIVE The purpose of this study was to define the relative risk of VT recurrence in patients undergoing catheter ablation as an adjunct to medical therapy versus medical therapy alone in a pooled analysis of controlled studies. METHODS Randomized and nonrandomized controlled trials of patients who underwent adjunctive catheter ablation of VT versus medical therapy alone were sought. MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane central register of controlled trials (CENTRAL), and Web of Science were searched from 1965 to July 2010. Supplemental searches included Internet resources, reference lists, and reports of arrhythmia experts. Three authors independently reviewed and extracted the data regarding baseline characteristics, ablation methodology, medical therapy, complications, VT recurrences, mortality, and study quality. RESULTS Five studies were included totaling 457 participants with structural heart disease. Adjunctive catheter ablation was performed in 58% of participants, whereas 42% received medical therapy alone for VT. Complications of catheter ablation included death (1%), stroke (1%), cardiac perforation (1%), and complete heart block (1.6%). Using a random- effects model, a statistically significant 35% reduction in the number of patients with VT recurrence was noted with adjunctive catheter ablation (P < .001). There was no statistically significant difference in mortality. CONCLUSIONS Catheter ablation as an adjunct to medical therapy reduces VT recurrences in patients with structural heart disease and has no impact on mortality.

Keywords: Amiodarone, Analysis, Arrhythmia, Arrhythmias, Authors, Catheter Ablation, Cochrane, Complications, Controlled Studies, Disease, Embase, Failure, Impact, Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator, Internet, Medical, Medical Therapy, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Model, Mortality, Multicenter, Myocardial-Infarction, Pooled Analysis, Prophylactic Implantation, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Risk, Science, Shocks, Single-Center, Stroke, Therapy, Treatment, Ventricular Tachycardia, Web of Science

# Title: Helgoland Marine Research

Full Journal Title: [Helgoland Marine Research](http://www.springerlink.com/content/1438-387x/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Spivak, E.D. (2010), The crab *Neohelice* (=*Chasmagnathus*) *granulata*: An emergent animal model from emergent countries. *Helgoland Marine Research*, **64** (3), 149-154.

Full Text: [2010\Hel Mar Res64, 149.pdf](2010\Hel%20Mar%20Res64,%20149.pdf)

Abstract: Neohelice granulata (previously known as Chasmagnathus granulata and C. granulatus) is a burrowing semiterrestrial crab found in the intertidal zone of estuaries, salt marshes and mangroves of the South-western Atlantic Ocean. Beginning in the late 1989s, an explosion of publications appeared in international journals dealing with its ecology, physiology, toxicology and behavior. A bibliometric analysis using the Scopus database allowed detecting 309 papers that deal with this species during the period 1986-2009. The number of papers per year increased continuously, reaching a mean annual value of 22.6 during the last 5 years; a great majority of them were authored by researchers from Argentina and Brazil. Neohelice granulata has become now one of the most studied crab species, after Carcinus maenas, Callinectes sapidus, Scylla serrata and Cancer pagurus and C. magister, and it can be considered as an emergent animal model for biochemical, physiological and ecological research.

Keywords: America, Argentina, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brasil, Coastal, Complex, Crab, Crustacea, Dispersion, Ecology, Emergent Animal Model, Larval, Marshes, Research, Southwest Atlantic, Waters

# Title: Helicobacter

Full Journal Title: [Helicobacter](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/hel), [Helicobacter](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118536176/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Helicobacter

JCR Abbreviated Title: Helicobacter

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Hveem, K. and Krüger, Ø. (2003), Epidemiology & transmission. *Helicobacter*, **8** (4), 385-397.

Full Text: [2003\Helicobacter8, 385.pdf](2003\Helicobacter8,%20385.pdf)

Abstract: Background. This study is part of a large Norwegian health survey (HUNT) conducted during 1995-97 where 66, 433 persons aged 20+ years residing in the county attended. The prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection and transmission were investigated.

Methods. *H. pylori*-antibody titre was measured in 10,029 subjects (M 4609, F 5420). Transmission was evaluated in 732 families.

Results. The prevalence of H. pylori was 32.5% in men and 29.5% in women (p = 0.01) increasing with age (< 10% below 30 years, 60% above 70 years). Within the 732 couples, 44.6% males and 38% females were H. pylori+, respectively. The prevalence of H. pylori in offspring is presented in the tables below.

Conclusions. H. pylori infections increases with age and are more prevalent in males. The prevalence of H. pylori in offspring is dependent on the H. pylori status of the parents, whether the child is a single child or a sibling and on the H. pylori status of the other siblings.

? Zhao, F.J., Wang, J., Yang, Y.M., Wang, X.Y., Shi, R.H., Xu, Z.K., Huang, Z.H. and Zhang, G.X. (2008), Effect of CYP2C19 genetic polymorphisms on the efficacy of proton pump inhibitor-based triple therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication: A meta-analysis. *Helicobacter*, **13** (6), 532-541.

Full Text: [2008\Helicobacter13, 532.pdf](2008/Helicobacter13,%20532.pdf)

Abstract: CYP2C19 polymorphisms have been inconsistently reported to associate with the efficacy of proton pump inhibitor (PPI)-based triple therapies for eradicating Helicobacter pylori infection. The aim of this meta-analysis was to determine whether CYP2C19 polymorphism affect H. pylori eradication rates obtained with first-line PPI-based triple therapies. A systematic literature search was conducted up to July 2007 using MEDLINE, PUBMED, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), ISI Web of Science, CNKI (Chinese), and Wanfang (Chinese) digital database. MeSH terms and keywords included proton pump inhibitor, omeprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole, or esomeprazole, cytochromeP4502C19 or CYP2C19, and Helicobacter pylori or H. pylori. Twenty articles met the inclusion criteria, and were included in the meta-analysis by using Review Manager 4.2.8. Eradication rates were significantly different between poor metabolizers (PM) and heterozygous extensive metabolizers (HetEM) (odds ratio (OR) = 1.73, p = .002) and between PM and homozygous extensive metabolizers (HomEM) (OR = 2.79, p < .0001). Moreover, eradication rates were also significant difference between HetEM and HomEM (OR = 2.00, p < .0001). Triple omeprazole and lansoprazole therapies achieved higher H. pylori eradication rates in PM than in HomEM (OR = 4.28, p = .0005 for omeprazole and OR = 3.06, p = .001 for lansoprazole), and higher in HetEM than those in HomEM (OR = 3.22, p < .0001 for omeprazole and OR = 1.95, p = .040 for lansoprazole). Rabeprazole therapies had no significant effect on H. pylori eradication rates (between PM and HomEM, OR = 1.35, p = .610 and between HetEM and HomEM, OR = 1.57, p = .190). No significant difference in H. pylori eradication rates between PM and HetEM was observed in the three individual PPI therapies. The efficacy of omeprazole- and lansoprazole-based first-line triple therapies at the standard doses is dependent on CYP2C19 genotype status, which appears not to affect the efficacy of the regimens including rabeprazole.

Keywords: Amoxicillin, Clarithromycin Resistance, Cochrane, Cure Rates, CYP2C19, Efficacy, Eradication Rate, Gene Polymorphism, Genotype, Helicobacter Pylori, Impact, Infection, ISI, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Omeprazole Metabolism, Peptic-Ulcer, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Proton-Pump Inhibitor, Pubmed, Rabeprazole, Ratio, Regimen, Review, Science, Systematic, Web of Science

? Wu, C., Chen, X.A., Liu, J., Li, M.Y., Zhang, Z.Q. and Wang, Z.Q. (2011), Moxifloxacin-containing triple therapy versus bismuth-containing quadruple therapy for second-line treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: A meta-analysis. *Helicobacter*, **16** (2), 131-138.

Full Text: [2011\Helicobacter16, 131.pdf](2011/Helicobacter16,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Moxifloxacin-containing triple therapy has been suggested as an alternative second-line therapy for Helicobacter pylori infection. Aims: To systematically review the efficacy and tolerance of moxifloxacin-containing triple therapy in second-line H. pylori eradication, and to conduct a meta-analysis of studies comparing this regimen with bismuth-containing quadruple therapy. Materials and Methods: Electronic databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane controlled trials register, Web of Science, PUBMED, Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (updated to December 2010), and manual searches were conducted. A meta-analysis of all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing moxifloxacin-containing triple therapy to bismuth-containing quadruple therapy in the second-line treatment of H. pylori infection was performed. Results: Seven RCTs including 787 patients were assessed. The meta-analysis showed that the eradication rate in the moxifloxacin group was significantly higher than that in the quadruple therapy group (74.9 vs 61.4%, OR 1.89, 95% CI: 1.38-2.58, p < .0001); besides, the rates of side effects and discontinuing therapy because of side effects in the moxifloxacin group were significantly lower than those in the quadruple therapy group (side effects: 10.1 vs 27.8%, OR 0.27, 95% CI: 0.18-0.41, p < .00001; discontinuing therapy because of side effects: 1.4 vs 8.2%, OR 0.18, 95% CI: 0.08-0.40, p < .0001). These results were constant in the sensitivity analyses. Conclusion: Moxifloxacin-containing triple regimen is more effective and better tolerated than the bismuth-containing quadruple therapy in the second-line treatment of H. pylori infection.

Keywords: Antibiotic-Resistance, Cochrane, Databases, Developing-Country, Efficacy, Eradication, Eradication Rate, Helicobacter Pylori, Infection, Lansoprazole, Management, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Moxifloxacin, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled Trials, Regimens, Review, Science, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? Wang, Y.H., Wang, B., Lv, Z.F., Yang, Y., Wang, F.C., Wang, H., Chen, S.P., Xie, Y. and Zhou, X.J. (2014), Efficacy and safety of Ecabet sodium as an adjuvant therapy for helicobacter pylori eradication: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Helicobacter*, **19** (5), 372-381.

Full Text: [2014\Helicobacter19, 372.pdf](2014/Helicobacter19,%20372.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundSeveral studies have reported that the application of ecabet sodium during the eradication of Helicobacter pylori can improve the eradication rate and reduce therapy-associated side effects. However, the efficacy and safety of this therapy are controversial. ObjectivesTo determine whether ecabet sodium improves the eradication rate of H.pylori and examine treatment safety by conducting a meta-analysis based on randomized controlled trials (RCTs). MethodsLiterature searches were conducted in the following databases: PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, the Science Citation Index, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure Database, and the Wanfang Database. A meta-analysis of all RCTs comparing ecabet sodium supplementation with nonecabet sodium-containing therapy was performed. ResultsThirteen RCTs that included a total of 1808 patients were assessed. The meta-analysis showed that the eradication rate in the ecabet sodium-containing quadruple therapy group was higher than that in the standard triple therapy group (84.5% vs 74.55%, OR 1.757 (95%CI: 1.307 to 2.362), p<.001). The analysis also showed that the eradication rate in the ecabet sodium-containing triple therapy group was significantly higher than that in the PPI plus amoxicillin or clarithromycin therapy group (74.6% vs 43.9%,OR 3.727 (95%CI: 2.320 to 5.988), p<.001)(ITT), (74.6% vs 43.9%,OR 3.863 (95%CI: 2.369 to 6.298), p<.001) (PP). Furthermore, our meta-analysis suggested that the occurrence of side effects did not significantly differ between patients receiving ecabet sodium-containing therapy and patients receiving nonecabet sodium-containing therapy (14.0% vs 13.3%, OR 1.055 (95%CI: 0.632 to 1.759), p=.839). ConclusionSupplementation with ecabet sodium during H. pylori eradication therapy improves the eradication rate. The use of ecabet sodium does not increase the side effects based on our meta-analysis.

Keywords: Adjuvant Therapy, Amoxicillin, Analysis, Antiulcer Drug, Application, Bismuth, China, Citation, Consensus Report, Database, Databases, Dual Therapy, Ecabet Sodium, Effects, Efficacy, Helicobacter Pylori, Infection, Knowledge, Lansoprazole, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Sequential Therapies, Side Effects, Sodium, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Triple Therapy

# Title: Hellenic Journal of Cardiology

Full Journal Title: Hellenic Journal of Cardiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tousoulis, D. and Stefanadis, C. (2014), How can we assess scientific quality? Citation index only for original research and/or for authorship in the guidelines? *Hellenic Journal of Cardiology*, **55** (5), 353-354.

Full Text: [2014\Hel J Car55, 353.pdf](2014/Hel%20J%20Car55,%20353.pdf)

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Index, Guidelines, Impact, Journals, Original Research, Quality, Research, Science, Scientific Quality, Scientometrics

# Title: Helvetica Chimica Acta

Full Journal Title: Helvetica Chimica Acta

ISO Abbreviated Title: Helv. Chim. Acta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Helv Chim Acta

ISSN: 0018-019X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Carlson, R. and Hudlicky, T. (2012), On hype, malpractice, and scientific misconduct in organic synthesis. *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, **95** (10), 2052-2062.

Full Text: [2012\Hel Chi Act95, 2052.pdf](2012/Hel%20Chi%20Act95,%202052.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Future, Green, Hype in Publication, Integrity in Synthesis, Malpractice in Synthesis, Mass-Citation, Molecules, Optimization, Proper Experimental Practice, Science Fraud, Synthesis, Weapons

# Title: Hematological Oncology

Full Journal Title: Hematological Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, L.D., Ran, X.H., Wang, B.H., Sheng, Z.X. and Liu, L.P. (2012), Novel agents-based regimens as induction treatment prior to autologous stem-cell transplantation in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Hematological Oncology*, **30** (2), 57-61.

Full Text: [2012\Hem Onc30, 57.pdf](2012\Hem%20Onc30,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: To investigate the effect of novel agents like bortezomib, lenalidomide and thalidomide as part of induction treatment prior to autologous stem-cell transplantation (ASCT) for previously untreated patients with multiple myeloma, we performed a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane controlled trials register and the Science Citation Index were searched for RCTs of novel agents as part of induction therapy before ASCT. Three RCTs of bortezomib, two RCTs of thalidomide and no RCT of lenalidomide were identified, covering a total of 2,316 subjects. Due to different mechanisms of action, we performed a subgroup analysis by type of agent (thalidomide or bortezomib). The weighted risk ratios of a complete response (CR) were 4.25 [95% CI: 2.447.41] (p?<?0.001) for bortezomib and 1.66 [95% CI: 1.152.38] (p?=?0.007) for thalidomide, respectively. The summary hazard ratios for progression-free survival (PFS) were 0.73 [95% CI: 0.590.89] (p?=?0.002) for bortezomib and 0.68 [95% CI: 0.590.79] (p?<?0.001) for thalidomide, respectively. The corresponding ratios for overall survival (OS) were 0.87 [95% CI: 0.641.18] (p?=?0.37) and 0.88 [95% CI: 0.731.05] (p?=?0.14), respectively. Additionally, there was a statistically significant heterogeneity between subgroups (thalidomide and bortezomib) for CR (p?=?0.005) but nonsignificant for PFS (p?=?0.64) and OS (p?=?0.97). In conclusion, our analysis showed novel agents as induction treatment prior to ASCT improved CR and PFS but not OS. Copyright (C) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Autologous Stem-Cell Transplantation, Bortezomib, Bortezomib, Citation, Cochrane, CR, DexamethasonE, Hazard, Heterogeneity, High-Dose Melphalan, Induction, Induction Therapy, Mechanisms, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multiple Myeloma, Patients, Phase-III Trial, Prednisolone, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, RCT, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Survival, Thalidomide, Thalidomide, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment

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Full Text: [2012\Hem Onc30, 163.pdf](2012/Hem%20Onc30,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: To define whether or not thalidomide exposure upfront to newly diagnosed patients with multiple myeloma would adversely impact postrelapse survival (PRS), we performed a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane controlled trials register and the Science Citation Index were searched. Thirteen trials were identified, covering a total of 6097 subjects, and PRS data were available from eight trials. The summary hazard ratio (thalidomide vs control) of all those trials for PRS was 1.23 [95% CI, 1.051.45]. The HRs of thalidomide maintenance subgroups were 0.90 [0.571.41] for PRS, 0.61 [0.440.83] for progression-free survival (PFS) and 0.54 [0.360.80] for overall survival, respectively. The corresponding ratios of thalidomide induction and maintenance subgroups were 1.41 [1.131.76] for PRS, 0.68 [0.590.79] for PFS and 0.87 [0.731.04] for overall survival, respectively. In conclusion, thalidomide exposed upfront correlated with shorter PRS that partially compensated for prolonged initially PFS and resulted in no survival benefit when it is given as both induction pre-autologous and maintenance post-autologous stem cell transplantation; shorter PRS was not observed, and survival was improved when it is given only during maintenance phase following autologous stem cell transplantation in the patients with myeloma and who are eligible for transplant. Copyright (c) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Cell Transplantation, Citation, Control, Correlates, Data, Dexamethasone, Elderly-Patients, Exposure, Hazard, Impact, Induction, Initial Therapy, Maintenance, MEDLINE, Melphalan, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multicenter, Multiple Myeloma, Patients, Phase-III, Postrelapse Survival, Prednisone Plus Thalidomide, Prolonged, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Science, Science Citation Index, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Strategy, Survival, Survival Rate, Thalidomide, Transplantation, Treatment

? Wang, B.H., Ren, C.A., Zhang, W.D., Ma, X.Y., Xia, B.S. and Sheng, Z.X. (2013), Intensified therapy followed by autologous stem-cell transplantation (ASCT) versus conventional therapy as first-line treatment of follicular lymphoma: A meta-analysis. *Hematological Oncology*, **31** (1), 29-33.

Full Text: [2013\Hem Onc31, 29.pdf](2013/Hem%20Onc31,%2029.pdf)

Abstract: There are two different international standards for the treatment of follicular lymphoma (FL): intensified therapy followed by autologous stem-cell transplantation (ASCT) and conventional therapy in the first-line setting. However, their role remains unclear. Our aim was to define the treatment effect of intensified therapy followed by ASCT compared with conventional therapy as first-line treatment of patients with FL in terms of overall survival (OS) and event-free survival (EFS). We searched for randomised controlled trials in MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane controlled trials register and the Science Citation Index (1985 to June 2011). Effect measures used were hazard ratios (HR) for OS, EFS and secondary tumour rate. Two independent review authors extracted data and assessed quality of trials. Four trials were identified, covering a total of 941 subjects. The random-effects summary HR by comparing the treatment effect on OS between intensified and conventional therapy was 0.95 [0.70, 1.30] (p=0.75), indicating that no additional survival benefit was derived from the intensified therapy followed by ASCT. A significant benefit of intensified therapy followed by ASCT as first-line treatment was detected in terms of EFS: the random-effects summary HR (intensified versus conventional therapy) was 0.59 [0.44, 0.79] (p<0.001). This meta-analysis showed that despite its superior EFS, intensified therapy followed by ASCT does not improve the OS compared with conventional therapy. Copyright (c) 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Authors, Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation, Autologous Stem-Cell Transplantation, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Chemotherapy, Citation, Conventional, Data, Disease, First-Line Therapy, Follicular Lymphoma, Hazard, High-Dose Therapy, International, Low-Grade Lymphoma, Lymphoma, Mar, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Multicenter, Patients, Progression-Free Survival, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Remission, Review, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Standards, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Survival, Therapy, Time, Transplantation, Treatment, Trial

# Title: Hematology

Full Journal Title: Hematology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hematology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hematology

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhao, H.Z., Jia, M., Wang, Z.J., Cheng, Y.P., Luo, Z.B., Chen, Y.Y., Xu, X.J., Yang, S.L. and Tang, Y.M. (2015), Association between NOD2 single nucleotide polymorphisms and Grade III-IV acute graft-versus-host disease: A meta-analysis. *Hematology*, **20** (5), 254-262.

Full Text: 2015\Hematology20, 254.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: The effects of NOD2 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on Grade III-IV acute graft-versus-host disease (aGVHD) risk are somewhat contradictory in different studies. The aim of the meta-analysis was to clarify the effects of NOD2 SNPs on the incidence of Grade III-IV aGVHD. Methods: We searched PubMed, EMBASE, Web of SCIENCE, WanFang and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases to collect eligible publications. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the association between NOD2 polymorphisms and Grade III-IV aGVHD risk. Results: A total of nine studies from eight publications met the inclusion criteria and were included in this meta-analysis. Patient NOD2 SNPs were not associated with aGVHD risk. A tendency of higher risk to develop Grade III-IV aGVHD was found in patients with pairs NOD2 SNPs. Subgroup analyses showed that pairs NOD2 SNPs were associated with Grade III-IV aGVHD in the Caucasian population and in identical sibling donors (IS), but not in matched unrelated donors (MUD). In patients who received hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) with T-cell depletion and gut decontamination, there was still an association between pairs NOD2 SNPs and Grade III-IV aGVHD risk. Conclusions: Our meta-analysis suggests that pairs NOD2 SNPs, not patient NOD2 SNPs, may be associated with Grade III-IV aGVHD risk, especially in the Caucasian population. It is also indicated that in pairs NOD2 polymorphisms group, patients who receive HSCT from IS may experience higher risk of Grade III-IV aGVHD.

Keywords: Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Allogeneic Transplantation, Analyses, Association, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Caucasian, Cell Transplantation, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Crohns-Disease, Databases, Decontamination, Disease, Effects, Experience, Gene, Graft Versus Host Disease, Graft-Versus-Host Disease, Gut, Hematopoietic Stem Cell, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Incidence, Innate Immune-System, Intervals, Is, Japanese Patients, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nod2, Nod2, Card15 Variants, Patients, Polymorphisms, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Risk, Science, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Stem Cell, Stem Cell Transplantation, Stem-Cell Transplantation, Transplantation, Unrelated Donors

# Title: Hepatitis Monthly

Full Journal Title: Hepatitis Monthly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Du, L.Y. and Tang, H. (2011), Treatment of HCV patients before and after renal transplantation. *Hepatitis Monthly*, **11** (11), 881-887.

Full Text: [2011\Hep Mon11, 881.pdf](2011/Hep%20Mon11,%20881.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Patients with end-stage renal disease can easily acquire a hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection via several ways. An HCV infection is difficult to treat after renal transplantation due to the conflicting actions of immunosuppressant therapy to maintain the function of the transplanted kidney and viricidal interferon (IFN) or ribavirin (RBV) treatment. Antiviral therapy requires great caution to avoid the complex and potentially fatal pharmacological effects. In this review, we examined clinical challenges and potential solutions for this specific scenario. Evidence Acquisitions: We searched Pubmed (NLM), LISTA (EBSCO), Web of Science (TS). The management of patients on waiting list, the indications and regimens about treatment were studied. Results: More than forty papers about this topic were found, including seven small clinical trials. International consensus has been reached to test patients awaiting renal transplantation. HCV detection after renal transplantation warrants careful consideration of when to initiate antiviral therapy. Treatment will begin immediately if deteriorating liver function increases the risk for loss of renal function. The choice of regimen depends on the patient’s renal function and is individualized under close observation. The immunosuppressive regimen will be adjusted accordingly before antiviral therapy is initiated. Conclusions: The effects of modified antiviral therapy on these patients varies because of individual characteristics and disease state, and also because of the difficulty associated with conducting a large clinical trial to obtain statistically sound conclusions. The management before transplantation is important and when antiviral therapy needs to start, careful consideration of risks and benefits is needed before initiating this type of treatment. (C) 2011, BRCGL, Published by Kowsar M.P.Co. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antiviral Agents, Antiviral Therapy, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Disease, Hcv, Hemodialysis-Patients, Hepatitis C, HepatITIs-C Virus, Immunosuppression, Infection, Interferon-Alpha, International, Kidney Transplantation, Kidney-Transplantation, Management, Modified, Observation, Organ-Transplantation, Papers, Patients, Plus Ribavirin, Recipients, Renal, Renal Function, Review, Risk, Scenario, Science, Therapy, Transplantation, Treatment, Viral-Hepatitis, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2012\Hep Mon12, 11.pdf](2012/Hep%20Mon12,%2011.pdf)

Abstract: Context: HCV infection is strongly associated with development of insulin resistance and type-2 diabetes, however molecular mechanism of these associations is not known. The aim of this review was to conduct a comprehensive literature search to understand the nature of the association between hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and insulin resistance (IR). We also explored the role of HCV core protein and NS5a in modulating the course of the insulin-signaling pathway. Evidence Acquisitions: We searched Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) Google Scholar, Pubmed (NLM), LISTA (EBSCO), Web of Science (TS and PakMediNet). Results: Emerging evidence suggests an association between HCV infection and carotid/coronary vascular disease. IR appears to be a dominant underlying cause of accelerated atherosclerosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC). HCV can induce IR directly through the stimulation of SOCS3 and PPA2, and both of these molecules have been shown to inhibit interferon-alpha signaling. Improvement of insulin sensitivity may increase the response rate to antiviral treatment and prevent IR complications, including vascular diseases. The results of several clinical trials that have used insulin sensitizers (metformin and PPAR-gamma agonists) have been inconclusive. Conclusions: Beside the association between HCV and IR, the published data also have showed the possible association of HCV core and NS5A protein with IR. Copyright (C) 2012 Kowsar M. P. Co. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antiviral, Antiviral Therapy, Association, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co, Complications, Core Protein, Course, Cytokine Signaling-3, Data, Development, Diabetes, Disease, Diseases, Evidence, HCV, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Improvement, Infection, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Insulin Signaling, Interferon-Alpha, Ir, Literature, Liver Fibrosis, Mechanism, Metformin, Nf-Kappa-B, Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis, NS5A Protein, P, Patients, Protein, Protein Phosphatase 2A, Receptor Substrate-1, Resistance, Review, Rights, Role, Science, Sensitivity, Signaling, TNF-Alpha, Treatment, Type 2 Diabetes, Vascular Disease, Web of Science

? Miri, S.M., Raoofi, A. and Heidari, Z. (2012), Citation analysis of *Hepatitis Monthly* by Journal Citation Report (ISI), Google Scholar, and Scopus. *Hepatitis Monthly*, **12** (9), Article Number: e7441.

Full Text: [2012\Hep Mon12, e7441.pdf](2012/Hep%20Mon12,%20e7441.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Citation analysis as one of the most widely used methods of bibliometrics can be used for computing the various impact measures for scholars based on data from citation databases. Journal Citation Reports (JCR) from Thomson Reuters provides annual report in the form of impact factor (IF) for each journal. Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the citation parameters of Hepatitis Monthly by JCR in 2010 and compare them with GS and Sc. Materials and Methods: All articles of Hepat Mon published in 2009 and 2008 which had been cited in 2010 in three databases including WoS, Sc and GS gathered in a spread-sheet. The IFs were manually calculated. Results: Among the 104 total published articles the accuracy rates of GS and Sc in recording the total number of articles was 96% and 87.5%. There was a difference between IFs among the three databases (0.793 in ISI [Institute for Scientific Information], 0.945 in Sc and 0.85 GS). The missing rate of citations in ISI was 4% totally. Original articles were the main cited types, whereas, guidelines and clinical challenges were the least ones. Conclusions: None of the three databases succeed to record all articles published in the journal. Despite high sensitivity of GS comparing to Sc, it cannot be a reliable source for indexing since GS has lack of screening in the data collection and low specificity. Using an average of three IFs is suggested to find the correct IF. Editors should be more aware on the role of original articles in increasing IF and the potential efficacy of review articles in long term impact factor. Published by Kowsar Corp, 2012. cc 3.0.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clinical, Collection, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Editors, Efficacy, Google, Google Scholar, GS, Guidelines, Hepatitis Monthly, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, Index, Indexing, ISI, JCR, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journal Citation Reports, Long Term, Long-Term, Methods, Potential, Rates, Record, Review, Role, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Source, Specificity, Term, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters

? Kani, A.H., Alavian, S.M., Haghighatdoost, F. and Azadbakht, L. (2014), Diet macronutrients composition in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A review on the related documents. *Hepatitis Monthly*, **14** (2), Article Number: UNSP e10939.

Full Text: [2014\Hep Mon14, UNSP e10939.pdf](2014/Hep%20Mon14,%20UNSP%20e10939.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a growing health problem in both developed and developing countries. Metabolic abnormalities, specially insulin resistance and hyperglycemia are highly correlated with NAFLD. Lifestyle modifications including physical activity and promoting nutrient intakes are critical in prevention and treatment of NAFLD. Hence, in this article we aimed to review the evidence regarding the effects of various macronutrients on fat accumulation in hepatic cells as well as the level of liver enzymes. Evidence Acquisitions: The relevant English and non-English published papers were searched using online databases of PubMed, ISI Web of Science, SCOPUS, Science Direct and EMBASE from January 2000 to January 2013. We summarized the findings of 40 relevant studies in this review. Results: Although a hypocaloric diet could prevent the progression of fat accumulation in liver, the diet composition is another aspect which should be considered in diet therapy of patients with NAFLD. Conclusions: Several studies assessed the effects of dietary composition on fat storage in liver; however, their findings are inconsistent. Most studies focused on the quantity of carbohydrate and dietary fat; whilst there is very limited information regarding the role of protein intake.

Keywords: Accumulation, Acid Supplementation, Activity, Carbohydrates, Central Adiposity, Composition, Consumption, Databases, Developing, Developing Countries, Diet, Disease, Effects, Embase, English, Enzymes, Evidence, Fat, Food, Health, Health Problem, Hepatic Insulin-Resistance, Hyperglycemia, Information, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Intra-Abdominal Fat, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Liver, Low-Carbohydrate, Metabolic Syndrome, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nutrient, Obesity, Online, Papers, Patients, Physical, Physical Activity, Prevent, Prevention, Progression, Protein, Proteins, Pubmed, Resistance, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Role, Science, Scopus, Steatohepatitis, Storage, Therapy, Treatment, United-States, Web of Science

? Ramezani-Binabaj, M., Motalebi, M., Karimi-Sari, H., Rezaee-Zavareh, M.S. and Alavian, S.M. (2014), Are women with polycystic ovarian syndrome at a high risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A meta-analysis. *Hepatitis Monthly*, **14** (11), Article Number: e23235.

Full Text: [2014\Hep Mon14, e23235.pdf](2014/Hep%20Mon14,%20e23235.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Insulin resistance is a hallmark of metabolic syndrome (MS). It has been proposed that both polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) are correlated with Insulin resistance. Therefore, PCOS and NAFLD can be attributed with insulin resistance and therefore MS. The aim of this meta-analysis was to determine whether PCOS patients are at a high risk of NAFLD. Evidence Acquisition: Google scholar, Scopus, ISI Web of Science, Embase, MEDLINE, and some Iranian databases such as scientific information database (SID), IranMedex, and Maglran were searched to identify relevant studies. We included all papers regardless of their language from January 1985 to June 2013. By using data on prevalence of NAFLD in patients with and without PCOS, odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated in each study. Chi-squared test was used to assess heterogeneity between studies. Results: We finally included seven eligible studies. According to chi-squared test, there was a significant heterogeneity (73.6%) between studies (P = 0.001). NAFLD prevalence was significantly higher in patients with PCOS compared to healthy control, with an overall OR of 3.93(95% CI: 2.17, 7.11) There was no significant publication bias based on Begg’s and Eggers tests. Conclusions: According to the results of this meta-analysis, there was a high risk of NAFLD in women with PCOS. We suggest evaluating patients with PCOS regarding NAFLD.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Bias, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Evidence, From, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Information, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Intervals, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Liver, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Ms, Nafld, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Nov, Odds Ratio, P, Papers, Patients, Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Bias, Resistance, Results, Risk, Science, Scientific Information, Scopus, Syndrome, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International

Full Journal Title: Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, H., Zhang, Y., Zhou, L., Xie, H.Y. and Zheng, S.S. (2008), Role of basic studies in expanding the donor pool for liver transplantation. *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International*, **7** (6), 571-580.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Liver transplantation is an effective treatment for end-stage liver disease, but a huge gap remains between the number of people who need a liver transplant and the number of organs available. In order to maximize donor organ access for adult and pediatric recipients, novel surgical and liver replacement procedures have evolved. Newer surgical techniques include split cadaveric liver transplantation and living donor liver transplantation (LDLT). With marginal and abnormal donor livers, despite tremendous advances in surgical technology, individual surgical procedure can not be completely brought into play unless effective measurements and basal studies are undertaken. DATA SOURCES: A literature search of MEDLINE and the Web of Science database using “liver transplantation” and “expanding donor pool” was conducted and research articles were reviewed. RESULTS: Therapies directed toward scavenging O(2-), inhibiting nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase, and/or immuno-neutralizing tumor necrosis factor-alpha may prove useful in limiting the liver injury induced by surgical procedures such as split liver transplantation or LDLT. Improved donor organ perfusion and preservation methods, modulation of inflammatory cytokines, energy status enhancement, microcirculation amelioration, and antioxidant USAge can improve non-heart beating donor liver transplantation. Effective measures have been taken to improve the local conditions of donor cells with steatosis, including USAge of fat-derived hormone and inflammatory mediators, ischemic preconditioning, depletion of Kupffer cells, and cytokine antibody and gene therapy. Double-filtration plasmapheresis can effectively reduce HCV viremia and prevent HCV recurrence in patient with high HCV RNA levels after LDLT. CONCLUSIONS: Shortage of grafts and poor function of marginal and abnormal donor grafts put many patients at risk of death in waiting for liver transplantation. Advances in surgical technology, combined with improvement and breakthroughs in basic studies hold a promise in expanding the liver donor pool.

Keywords: Adult, Cold Preservation, Disease, Expanding Donor Pool, Extracorporeal Membrane-Oxygenation, Fatty Livers, Graft Injury, HCV, Heart-Beating Donors, Hepatitis-C, Induced, Injury, Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury, Ischemic Preconditioning, Literature, Liver Transplantation, Living Donor Liver Transplantation, Machine Perfusion, MEDLINE, Non-Heart Beating Donor, Pediatric, Perfusion, Rat Livers, Recurrence, Research, Risk, Rna, Science, Split Liver Transplantation, Surgical, Therapy, Treatment, Warm Ischemia, Web of Science

? Wang, G.J., Li, Y.A., Zhou, Z.G., Wang, C. and Meng, W.J. (2010), Integrity of the pancreatic duct-acinar system in the pathogenesis of acute pancreatitis. *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International*, **9** (3), 242-247.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Acute pancreatitis is an acute inflammatory process of the pancreas that frequently involves peripancreatic tissues and at times remote organ systems. For a long time, the etiology and pathogenesis of acute pancreatitis has been intensively investigated worldwide, but the pathogenetic theories are controversial. The integrity of the pancreatic duct-acinar system might play an important role in the pathogenesis of this disease. DATA SOURCES: Web of Science and PUBMED databases were searched for published studies (between January 1966 and June 2009) to identify relevant articles using the keywords “acinar hyperstimulation”, “pathogenesis”, “acute pancreatitis”, “pancreatic duct-acinar system”, and “pancreatic duct pressure”. Most of the relevant articles were reviewed. RESULTS: From critical reading of the relevant articles, we found that the underlying mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis of acute pancreatitis are still under debate and ill-understood. On the basis of the relevant studies, we propose a hypothesis for the pathogenesis of acute pancreatitis, in which the integrity of the pancreatic duct-acinar system plays an essential role in the onset and progression of various forms of the disease. CONCLUSIONS: In our hypothesis, pancreatic duct obstruction and hyperstimulation of the exocrine pancreas are preconditions for the onset of acute pancreatitis; under the common conditions of pancreatic duct obstruction and acinar hyperstimulation, acute pancreatitis arises and develops. This may be an important common pathophysiological mechanism causing various forms of acute pancreatitis. (Hepntobiliary Pancreat Dis Int 2010; 9: 242-247).

Keywords: Acinar Hyperstimulation, Acute Pancreatitis, Alcoholic Pancreatitis, Animal-Model, Cerulein, Critical Reading, Databases, Disease, Etiology, Experimental-Model, Gallstone Pancreatitis, L-Arginine, Mechanism, Mouse Model, Obstruction, Pancreatic Duct Pressure, Pancreatic Duct-Acinar System, Pathogenesis, Post-ERCP Pancreatitis, Pubmed, Rat, Science, Theories, Web of Science

? Yan, S., Jin, L.M., Liu, Y.X., Zhou, L., Xie, H.Y. and Zheng, S.S. (2010), Outcomes and mechanisms of ischemic preconditioning in liver transplantation. *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International*, **9** (4), 346-354.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Liver transplantation is so far the most effective therapeutic modality for end-stage liver diseases, but ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury represents a critical barrier to liver transplantation. Primary graft dysfunction and small-for-size syndrome are closely associated with I/R injury. Ischemic preconditioning (IPC) is defined as a brief period of liver ischemia followed by reperfusion, and has demonstrated protections against a prolonged I/R injury and improved the capacity of regeneration. The article aimed to review IPC literatures for the understanding of the effects of IPC on I/R injury involving in the procurement of donor liver and protective mechanisms. DATA SOURCES: A literature search of MEDLINE and Web of Science databases using “liver transplantation”, “liver regeneration”, “hepatectomy”, “ischemia/reperfusion” and “ischemic preconditioning” was performed, and then a large amount of related data was collected. RESULTS: The literature search provided a huge amount of evidence for the protective effects of IPC on I/R injury in liver transplantation, including reduction of blood loss in hepatectomy, intraoperative hemodynamic stability and its significant role in liver regeneration. The mechanism involves in balancing inflammatory cytokines, enhancing energy status and mitigating microcirculatory disturbance. CONCLUSION: IPC plays an essential role in hepatectomy before and after harvest of living donor liver and implantation of liver graft.

Keywords: Blood, Damaged Rat Livers, Databases, Donor Liver, Enhances Regenerative Capacity, For-Size Syndrome, Hepatectomy, Hepatic Ischemia, Reperfusion Injury, Injury, Ischemia, Ischemia, Reperfusion Injury, Ischemic Preconditioning, Literature, Liver Regeneration, Liver Transplantation, Mechanism, MEDLINE, Nf-Kappa-B, Nitric-Oxide, Outcomes, Primary, Randomized Clinical-Trial, Reperfusion Injury, Review, Right-Lobe Grafts, Science, Web of Science

? Deng, Y.L., Cheng, N.S., Lin, Y.X., Zhou, R.X., Yang, C., Jin, Y.W. and Xiong, X.Z. (2011), Relationship between pancreaticobiliary maljunction and gallbladder carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International*, **10** (6), 570-580.

Full Text: [2011\Hep Pan Dis Int10, 570.pdf](2011/Hep%20Pan%20Dis%20Int10,%20570.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Reports on the relationship between pancreaticobiliary maljunction (PBM) and gallbladder carcinoma (GBC) are conflicting. The frequency of PBM in GBC patients and the clinical features of GBC patients with PBM vary in different studies. DATA SOURCES: English-language articles describing the association between PBM and GBC were searched in the PubMed and Web of Science databases. Nine case-control studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria and addressed the relevant clinical questions of this analysis. Data were extracted independently by two reviewers using a predefined spreadsheet. RESULTS: The incidence of PBM was higher in GBC patients than in controls (10.60% vs 1.76%, OR: 7.41, 95% CI: 5.03 to 10.87, P < 0.00001). The proportion of female patients with PBM was 1.96-fold higher than in GBC patients without PBM (80.5% vs 62.9%, OR: 1.96, 95% CI: 1.09 to 3.52, P=0.12). GBC patients with PBM were 10 years younger than those without PBM (SMD: -9.90, 95% CI: -11.70 to -8.10, P < 0.00001). and a difference in the incidence of associated gallstone was found between GBC patients with and without PBM (10.8% vs 54.3%, OR: 0.09, 95% CI: 0.05 to 0.17, P < 0.00001). Among the GBC patients with PBM, associated congenital dilatation of the common bile duct was present with a higher incidence ranging from 52.2% to 85.7%, and 70.0%-85.7% of them belonged to the P-C type of PBM (the main pancreatic duct enters the common bile duct). No substantial heterogeneity was found and no evidence of publication bias was observed. CONCLUSIONS: PBM is a high-risk factor for developing GBC, especially the P-C type of PBM without congenital dilatation of the common bile duct. To prevent GBC, laparoscopic cholecystectomy is highly recommended for PBM patients without congenital dilatation of the common bile duct, especially relatively young female patients without gallstones.

Keywords: Analysis, Anomalous Arrangement, Association, Bias, Bile-Duct Dilatation, Biliary-Tract, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Congenital Choledochal Cyst, Congenital Dilatation of The Common Bile Duct, Databases, Frequency, Gallbladder Carcinoma, Incidence, Junction, K-Ras, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Pancreaticobiliary Maljunction, Patients, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Reports, Science, Union, Web of Science

? Deng, Y.L., Xiong, X.Z. and Cheng, N.S. (2014), Efficacy of ursodeoxycholic acid as an adjuvant treatment to prevent acute cellular rejection after liver transplantation: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Diseases International*, **13** (5), 464-473.

Full Text: [2014\Hep Pan Dis Int13, 464.pdf](2014/Hep%20Pan%20Dis%20Int13,%20464.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Acute cellular rejection (ACR) after liver transplantation (LT) is one of the most common problems faced by transplant recipients in spite of advances in immunosuppressive therapy. Recently, clinical trials reported that ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) reduced the incidence of ACR significantly. However, others have shown contradictory conclusion. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis of rigorous randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to determine the efficacy of UDCA in reducing ACR after LT. DATA SOURCES: All RCTs that evaluated efficacy of UDCA as an adjuvant treatment to prevent ACR after LT were searched from PubMed/MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, ScienceDirect databases and Web of Science (from January 1981 to March 2012). There was no language limitation in these searches. Relevant abstracts of international meetings were also searched. References of each included study were searched manually. RESULTS: A total of 234 patients from four high-quality RCTs (Jadad score 4 to 5) were included in this meta-analysis. Prophylactic use of UDCA did not decrease the incidence of ACR (RR: 0.94, 95% CI: 0.77-1.16, P>0.05), steroid-resistant rejection (RR: 0.77, 95% CI: 0.47-1.27, P>0.05) and the number of patients with the multiple episodes of ACR (RR: 0.60,95% CI: 0.28-1.30, P>0.05). Different intervention programs (high-dose vs low-dose UDCA; early vs delayed UDCA treatment) also did not alter the outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: UDCA, as an adjuvant treatment, was not able to prevent ACR and steroid-resistant rejection after LT. Further trials should be done to determine whether higher dose of UDCA will be beneficial.

Keywords: Acute Cellular Rejection, Advances, Background, Bias, Cholestasis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, Conclusions, Databases, Diseases, Efficacy, Embase, From, High Dose, Immunosuppressive Therapy, Incidence, International, Intervention, Language, Limitation, Liver, Liver Transplantation, Low-Dose, Mechanisms, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Patients, Prevent, Primary Biliary-Cirrhosis, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recipients, References, Rejection, Risk-Factors, Science, Therapy, Total Immunosuppression Withdrawal, Transplantation, Treatment, Ursodeoxycholic Acid, Web Of Science

# Title: Hepato-Gastroenterology

Full Journal Title: Hepato-Gastroenterology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hepato-Gastroenterol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hepato-Gastroenterol

ISSN: 0172-6390

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: H G E Update Medical Publ Ltd.

Publisher Address: PO Box 17160, Athens GR-10024, Greece

Subject Categories:

Gastroenterology & Hepatology Surgery

? Conio, M., Caroli-Bosc, F., Demarquay, J.F., Sorbi, D., Maes, B., Delmont, J. and Dumas, R. (1999), Self-expanding metal stents in the palliation of neoplasms of the cervical esophagus. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*, **46** (25), 272-277.

Full Text: 1999\Hep-Gas46, 272.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND/AIMS: Self-expanding metal stents (SEMS) represent a major advancement in the palliative treatment of dysphagia caused by neoplasms of the esophagus. Malignant cervical stenoses are a challenge for palliative techniques, due to their close relationship with the cricopharynx.

METHODOLOGY: Six patients with a malignant stricture of the upper esophagus, within 2cm of the cricopharyngeal muscle, were treated with a self-expanding metal stent. Al patients had a circumferential squamous cell carcinoma histologically proven. Patients were intubated under general anesthesia, and the procedure was carried out under simultaneous endoscopic and fluoroscopic control.

RESULTS: All patients had a remarkable improvement of dysphagia and none of them reported a foreign body sensation. In 3 patients, an insufficient expansion of the stent, detected 24 hours later, required a balloon dilation in two of them, whereas, for the third patient, it was necessary to introduce a second stent. Neoplastic in-and overgrowth occurred in 4 (67%) patients after 1, 2, 4 and 8 months, respectively. These complications were managed by placing a second stent in 3 patients; in the fourth patient, a neoplastic involvement of the cricopharynx did not allow for an endoscopic examination. Improvement of dysphagia was observed only in the patient who received a covered Cook-Z stent. In the other 2 patients, a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy was performed. The only major complication occurred in the patient who received three metal stents, as he complained of severe cervical pain.

CONCLUSIONS: Our experience shows that uncovered self-expanding metal stents provide a good palliation in this subgroup of patients. Tumour ingrowth, overgrowth, and the progressive impairment of the swallowing mechanism due to a proximal submucosal infiltration remain complications difficult to solve.

Keywords: Esophageal Cancer, Metal Stents, Palliation, Photodynamic Therapy, Yag Laser, Obstruction, Carcinoma, Cancer, Strictures, Stenosis, Trial

? Tang, D., Zhang, J.Q. and Wang, D.R. (2011), Long term results of pancreatectomy with portal-superior mesenteric vein resection for pancreatic carcinoma: A systematic review. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*, **58** (106), 623-631.

Full Text: 2011\Hep-Gas58, 623.pdf

Abstract: Background/Aims: Clinical benefit from pancreatectomy combined with portal vein/superior mesenteric resection in the pancreatic carcinoma with local venous invasion still remains controversial. The aim of this study was to review the overall outcome of the pancreatectomy combined with portal vein/superior mesenteric resection for pancreatic carcinoma with local venous invasion. Methodology: A systematic literature search (MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Library, Biosis, Science Citation Index, Ovid Journals) was performed to identify all eligible articles from January 2000 to December 2009. The methodological quality of included studies on portal vein/superior mesenteric resection during pancreatectomy for pancreatic carcinoma was evaluated independently by 2 authors and 47 non-duplicated studies providing relevant data was found. Quantitative data on operation, perioperative results (blood loss, operative time, and length of hospital stay), mortality, morbidity, histopathology of resected specimens, adjuvant therapies, and overall outcome were extracted from included studies for systematic analysis. Results: The median operating time was 480 (140-1340) min, blood loss 1420 (50-14280) ml and the length of hospital stay 16 (4-123) days. Operative mortality and postoperative morbidity rates ranged from 0 to 14.3 % and 6 % to 67 % with a median of 3.5 % and 33 %, respectively. Median survival was 15 months and ranged from 1.6 to 250 months, and 1-, 2-, 3- and 5-year survival rates ranged from 28.5 to 92, 6.7 to 81.1, 0 to 60.3 and 0 to 24 % with a media of 56.6, 31.5, 17 and 12 %, respectively. Specimen histopathology confirmed venous invasion, perineural invasion and lymphnodal involvement in 66.6,53 and 73 %, respectively. Conclusions: In properly selected patients, pancreatectomy combined with portal vein/superior mesenteric resection is a feasible surgical procedure with a survival benefit for pancreatic carcinoma, and the systemic chemotherapy is indispensable as the common events of perineural invasion and lymphnodal involvement of the pancreatic carcinoma with local venous invasion.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Authors, Cancer Surgery, Citation, Head Carcinoma, Involvement, Literature, Methodology, Pancreatectomy, Pancreatic Carcinoma, Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Portal Vein, Superior Mesenteric Vein, Reconstruction, Review, Science Citation Index, Surgical Resection, Survival, Vascular Resection, Venous Resection, Venous Resection

? Cheng, Y., Xiong, X.Z., Wu, S.J., Lin, Y.X. and Cheng, N.S. (2012), Laparoscopic vs. open cholecystectomy for cirrhotic patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*, **59** (118), 1727-1734.

Full Text: 2012\Hep-Gas59, 1727.pdf

Abstract: Background/Aims: To compare the safety and effectiveness of laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) versus open cholecystectomy (OC) for cirrhotic patients. Methodology: The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, Science Citation Index Expanded, EM BASE and CBM (Chinese Biomedical Database) were searched until August 2011 to indentify relevant and eligible studies. Results: Twenty four articles with 1366 cirrhotic patients were included. All patients were allocated to the LC group (n=720) or the OC group (n=646). They were primarily in Child-Pugh class A (n=996, 72.9%) and class B (n=354, 25.9%). Meta-analysis of 5 randomized controlled trials (n=284) indicated LC group was associated with the following advantages: significant lower surgery-related morbidity, less postoperative complications (e.g. incision hernia, wound infection), shorter hospital stay and less loss of blood. There were no significant differences in the intra-hospital mortality and total operative time between the two groups. Meta-analysis of 19 non-randomized studies (n=1082) showed similar results in favour of LC group. In addition, it showed significant lower intra-hospital mortality and less total operative time in the LC group than the OC group. Conclusions: LC is safe and offers various significant benefits over OC. Thus, it should be recommended for compensated cirrhotic patients.

Keywords: Base, Blood, Chinese, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Complications, Contraindication, Disease, Effectiveness, Gallstones, Gallstones, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Infection, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, Liver Cirrhosis, Liver-Cirrhosis, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Morbidity, Mortality, Open, Open Cholecystectomy, Operative, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Prevalence, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Surgery, Systematic Review, Wound, Wound Infection

? Wu, S.J., Xiong, X.Z., Cheng, T.Y., Lin, Y.X. and Cheng, N.S. (2012), Efficacy of ondansetron vs. metoclopramide in prophylaxis of postoperative nausea and vomiting after laparoscopic cholecystectomy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*, **59** (119), 2064-2074.

Full Text: 2012\Hep-Gas59, 2064.pdf

Abstract: Background/Aims: The incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting is truly high after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Ondansetron and metoclopramide may be effective in preventing it. Our aim was to estimate the efficacy of ondansetron vs. metoclopramide in preventing postoperative nausea and vomiting after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Methodology: We searched MEDLINE (PubMed), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Science Citation Index Expanded, EMBASE etc. to obtain relevant randomized controlled trials until October 2011. Two authors independently assessed the trials for inclusion and extracted the data. The odds ratio (OR) for dichotomous data was used with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Sensitivity and subgroup analysis were per-formed, if necessary. Results: The total incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting within 24 hours after laparoscopic cholecystectomy was 31% (74 of 235) in the ondansetron group and 56% (127 of 225) in the metoclopramide group (OR=0.33, 95%CI=0.22-0.49, p<0.00001, I-2=49%). The total incidences of nausea and vomiting were lower in the ondansetron group (OR=0.28, 95%CI=0.15-0.54, p=0.0002, I-2=0%) and (OR=0.31, 95%C1=0.17-0.55, p<0.0001, I-2=0%), respectively. Conclusions: Based on the evidence, ondansetron has a better effect than metoclopramide for preventing postoperative nausea and vomiting after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. If we ignore the price factor, ondansetron is recommended for adhibition.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bias, Cholecystectomy, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Efficacy, Evidence, Granisetron, Incidence, Intervals, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Metoclopramide, Nausea, Nausea and Vomiting, Odds Ratio, Ondansetron, Pain, Placebo, Postoperative, Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting, Prevention, Prophylaxis, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Surgery, Systematic Review, Total Intravenous Anesthesia, Vomiting

? Xu, W., Zhou, Y.F. and Xia, S.H. (2013), Octreotide for primary moderate to severe acute pancreatitis: A meta-analysis. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*, **60** (126), 1504-1508.

Full Text: 2013\Hep-Gas60, 1504.pdf

Abstract: Background/Aims: To systematically evaluate the effect and safety of octreotide on primary moderate to severe acute pancreatitis. Methodology: The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in The Cochrane Library, PubMed, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E); and Chinese Biomedicine Database (CBM) were searched in September 2011. Major outcomes contained mortality, incidence rate of complications, rate of surgical intervention, and length of hospital stay. Results: Eleven randomized clinical trials with 720 participants were included and evaluated, only two of which had a high study quality and were combined in meta-analysis. The pool estimate of RR of mortality was 0.88 (95% CI: 0.53, 1.45) and that of incidence rate of complication was 1.08 (95% CI: 0.94, 1.26), both of which had no Significant difference. The other two outcomes could not be combined for lack of enough data. Conclusions: Present evidence does not approve octreotide’s benefit in the major outcomes of moderate to severe acute pancreatitis and further randomized controlled trials with high quality and large sample size are required.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Biomedicine, Chinese, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complication, Complications, Data, Database, Embase, Evidence, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Intervention, Length, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Mortality, Necrotizing Pancreatitis, Octreotide, Outcomes, Pancreatitis, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Results, Safety, Sample Size, Scie, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Size, Somatostatin, Therapy, Trial

# Title: Hepatology Research

Full Journal Title: Hepatology Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dahl, E., Rumessen, J. and Gluud, L.L. (2011), Systematic review with meta-analyses of studies on the association between cirrhosis and liver metastases. *Hepatology Research*, **41** (7), 618-625.

Full Text: [2011\Hep Res41, 618.pdf](2011/Hep%20Res41,%20618.pdf)

Abstract: The hemodynamic, cellular and metabolic changes seen in patients with cirrhosis may reduce the risk of liver metastases. The aim of this case-control is to compare the risk of liver metastases from extrahepatic malignant diseases among patients with or without cirrhosis. Electronic searches (MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science) and manual searches were combined (October 2010) to identify observational studies on patients with malignant disease reporting the risk of liver metastases among cases (with cirrhosis) and controls (without liver disease). Meta-analysis was performed using random effects models due to an expected clinical heterogeneity. Sixteen studies were included. Evidence of liver metastases was diagnosed in 22% of cases and 38% of controls based on autopsies (n = 14 studies) or laparoscopy (n = 2 studies). Random effects meta-analysis suggested that patients with cirrhosis had a lower risk of liver metastases (relative risk = 0.53; 95% confidence interval = 0.42-0.66). The conclusions were confirmed in sensitivity and subgroup analyses accounting for the year of publication, matching for age, sex and location of tumors (within the portal vein). No statistical evidence of bias was identified and the analyses were confirmed when adjusting for multiple testing. The present review suggests that cirrhosis reduces the risk of liver metastases. However, additional evidence from prospective studies adjusting for confounding factors is still needed.

Keywords: Autopsy, Bias, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cirrhosis, Colorectal-Cancer Metastasis, Confounding, Disease, Hepatic Metastases, Laparoscopy, Liver Metastases, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Multiple Testing, Observational Studies, Prospective Studies, Publication, Rarity, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Holte, K., Krag, A. and Gluud, L.L. (2012), Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials on probiotics for hepatic encephalopathy. *Hepatology Research*, **42** (10), 1008-1015.

Full Text: [2012\Hep Res42, 1008.pdf](2012/Hep%20Res42,%201008.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: The objective of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to assess the efficacy of probiotics and synbiotics in patients with hepatic encephalopathy. Methods: Eligible trials were identified by searching electronic databases including MEDLINE, the Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index and Embase, abstract proceedings, reference lists and ongoing trial registers until 13 October 2010. We included randomized controlled trials comparing probiotics and synbiotics with no intervention, placebo or lactulose in patients with hepatic encephalopathy. The primary outcome measure was improvement in hepatic encephalopathy. Results were expressed as risk rates (RR) with confidence intervals (CI) and intertrial heterogeneity as I2. Results: Seven trials with a total of 393 patients were analyzed. Compared to placebo or lactulose, treatment with probiotics or synbiotics significantly improved hepatic encephalopathy (RR = 1.40, 95% CI = 1.051.86, I2 = 5%). Probiotics decreased arterial ammonia (weighted mean difference 15.95; 95% CI = 26.723.28; I2 = 68%), but not venous ammonia (weighted mean difference 5.23; 95% CI = 21.7711.30; I2 = 89%). Treatment with probiotics or synbiotics did not significantly affect the psychometric tests. Overall adverse events were reported in four trials with no difference between probiotics and placebo groups (RR = 0.32, 95% CI = 0.042.57; I2 = 59%). Regression analysis showed evidence of small-study effects. Conclusion: The present meta-analysis suggests that probiotics may be an effective treatment of hepatic encephalopathy, though rigorous evaluation in standardized, randomized, clinical trial with clinically relevant outcomes is still needed.

Keywords: Ammonia, Analysis, Cirrhosis, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Diagnosis, Effects, Efficacy, Encephalopathy, Evaluation, Events, Evidence, Flora, Gut, Hepatic Encephalopathy, Hepatic Failure, Hepatology, Heterogeneity, Improvement, Intervals, Intervention, Lactulose, Liver Cirrhosis, Liver-Disease, Measure, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minimal Hepatic Encephalopathy, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient Outcome, Patients, Placebo, Primary, Probiotics, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Reference, Reference Lists, Regression Analysis, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sf68, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial

# Title: Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences](http://www.springerlink.com/content/119879/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1019-3316

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sverdlov, E.D. (2006), Citation mirages - Bibliometric evaluation of the significance of individual authors’ publications. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **76** (6), 530-535.

Full Text: [2006\Her Rus Aca Sci76, 530.pdf](2006\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci76,%20530.pdf)

Abstract: An opinion is advanced in the article below that any bibliometric data, including individual article citations, as an independent measure of the scientific significance of a scientist’s works, cannot serve as a criterion of the efficiency of these studies or the value of these publications. Scientists across the world have long been questioning the relevancy of using these data. The majority of prominent scientists either express well-founded doubts that it is authentic to use them as an independent criterion or reject them altogether. Although bibliometric data are undoubtedly valuable as an auxiliary evaluation means, they cannot substitute peer reviews based on the analysis of article contents, its contribution to the field in question, and the contribution of the author under review to the subject matter presented in this publication. The author is of opinion that bibliometric data should be an obligatory but not decisive component in the complex system of assessing the creative potential of scientists and the significance of their works.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Citations, Complex, DEC, Efficiency, Evaluation, Matter, Publication, Publications, Review, Reviews

Notes: JJournal

? Zibareva, I.V., Pislyakov, V.V., Teplova, T.N. and Nefedov, O.M. (2008), Bibliometric analysis of the journal *Uspekhi Khimii* (*Russian Chemical Reviews*). *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **78** (3), 247-256.

Full Text: [2008\Her Rus Aca Sci78, 247.pdf](2008\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci78,%20247.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past few decades, quantitative methods of evaluating scientific work, including the citation index of research publications, have been finding expanding applications. The citation index underlies not only the evaluation of the efficiency of individual scientists but also the rating of scientific editions. The authors share their experience in bibliometric research based on the data of the science and technology network STN International.

Keywords: Analysis, Angewandte-Chemie, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Bradfords Law, Citation, Citation Data, Data, Efficiency, Evaluation, Experience, Impact, Index, Journal, Jun, Methods, Network, Publications, Quantitative Methods, Rating, Research, Research Publications, Russian, Science, Science and Technology, Technology, Work

Notes: IInstitute

? Markusova, V.A., Ivanov, V.V. and Varshavskii, A.E. (2009), Bibliometric indicators of Russian science and of the *Russian Academy of Sciences* (1997-2007). *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **79** (3), 197-204.

Full Text: [2009\Her Rus Aca Sci79, 197.pdf](2009\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci79,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: The authors of the article below regularly inform our readers about the dynamics of bibliometric indicators of Russian researchers’ scientific productivity, compared to that of their foreign colleagues. Statistical data are presented, the unbiasedness of different foreign databases is considered, and reasons why the contribution of Russian science to world science is understated are explained; the conclusion is made that it is necessary to develop our own database of scientific publications and their citation.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Indicators, Publications, Science, Sciences

? Terekhov, A.I. (2009), Nanotechnologies and nanomaterials in the modern world. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **79** (5), 412-419.

Full Text: [2009\Her Rus Aca Sci79, 412.pdf](2009\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci79,%20412.pdf)

Abstract: Quantitative, including bibliometric, indicators are widely used today in scientific and technological decision making to monitor topical research areas. The geographic structure of nanoscience, cooperation patterns, research dynamics, and potential areas of commercialization of technological innovations, as well as the positions of Russian scientists in these processes, are analyzed on the basis of bibliometric and patent indicators.

Keywords: Carbon Nanotubes

Notes: CCountry

? Shaikevich, I.V.M. (2010), Scientific Collaboration between Russia and the EU countries: A bibliometric analysis. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **80** (1), 57-62.

Full Text: [2009\Her Rus Aca Sci79, 412.pdf](2009\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci79,%20412.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, EU

? Motroshilova, N.V. (2011), Faulty segments of scientometrics. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **81** (1), 51-61.

Full Text: [2011\Her Rus Aca Sci81, 51.pdf](2011\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci81,%2051.pdf)

Abstract: Just like any professional community, scientists are interested in an unbiased and, as far as possible, accurate assessment of their activity. Scientometric methods, which underlie the attempts to make qualitative conclusions about the achievements of individual scientists, research teams, and countries, have been becoming increasingly popular over the last several decades. The question whether results based on quantitative assessments are objective has been debated heatedly for a long time, including on the pages of our journal. The readers may familiarize themselves with another interested opinion and join the discussion.

Keywords: Assessment, Assessments, Community, Journal, Methods, Qualitative, Research, Scientometric, Scientometrics

? Yurevich, A.V. (2011), On the problem of assessing the contribution of Russian Social Sciences and Humanities to World Science. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **81** (4), 406-414.

Full Text: [2011\Her Rus Aca Sci81, 406.pdf](2011\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci81,%20406.pdf)

Abstract: The problem of an unbiased assessment of scientific contribution and research results has been discussed more than once on the pages of our journal. Some authors continue to analyze thoroughly statistical figures from the Web of Science databases, while others (whose number is increasing) question not only the validity of conclusions based on these data but also the adequacy of the current approach to quantitative assessments of scientific productivity. In particular, the necessity to account not only for direct but also for indirect contribution of a country’s science to world science is discussed, and the fact that the welfare of a country is related to the skill to use scientific achievements rather than to achievements as such is stated in the article below.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, Contribution, Databases, Journal, Productivity, Quantitative, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Social, Social Sciences, Statistical, Validity, Web of Science

Notes: UUniversity

? Mokhnacheva, Y.V. and Kharybina, T.N. (2011), Research performance of RAS institutions and Russian universities: A comparative bibliometric analysis. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **81** (6), 569-574.

Full Text: [2011\Her Rus Aca Sci81, 569.pdf](2011\Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci81,%20569.pdf)

Abstract: Recent years have witnessed an ongoing debate in periodicals and on the Web about the quality and productivity of research carried out by different Russian organizations. Much criticism has been aimed at academic science, which is increasingly often opposed to university science. This article attempts to evaluate the contribution of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) and Russian universities on the basis of a bibliometric analysis of the 2000-2009 publications included into the Thomson Reuters Web of Science and Essential Science Indicators.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Contribution, Essential Science Indicators, Indicators, Periodicals, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Performance, Science, Sciences, Thomson Reuters, Universities, University, Web of Science

? Zibareva, I.V. and Parmon, V.N. (2012), Ranking institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences by the Russian Science Citation Index: The case of Chemical Research Institutes. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **82** (5), 363-372.

Full Text: [2012\Her Rus Aca Sci82, 363.pdf](2012/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci82,%20363.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, there has been lively discussion of the criteria to assess the productivity of individual scientists, scientific groups, and organizations within the scientific community. At present, one of the key strategies for evaluating the effectiveness of research is a quantitative description of publication activities. This characteristic is generated by the information and analytical system of the Russian Science Citation Index for Russian authors, organizations, and scientific periodicals. This paper analyzes a specific example of this system on bibliometric indicators of 22 institutes of the Department of Chemistry and Materials Science of the Russian Academy of Science (RAS). This paper discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the principles underpinning the ranking of scientific organizations based on these indicators.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Community, Criteria, Effectiveness, Indicators, Information, Periodicals, Principles, Productivity, Publication, Ranking, Ras, Recent, Research, Science, Science Citation Index

? Mikhailov, O.V. (2012), A new citation index for researchers. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **82** (5), 403-405.

Full Text: [2012\Her Rus Aca Sci82, 403.pdf](2012/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci82,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: Recently, Russian science studies, particularly scientometrics, have increasingly often discussed issues associated with bibliometric indicators of the scientific productivity of Russian researchers. Scientists are concerned with how fully information about the number of the most frequently cited publications is reflected, which sciences occupy the leading positions in the world and in our country, the extent to which our scientific works are included in world databases, and so on. In analyzing citation specifics, the author of the article published below proposes to introduce a new citation index for researchers.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Country, Databases, Index, Indicators, Information, Productivity, Publications, Science, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Scientometrics, World

? Mokhnacheva, Y.V. and Kharybina, T.N. (2013), Publications of Russian scientists in biology, environmental sciences, and ecology in 2002-2011. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **83** (5), 394-399.

Full Text: [2013\Her Rus Aca Sci83, 394.pdf](2013/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci83,%20394.pdf)

Abstract: The Russian document flow in research areas over 2002-2011 is analyzed bibliometrically by the citation index, the number of publications, and the Hirsch Index. The effect of foreign participation on the scientific productivity of Russian scientists is also presented. The shares of contribution to Russian science of Russian scientists working at RAS research institutes, research institutes affiliated with them, and all the other research institutes in the country are determined.

Keywords: Biology, Citation, Citation Index, Country, Ecology, Environmental, Flow, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Participation, Productivity, Publications, RAS, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Productivity, Scientists

? Terekhov, A.I. (2014), Scientific collaboration in the sphere of carbon nanostructures in the mirror of bibliometric analysis. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **84** (4), 265-271.

Full Text: [2014\Her Rus Aca Sci84, 265.pdf](2014/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci84,%20265.pdf)

Abstract: This article provides bibliometric analysis of Russian scientists’ collaboration in the sphere of carbon nanostructures, a major trend in nanotechnology. In particular, it is shown that international coauthorship significantly increases the citation of Russian publications, while purely Russian coauthored publications are cited even less frequently, on average, than single-author publications. The initial information for analysis was taken from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) database.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Carbon, Citation, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Database, Information, International, Nanostructures, Nanotechnology, Publications, Scie, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Collaboration, Scientists, Trend

? Mindeli, L.E., Libkind, A.N. and Markusova, V.A. (2014), The effect of grant-assisted financing on the efficiency of scientific studies in higher education. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **84** (6), 432-440.

Full Text: [2014\Her Rus Aca Sci84, 432.pdf](2014/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci84,%20432.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, the significance of grant-based support in financing scientific studies has steadily grown; in particular, the list of grant-supported organizations has become broader. For example, in 2013, the Russian Science Foundation was created; it has already held its first competition, the winners of which have published their results, without limitation, on the pages of our journal. Under these conditions, it has become clear that the task of assessing the efficiency of the competitive support of individual scientists and various research and scientific-educational organizations is far from trivial. Today it is solved using scientometric instruments. The article published below suggests a specific method of determining the quality of a scientific product obtained under grant-based support and of comparing it with the quality of results obtained in the absence of grants, based on the analysis of the main bibliometric indicators-scientific productivity and citation rate.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Assessing, Bibliometric, Citation, Competition, Competitive, Education, Efficiency, Financing, First, From, Higher Education, Instruments, Journal, Limitation, Nov, Productivity, Quality, Quality Of, Recent, Research, Science, Scientists, Scientometric, Significance, Support

? Mazov, N.A. and Gureev, V.N. (2015), Alternative approaches to assessing scientific results. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **85** (1), 26-32.

Full Text: [2015\Her Rus Aca Sci85, 26.pdf](2015/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci85,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Alternative metrics (altmetrics) as a possible substitute for or addition to the traditional methods of assessing scientific results based on opinions and bibliometric indicators were first proposed in 2010. Since then, metric indicators, primarily those based on accounting for the use and discussion of scientific publications on the Internet, have, on the one hand, found influential advocates among scientists and publishers and, on the other, been met with resistance on the part of equally authoritative participants in the market of scientific publications. Altmetrics are already used actively by the largest publishers; in June 2014, the American National Information Standards Organization developed a draft altmetrics standard. This article presents a review of the existing indicators, describes their target audience, and considers leading companies that develop software products on altmetrics calculation for users of different categories. Altmetrics and citation-based indicators are compared.

Keywords: Altmetrics, Article, Assessing, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Calculation, First, Indicators, Information, Internet, Market, Methods, Metrics, Opinions, Publications, Publishers, Resistance, Review, Scientific Publications, Scientists, Software, Standard, Standards

? Kholodov, A.S. (2015), Citation indexes of scientific works. *Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, **85** (2), 122-131.

Full Text: [2015\Her Rus Aca Sci85, 122.pdf](2015/Her%20Rus%20Aca%20Sci85,%20122.pdf)

Abstract: At present, scientometric assessment is an attribute of both the practice of the internal management of scientific establishments and the system of state and private financial support. Note that the attitude of scientists to scientometrics and its use for determining the efficiency of scientific activity varies, from seething resentment to (significantly less often) willingness to offer proposals on correcting scientometric instrumentation and the practice of its use. The author of the article published below is an advocate of the latter strategy. With account for the drawbacks of the existing indicators, he shows how we can make them more adequate to the targets for the sake of which they are developed.

Keywords: Assessment, Attitude, Citation, Efficiency, Financial Support, Indicators, Instrumentation, Management, Mar, Practice, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, State, Strategy, Support

# Title: Hernia

Full Journal Title: Hernia

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hernia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hernia

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kulacoglu, H. and Oztuna, D. (2011), Growth and trends in publications about abdominal wall hernias and the impact of a specific journal on herniology: A bibliometric analysis. *Hernia*, **15** (6), 615-628.

Full Text: [2011\Hernia15, 615.pdf](2011\Hernia15,%20615.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this systematic review was to determine the exact volume and growth pattern of articles on abdominal wall hernias, in particular the effect of the journal Hernia on publications about hernias. A PubMed search was performed for every year between 1965 and 2010, using the title words “inguinal hernia,” “incisional hernia,” and “umbilical hernia.” Then, two consecutive 10-year periods were chosen for a systematic PubMed search, before and after 2001-the year in which Hernia began to be indexed in PubMed. The main keywords used were as follows: “inguinal hernia” “incisional hernia” “umbilical hernia” “mesh” “laparoscopic” and “experimental.” The number of all articles indexed in PubMed increased 1.6-fold between the periods 1991-2000 and 2001-2010. The number of articles with the title word “inguinal hernia” increased 1.7-fold, whereas the rises for incisional and umbilical hernias were more prominent: 3.9- and 2.6-fold. Article titles with the combined keywords “hernia and mesh” and “hernia and laparoscopic” increased 2.8- and 2.4-fold. The most striking combined search was for “umbilical hernia and mesh” with a 20.5-fold rise. The percentage of articles published in the journal Hernia among all articles in all 25 selected journals, including Hernia was 30% on average. Hernia, Surgical Endoscopy and the British Journal of Surgery were the leading journals for publications for inguinal hernia in the last decade. Growth in hernia papers is greater than the overall growth in PubMed. Articles on incisional hernia increased faster than did those on inguinal and umbilical hernias. The establishment and indexing of Hernia decreased the proportion of hernia publications in other journals. The core journals for herniology are Hernia, Surgical Endoscopy, and the British Journal of Surgery.

Keywords: Analysis, Article Titles, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cancer, General-Surgery, Growth, Growth Pattern, Hernia, Impact, Indexing, Journal, Journals, Medicine, MEDLINE, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Repair, Review, Sub-Specialization, Surgery, Surgical Subspecialization, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trends, United-States

# Title: Herz

Full Journal Title: Herz

ISO Abbreviated Title: Herz

JCR Abbreviated Title: Herz

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ouyang, Y., Wu, H., Tan, A., Yang, H., Gao, Y., Li, H., Lu, S., Hu, Y., Tang, X. and Zhang, H. (2015), *E-selectin* gene polymorphism (A561C) and essential hypertension: Meta-analysis in the Chinese population. *Herz*, **40**, 197-202.

Full Text: [2015\Herz40, 197.pdf](2015/Herz40,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: The A561C polymorphism of the E-selectin gene (SELE) has been reported to be associated with essential hypertension (EH) in several studies; however, results among these studies were inconsistent. Here, we conducted a meta-analysis to explore the association of the A561C polymorphism with EH. Publications were retrieved through searching PubMed, Web of Science, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), China Biological Medicine, and the Wanfang database. Odds ratios (OR) and 95 % confidence intervals (CI) were calculated to estimate the strength of association of A561C with EH. Subgroup analysis was also performed to assess ethnic discrepancies. A total of seven studies comprising 2,127 EH patients and 2,078 controls were analyzed. In the dominant model analysis, we found significant associations between the A561C polymorphism and EH in all subjects (CC+AC vs. AA, OR = 1.96, 95 %CI 1.57-2.44, P (heterogeneity) = 0.381), in a Han Chinese subgroup (CC+AC vs. AA, OR = 2.38, 95 %CI 1.73-3.29, P (heterogeneity) = 0.269), and in non-Han Chinese minorities (CC+AC vs. AA, OR = 1.62, 95 %CI 1.19-2.21, P (heterogeneity) = 0.84). The findings suggest that C allele carriers of the SELE gene polymorphism (A561C) might be predisposed to EH in the Chinese population. Further investigations in other ethnic populations should be conducted to verify these findings.

Keywords: Adhesion Molecule-1, Analysis, Association, Blood-Pressure, C-Reactive Protein, China, Chinese, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Database, Disease, E-Selectin, E-Selectin Gene, Eh, Essential Hypertension, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genotype, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Intervals, Investigations, Knowledge, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Minorities, Model, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Risk-Factors, Science, Sele, Strength, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Higher Education

Full Journal Title: [Higher Education](http://www.springerlink.com/content/102901/?p=de1721714348430da6cce10a18c24685&pi=0)

ISO Abbrev. Title: High. Educ.

JCR Abbrev. Title: High Educ

ISSN: 0018-1560

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Publisher: Springer

Publisher Address: Van Godewijckstraat 30, 3311 GZ Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Education & Educational Research: Impact Factor 0.823, 72/184 (2010)

Notes: IInstitute

? Pouris, A. (2007), The international performance of the South African academic institutions: A citation assessment. *Higher Education*, **54** (4), 501-509.

Full Text: [2007\Hig Edu54, 501.pdf](2007\Hig%20Edu54,%20501.pdf)

Abstract: This article reports the results of an investigation to identify the disciplinary strengths and the international standing of the higher education institutions in South Africa. Even though comparative assessments provide valuable information for research administrations, researchers and students such information is not available in South Africa currently. The Essential Science Indicators database of the Institute for Scientific Information is utilized for the investigation and six South African universities are identified to be included in the top 1% of the world’s institutions cited in the international scientific literature. The identified institutions are University of Cape Town, University of Pretoria, Orange Free State University, University of Witwatersrand, University of Natal and University of Stellenbosch. Analysis of the scientific disciplines in which the South African institutions meet the threshold requirements for inclusion in the database shows that the country has citation footprints in only nine of the 22 broad scientific disciplines. The article identifies the international standing of the South African universities in the various scientific disciplines, and elaborates on the consequences relevant to higher education and science and technology policy.

Keywords: Assessment, Citation, Citations, Evaluation, Higher Education, Rankings, Research, South Africa, Universities

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Di Costa, F. (2009), Research collaboration and productivity: Is there correlation? *Higher Education*, **57** (2), 155-171.

Full Text: [2009\Hig Edu57, 155.pdf](2009\Hig%20Edu57,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: The incidence of extramural collaboration in academic research activities is increasing as a result of various factors. These factors include policy measures aimed at fostering partnership and networking among the various components of the research system, policies which are in turn justified by the idea that knowledge sharing could increase the effectiveness of the system. Over the last two decades, the scientific community has also stepped up activities to assess the actual impact of collaboration intensity on the performance of research systems. This study draws on a number of empirical analyses, with the intention of measuring the effects of extramural collaboration on research performance and, indirectly, verifying the legitimacy of policies that support this type of collaboration. The analysis focuses on the Italian academic research system. The aim of the work is to assess the level of correlation, at institutional level, between scientific productivity and collaboration intensity as a whole, both internationally and with private organizations. This will be carried out using a bibliometric type of approach, which equates collaboration with the co-authorship of scientific publications.

Keywords: Academic, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Community, Correlation, Effectiveness, Effects, Empirical, Factors, Impact, Incidence, Institutional, Intention, Knowledge, Knowledge Sharing, Legitimacy, Networking, Organizations, Partnership, Performance, Policies, Policy, Policy Measures, Productivity, Publication Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Performance, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Publications, Scientists, Support, Systems, Universities, Universities, Work

? Hicks, D. (2009), Evolving regimes of multi-university research evaluation. *Higher Education*, **57** (4), 393-404.

Full Text: [2009\Hig Edu57, 393.pdf](2009\Hig%20Edu57,%20393.pdf)

Abstract: Since 1980, national university departmental ranking exercises have developed in several countries. This paper reviews exercises in the U.S., U.K. and Australia to assess the state-of-the-art and to identify common themes and trends. The findings are that the exercises are becoming more elaborate, even unwieldy, and that there is some retreat from complexity. There seems to be a movement towards bibliometric measures. The exercises also seem to be effective in enhancing university focus on research strategy.

Keywords: Australia, Bibliometric, Complexity, Composite Index, Developed, ERA, Evaluation, Exercises, Movement, National, NRC Ranking, Rae, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Research Evaluation, Reviews, RQF, Strategy, Trends, University

? Horta, H. (2009), Holding a post-doctoral position before becoming a faculty member: Does it bring benefits for the scholarly enterprise? *Higher Education*, **58** (5), 689-721.

Full Text: [2009\Hig Edu58, 689.pdf](2009\Hig%20Edu58,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: This article examines the effects that performing a post-doc early in the academic career have for the current scholarly practices of faculty members. Results show that performing a post-doc early in the academic career impacts positively the recent research output of academics, although not affecting the other faculty member’s scholarly activities, namely teaching. The results also show that academics that did a post-doc engage in more regular information exchange dynamics with international peers than their colleagues that did not. This is particularly evident for the younger generations of scholars and for those who spent the post-doctoral period abroad. It is concluded that the post-doctoral period not only fosters a greater production of scientific outputs later in the academic career, but also leads to a greater integration into international scholarly communities. These benefits potentiate former post-docs to become key players in any scientific or higher education system.

Keywords: Post-Doctoral Period, Scholarly Production, Information Exchange, Internationalization of Academic Activities, Locality

? East, J. (2010), Judging plagiarism: A problem of morality and convention. *Higher Education*, **59** (1), 69-83.

Full Text: [2010\Hig Edu59, 69.pdf](2010\Hig%20Edu59,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: This paper considers the problem of plagiarism as an issue of morality. Outrage about student plagiarism in universities positions it as dishonesty and a transgression of standards. Despite this, there has been little work analysing the implications of positioning plagiarism as a moral matter in the making of judgments about plagiarism and academic dishonesty. This paper sets the scene by reviewing research about the characteristics of students who cheat and analysing student and lecturer differences. It then discusses perspectives from moral behaviour, moral philosophy and moral reasoning. The paper concludes that emotion and reason are brought to moral judgments, and so makes a case for those who are making judgments about plagiarism to reflect on whether they are faced with a matter of morality or convention. Greater awareness of the domains of convention and morality, the issues of justice and care, the roles of emotion and reason and what is involved in making judgments, will open ways of understanding reactions to plagiarism so that better ways to deal with accUSAtions and make judgments can be developed.

Keywords: Academic Dishonesty, Convention and Morality, Decision-Making, Judgment, Justice and Care, Lecturer Interests, Moral Judgments, Plagiarism, Research, Standards, Students

? Grcar, J.F. (2011), Mathematics turned inside out: The intensive faculty versus the extensive faculty. *Higher Education*, **61** (6), 693-720.

Full Text: [2011\Hig Edu61, 693.pdf](2011\Hig%20Edu61,%20693.pdf)

Abstract: Research universities in the United States have larger mathematics faculties outside their mathematics departments than inside. Members of this “extensive” faculty conduct most mathematics research, their interests are the most heavily published areas of mathematics, and they teach this mathematics in upper division courses independent of mathematics departments. The existence of this de facto faculty challenges the pertinence of institutional and national policies for higher education in mathematics, and of philosophical and sociological studies of mathematics that are limited to mathematics departments alone.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Education, Emergence, Higher Education, Mathematics, Policies, Research, Research University, Science, Sociology of Science, Statistics

? Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A. and Di Costa, F. (2011), University-industry research collaboration: A model to assess university capability. *Higher Education*, **62** (2), 163-181.

Full Text: [2011\Hig Edu62, 163.pdf](2011\Hig%20Edu62,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: Scholars and policy makers recognize that collaboration between industry and the public research institutions is a necessity for innovation and national economic development. This work presents an econometric model which expresses the university capability for collaboration with industry as a function of size, location and research quality. The field of observation is made of the census of 2001-2003 scientific articles in the hard sciences, co-authored by universities and private enterprises located in Italy. The analysis shows that research quality of universities has an impact higher than geographic distance on the capability for collaborating with industry. The model proposed and the measures that descend from it are suited for use at various levels of administration, to assist in realizing the “third role” of universities: the contribution to socio-economic development through public to private technology transfer.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorships, Collaboration, Contribution, Development, Geographical Proximity, Impact, Industry, Innovation, Italy, Knowledge, Model, Observation, Policy, Projects, Proximity, Public Research, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Institutions, Sciences, Spillovers, Star Scientist, University, University-Industry Collaboration

? Gu, J.B., Lin, Y., Vogel, D. and Tian, W. (2011), What are the major impact factors on research performance of young doctorate holders in science in China: A USTC survey. *Higher Education*, **62** (4), 483-502.

Full Text: [2011\Hig Edu62, 483.pdf](2011\Hig%20Edu62,%20483.pdf)

Abstract: Doctoral graduate research performance (DRP) is recognized as one of the most critical indices for evaluation of the success of doctoral education. Doctoral graduates with high research performance directly reflect a higher ability in academic research and academic achievement. Consequently, identifying which factors influence DRP is potentially of great value. This topic is also challenging because of difficulties in identifying the impact factors on research performance and the feasibility of the relative data collection. This paper first examines the relationships between the indicators and DRP. After a review of previous literature, the focus is on the doctoral graduates’ individual factors, advisor factors and learning performance. Data is collected from graduated doctors from the Science Schools of University of Science and Technology of China (USTC). Contrary to expectations, our findings indicate that, based on the Chinese context, learning performance does not appear to be strongly associated with research performance. Individual factors (status of academic origin) do have significant effect on DRP. The advisor factors (including academic status, academic experience and allocation of energy) show a relatively strong association with DRP, in terms of both the number of publications and the impact factor of Science Citation Index (SCI) cited journals.

Keywords: Academic Scientists, Achievement, Advisor, China, Citation, Data Collection, Departments, Doctoral Graduate, Education, Energy, Evaluation, Feasibility, Higher-Education, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Individual Factor, Journals, Learning, Learning Performance, Literature, Origin, Publication Productivity, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Performance, Research Productivity, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Success, Survey, University

? Abramo, G., Cicero, T. and D’Angelo, C.A. (2012), Revisiting size effects in higher education research productivity. *Higher Education*, **63** (6), 701-717.

Full Text: [2012\Hig Edu63, 701.pdf](2012\Hig%20Edu63,%20701.pdf)

Abstract: The potential occurrence of variable returns to size in research activity is a factor to be considered in choices about the size of research organizations and also in the planning of national research assessment exercises, so as to avoid favoring those organizations that would benefit from such occurrence. The aim of the current work is to improve on weaknesses in past inquiries concerning returns to size through application of a research productivity measurement methodology that is more accurate and robust. The method involves field-standardized measurements that are free of the typical distortions of aggregate measurement by discipline or organization. The analysis is conducted for 183 hard science fields in all 77 Italian universities (time period 2004-2008) and allows detection of potential differences by field.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Economies, Education, Effects, Efficiency, Exercises, Field, Higher Education, Italy, Measurement, Method, Methodology, Organization, Planning, Potential, Productivity, Research, Research Assessment, Research Productivity, Returns to Scale, Returns to Size, Scale, Science, Scientists, Scope, Size, Universities, Universities, Work

? Kosmutzky, A. and Krucken, G. (2014), Growth or steady state? A bibliometric focus on international comparative higher education research. *Higher Education*, **67** (4), 457-472.

Full Text: [2014\Hig Edu67, 457.pdf](2014/Hig%20Edu67,%20457.pdf)

Abstract: The study combines a bibliometric approach with a content analysis of abstracts of articles to explore the patterns of international comparative higher education research in leading international journals. The overall data set covers 4,095 publications from the Web of Science for the period 1992-2012 and the amount of international comparative articles in this data set is analyzed utilizing a geographical coding. Contrary to a general proliferation of international and global trends in higher education, the results of the analysis most importantly reveal a relatively steady state of international comparative higher education research over the past 20 years. Further patterns examined show that international collaborative articles have a much higher share in international comparative research compared to non-comparative research, small-scale country clusters are preferred for comparison and there is a dense network of comparative clusters between Europe and the US. Finally, rationales for these patterns are discussed, as well as potential implications.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Coding, Collaboration, Collaboration, Comparative Higher Education, Comparison, Content Analysis, Cosmopolitans, Country, Country Clusters, Data, Data Set, Education, Europe, Field, General, Global, Global Trends, Growth, Higher Education, Higher Education Journals, International, Journals, Latent Social Roles, Locals, Network, Potential, Proliferation, Publication, Publications, Research, Science, Si, State, Steady State, Trends, US, Web Of Science

? Zoller, F.A., Zimmerling, E. and Boutellier, R. (2014), Assessing the impact of the funding environment on researchers’ risk aversion: the use of citation statistics. *Higher Education*, **68** (3), 333-345.

Full Text: [2014\Hig Edu68, 333.pdf](2014/Hig%20Edu68,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: The funding environment has a profound impact on researchers’ behavior. In particular, it influences their freedom and readiness to conduct research ventures with highly uncertain outcomes. In this conceptual paper, we propose a concise new methodology to evaluate researchers’ risk aversion based on citation statistics. The derived single-number criterion P-R is sensitive to the ratio of high impact versus average impact work, based on citation counts. We demonstrate the usefulness of P-R on a micro and meso level in the field of chemistry. P-R is a potentially valuable tool for managers in higher education, to control for the impact of their funding instruments. The conducted testing may, in addition, contribute to the literature stream dealing with the effects of peer review in the allocation of research funding. Our results support the view that peer review fosters mainstream research. However, faculties with the highest percentages of third-party funding may find ways to avoid the restrictive effects. We also find evidence that permanent positions back risky research endeavors.

Keywords: Allocation, Behavior, Bibliometric Indicators, Chemistry, Citation, Citation Counts, Consequences, Control, Determinants, Education, Effects, Environment, European University, Evidence, Field, Freedom, Funding, Higher Education, Higher-Education, Impact, Instruments, Literature, Methodology, Outcomes, Output, P-R, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance, Permanent, Pr, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Funding, Researchers, Review, Risk, Risk Aversion, Risk-Return Pattern, Risk-Taking, Science System, Statistics, Stream, Support, Testing, Third Party Funding, Third-Party Funding, Work

# Title: Higher Education in Europe

Full Journal Title: Higher Education in Europe

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Brouns, M. (2000), The gendered nature of assessment procedures in scientific research funding: the dutch case. *Higher Education in Europe*, **25** (2), 193-199.

Full Text: [2000\Hig Edu Eur25, 193.pdf](2000/Hig%20Edu%20Eur25,%20193.pdf)

Abstract: This article discusses the results of a study on gender bias in assessment procedures in the two major institutions for scientific grants in The Netherlands: the Dutch Organization for Scientific Research (NOW) and the Royal Dutch Academy for the Sciences (KNAW). The study concentrated on a qualitative sample of one of the prestigious grants. A total of 128 files were analyzed on the basis of a correlation of characteristics of the applicant (sex, age, and scientific productivity), assessments by the external advisors (peer review), and the decision of NOW. The analysis indicated that women applicants were evaluated differently from male applicants. However, women were not discriminated against in all disciplines. On the contrary, in some disciplines they received a bonus. One of the major conclusions is that gender matters, but in different ways within the different disciplines.

Notes: UUniversity

? Federkeil, G. (2002), Some aspects of ranking methodology: The CHE-ranking of German universities. *Higher Education in Europe*, **27** (4), 389-397.

Full Text: [2002\Hig Edu Eur27, 389.pdf](2002/Hig%20Edu%20Eur27,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: Rankings must follow certain methodological standards in order to fulfill their function as a means of promoting transparency with regard to higher education. The approach of the CHE-ranking of German universities is presented and discussed.

? Aguillo, I.F., Ortega, J.L. and Ndez, M.F. (2008), Webometric ranking of world universities: Introduction, methodology, and future developments. *Higher Education in Europe*, **33** (2-3), 233-244.

Full Text: [2008\Hig Edu Eur33, 233.pdf](2008/Hig%20Edu%20Eur33,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: Today the worldwide web (web) is one of the main sources of information and the main showcase for everyone (institutions, business enterprises, individuals, etc.) who wants to be recognized on in the ‘real world’. At the academic level, universities have a very important role as a means to communicate scientific and cultural achievements. Web publication by scholars is not only a tool for scholarly communication but it is also a means to reach larger audiences and in general a reflection of the performance of the institutions. There have been several efforts to develop web indicators that can ultimately lead to build a university’s rankings. This paper presents the Webometric Ranking of World Universities which is built using a combined indicator called WR that takes into account the number of published web pages (S) (twentyfive percent), the number of rich files, those in pdf, ps, doc and ppt format (R) (12.5 percent), the number of articles gathered from the Google Scholar Database (Sc) (12.5 percent,) and the total number of external inlinks (V) (fifty percent). The results show that there is a larger than expected academic digital divide between higher education institutions in the United States and those in the European Union. This kind of rankings using web indicators should be used to measure universities’ performance in conjunction with more traditional academic indicators.

# Title: Higher Education Policy

Full Journal Title: [Higher Education Policy](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=09528733)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Johnson, S.B. and Osborne, R.D. (1997), Citation analysis and Northern Ireland: A quality measure? *Higher Education Policy*, **10** (3-4), 297-313.

Full Text: [1997\Hig Edu Pol10, 297.pdf](1997\\Hig%20Edu%20Pol10,%20297.pdf)

Abstract: Research evaluation is used to identify ‘success’ and relate this to funding. Citation analysis is one of many performance indicators but has been largely set aside in the U.K. This paper describes the use of bibliometric data and examines the ‘parochialism’ of Northern Irish research. papers produced in Northern Ireland between the years 1981 to 1994 and listed with the ISI are used to exemplify the issues. The analysis indicates that some fields are underrepresented in the ISI database. Small research systems can also be significantly influenced by one or two individuals. Publication in a highly visible, Anglo-American, internationally refereed journal will enhance the citation rate. Northern Irish research has a relative lack of international impact, seemingly a function of topics and the journals used. While there is an increasing amount of joint authorship, particularly with the rest of the U.K., relatively little collaboration has taken place with colleagues in the rest of Europe. Citation analysis is an important initial indicator of research impact, useful to establish questions and narrow an overall field of inquiry.

# Title: Higher Education Research and Development

Full Journal Title: Higher Education Research and Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Morrison, P.S., Dobbie, G. and McDonald, F.J. (2003), Research collaboration among university scientists. *Higher Education Research and Development*, **22** (3), 275-296.

Full Text: [2003\Hig Edu Res Dev22, 275.pdf](2003/Hig%20Edu%20Res%20Dev22,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Despite the growing importance of collaboration in research there have been very few investigations of the practice of research collaboration itself. The study we report investigated this practice by analysing 444 collaborative projects undertaken by staff in the Science Faculty of a New Zealand university. While the results support the sociology of science model of vertical collaboration up and down the academic hierarchy, we also show that significant collaboration now takes place across levels in the hierarchy, that is among peers, in what we call horizontal collaboration. This shift from vertical to horizontal collaboration has not been readily apparent in bibliographic studies of co-authored papers in top journals. One of the questions this study raises is the often assumed positive association between collaboration, research output and research quality, and the implications such assumptions have on the institutionalisation of research within the university. We end by suggesting that the shift that is occurring in the location of research from conventional departments to research centres within the university may signal an attempt to resurrect the practice of vertical collaboration.

? Smith, K.M., Else, F. and Crookes, P.A. (2014), Engagement and academic promotion: A review of the literature. *Higher Education Research and Development*, **33** (4), 836-847.

Full Text: [2014\Hig Edu Res Dev33, 836.pdf](2014/Hig%20Edu%20Res%20Dev33,%20836.pdf)

Abstract: Universities in Australia are becoming increasingly concerned with their reputation as ‘engaged’ institutions. Yet there is significant confusion about what this idea of ‘engagement’ means and no clear way of measuring or reporting it. In part, this is because of the nature of engagement itself which is dependent on local context, partnerships and communities. This presents a difficulty for academic staff undertaking engaged work within institutions and stresses the need for institutions to develop internal processes that clearly articulate definitions of engagement, set out performance expectations and provide processes for the reward and recognition of the scholarship of engagement. In a sector increasingly concerned with the outputs of research as measurable by publication bibliometrics and grant income, the sometimes difficult to measure outcomes of engaged work can become relegated and dismissed. As part of a project to articulate performance expectations in the area of the scholarship of engagement for academic promotion at the University of Wollongong, researchers undertook an extensive international literature review to learn what had been done in this area previously and to identify issues of concern. This paper sets out the findings from this review, considers the implications of engaged scholarship for academic promotion and suggests some possible ways forward for institutions and staff working in this area.

Keywords: Academic Identity, Academic Promotion, Australia, Bibliometrics, Career Development, Community Engagement, Context, Engagement, Expectations, From, Higher Education Policy, Institutions, International, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Local, Measure, Outcomes, Partnerships, Performance, Promotion, Publication, Reporting, Reputation, Research, Researchers, Review, Scholarship, Sector, Universities, University, Work

# Title: Hippokratia

Full Journal Title: Hippokratia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bamidis, P., Lithari, C. and Konstantinidis, S. (2010), Revisiting Information Technology tools serving authorship and editorship: A case-guided tutorial to statistical analysis and plagiarism detection. *Hippokratia*, **1****4** (1), 38-48.

Abstract: With the number of scientific papers published in journals, conference proceedings, and international literature ever increasing, authors and reviewers are not only facilitated with an abundance of information, but unfortunately continuously confronted with risks associated with the erroneous copy of another’s material. In parallel, Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools provide to researchers novel and continuously more effective ways to analyze and present their work. Software tools regarding statistical analysis offer scientists the chance to validate their work and enhance the quality of published papers. Moreover, from the reviewers and the editor’s perspective, it is now possible to ensure the (text-content) originality of a scientific article with automated software tools for plagiarism detection. In this paper, we provide a step-by-step demonstration of two categories of tools, namely, statistical analysis and plagiarism detection. The aim is not to come up with a specific tool recommendation, but rather to provide useful guidelines on the proper use and efficiency of either category of tools. In the context of this special issue, this paper offers a useful tutorial to specific problems concerned with scientific writing and review discourse. A specific neuroscience experimental case example is utilized to illustrate the young researcher’s statistical analysis burden, while a test scenario is purpose-built using open access journal articles to exemplify the use and comparative outputs of seven plagiarism detection software pieces. Hippokratia 2010; 14 (Suppl 1): 38-48.

Keywords: AroUSAl, Authors, Authorship, Database, Emotion Protocol, Emotion Statistical Analysis, Guidelines of Academic Writing, Health, Journal, Journals, Literature, Neuroscience Case Example, Open Access, Originality, Papers, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Review, Reviewers, Statistical, Statistical Analysis Tools, Tutorial, Writing

# Title: Hispania-Revista Espanola de Historia

Full Journal Title: Hispania-Revista Espanola de Historia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0018-2141

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rubiolinares, M.C. and Ruizfranco, M.D.R. (1994), Historical research on franquismo - A bibliometric analysis of Spanish journals (1976-1992). *Hispania-Revista Espanola de Historia*, (187), 661-676

Keywords: 20th-Century, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Contemporary Age, Franquismo, Journals, Spain, Spanish

? Tosete Herranz, F. (2002), Measuring modern history: The impact of the journal Hispania with respect to Spanish university publications on modern history. *Hispania-Revista Espanola de Historia*, (210), 41-64.

Abstract: The present article addresses the use and impact of the journal Hispania in the principal Spanish scholarly journals dedicated to modern history. The aim is to discover what use modernist have made of Hispania, and to determine whether its visibility has been affected by the appearances of other specialized journals over the last thirty years. To this end, those issues of the scholarly journals published 1989 and 1998 have been studied. This article will establish the number of texts in modern history from Hispania that have been cited or not cited, the provenance and distribution of citations, self-citation by authors, the number of authors cited, those authors and texts most cited, and the age of the articles cited.

Keywords: Citations, Hispania, Journals, Modern History, Publications, Self-Citation, Spanish Historiography, Spanish Journals

# Title: Histopathology

Full Journal Title: Histopathology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Histopathology

JCR Abbreviated Title: Histopathology

ISSN: 0309-0167

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Science Ltd

Publisher Address: PO Box 88, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0NE, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Cell Biology Pathology:

? Almangush, A., Salo, T., Hagstrom, J. and Leivo, I. (2014), Tumour budding in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: A systematic review. *Histopathology*, **65** (5), 587-594.

Full Text: [2014\Histopathology65, 587.pdf](2014/Histopathology65,%20587.pdf)

Abstract: Tumour budding is a specific type of invasive growth in carcinomas characterized by invading single tumour cells or small clusters of tumour cells (< 5 cells) at the invasive front (IF). It has been documented in numerous publications during the past few decades, but its value as a prognostic marker in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) has been analysed only recently. In this review we aimed to address the question of whether or not tumour budding has an impact upon the progression and prognosis of HNSCC. We systematically reviewed the databases of PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science for articles that studied tumour budding in squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck region. The search was limited to articles published in the English literature before March 2014. A total of 122 hits were retrieved; however, only five reports met the inclusion criteria. The findings of these reports suggested a strong association between tumour budding and tumour progression, in addition to strong correlation with patient prognosis. Standardization of the scoring method and the risk stratification cut-off point is necessary before the inclusion of tumour budding in pathological reports during daily practice.

Keywords: Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 1, Articles, Association, Budding, Carcinoma, Cell, Colorectal-Cancer, Correlation, Criteria, Databases, E-Cadherin, English, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Expression, Growth, Hnscc, Impact, Invasive, Invasive Front, Literature, Marker, Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, Neck, Nov, Oral-Cavity, Poor-Prognosis, Practice, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Marker, Progression, Publications, Pubmed, Region, Review, Risk, Risk Stratification, Science, Scopus, Scoring System, Small, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Standardization, Stratification, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumour Budding, Value, Web Of Science

# Title: Historia Ciencias Saude-Manguinhos

Full Journal Title: História, Ciências, Saúde-Manguinhos

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Novo, M.S., Geracitano, L.A. and Henning, P. (2013), The pattern of relationships between nanosciences, health, and biology: A historical survey using Citespace. *História, Ciências, Saúde-Manguinhos*, **20** (4), 1657-1670.

Full Text: [2013\His Cie Sau-Man20, 1657.pdf](2013/His%20Cie%20Sau-Man20,%201657.pdf)

Abstract: The article traces a pattern of relationships between nanosciences, health, and biology to provide a historical overview of the nanoscience field. Input data came from the Web of Science databank, through a search first based on the keywords ‘nanoscience’ and ‘nanotechnology’ and also the selection of words related to biology and health. Application of the Citespace program made it possible to visualize the pattern of relationships between topics in the research base, allowing identification of burst and centrality points on the subject. Data findings show that the relationship between these areas emerged in 2006, most of them related to nanomedicine. There are also a significant number of works on nanotoxicology, since these two areas necessarily come hand in hand.

Keywords: Application, Biology, Carbon, Citespace, Data, Field, First, Health, Identification, In-Vivo, Medicine, Microscopy, Nanoparticles, Nanoscience, Nanosciences, Nanotechnology, Nanotubes, Pattern, Pattern of Relationships, Research, Science, Selection, Survey, Web of Science

# Title: Historia y Comunicacion Social

Full Journal Title: Historia y Comunicacion Social

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zugasti Azagra, R. (2013), Research about Communication History in Spain: The case of the most influential journals included in the bibliometric index IN-RECS (2002-2012). *Historia y Comunicacion Social*, **18**, 65-76.

Full Text: [2013\His Com Soc18, 65.pdf](2013/His%20Com%20Soc18,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: The research about the research done in Communication has been tackled in Spain in recent time. However, there is a lack of this kind of research in the specific area of Communication History. This piece of research aims to offer one of the first studies in this field, focused in the main characteristics of current research in Communication History. A quantitative content analysis was applied to every article published between 2002 and 2012 in the most influential IN-RECS-index journals.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Communication, Communication History, Communication Research, Content Analysis, Field, First, History, Index, Journals, Recent, Research, Scientific Journals, Si, Spain

? Lopez, M.T. (2014), Communication profiles in Google Scholar Metrics, h index and new research dissemination strategies. *Historia y Comunicacion Social*, **19**, 15-26.

Full Text: [2014\His Com Soc19, 15.pdf](2014/His%20Com%20Soc19,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: Since 2012, Google Scholar Metrics allows researchers to create an online citations profile where their scientific and academic publications are assessed with personalised bibliometric indicators such as the ih index, the i10 index and the ih5 index, which refer to the relation between a researchers’ publications and their importance according to peers. This article presents the results of a research study about the use of the Google Scholar profile, the citation metrics, the h indicators, and the traditional citations counting tools among Communication researchers in Spain. This study also explores the new research dissemination strategies that have derived from the use of the h index in comparison to the impact factor.

Keywords: AE-IC, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Metrics, Citations, Communication, Comparison, From, Google, Google Scholar, Google Scholar Metrics, GSM, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Mar, Metrics, Online, Profiles, Publications, Research, Researchers, Scientific Journals, Scientific-Research, Si, Spain

? Martorell, S. (2014), Quality Internet resources to calculate the h-index. *Historia y Comunicacion Social*, **19**, 615-627.

Full Text: [2014\His Com Soc19, 615.pdf](2014/His%20Com%20Soc19,%20615.pdf)

Abstract: This article is about the H-index, bibliometric indicator suggested by Hirsch that measures the success of a researcher along his/her professional career from two parameters: the link connecting the scientific production of a particular author and the quotes about this production by other authors. First of all, we will introduce this indicator followed by the Internet resources to guarantee its quality in order to calculate the H-index in a reliable and rigorous way, as for Web of Knowledge and Scopus databases.

Keywords: Article, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometrics, Databases, From, Google Scholar, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch, Indicator, Indicators, Internet, Knowledge, Mar, Measures, Quality, Resources, Scientific Production, Scopus, Si, Success, Web, Web Of Knowledge

? Tato Jimenez, J.L., Garcia Garcia, M. and Carrillo Duran, M. (2014), The future of The Spanish communication research. The application of multivariable techniques. *Historia y Comunicacion Social*, **19**, 661-674.

Full Text: [2014\His Com Soc19, 661.pdf](2014/His%20Com%20Soc19,%20661.pdf)

Abstract: The future of the Spanish communication research and his strong presence in the highest impact factor journals needs the use of multivariable techniques that are just being used in the most prestigious communication journals in the Social Science Citation Index (ISI). The enrichment of methodologies will permit Spanish journals to have a higher position in the ranking and to increase the visibility of Spanish research in the most important journals.

Keywords: Application, Citation, Communication, Communication Research, Enrichment, Impact, Impact Factor, ISI, Journals, Mar, Methodologies, Multivariable Techniques, Needs, Position, Ranking, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Si, Social Science Citation Index, Spanish Journals, Techniques, Visibility

# Title: Historia Mathematica

Full Journal Title: [Historia Mathematica](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6817&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=6c6196d4fb6666c43f398d84ffe1d170)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hist. Math.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hist Math

ISSN: 0315-0860

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Academic Press Inc

Publisher Address: 525 B St, Ste 1900, San Diego, CA 92101-4495

Subject Categories:

History & Philosophy of Science Mathematics: Impact Factor 0.259, /(2001)

Tankard, Jr., J.W. (1979), The H.G. Wells quote on statistics: A question of accuracy. *Historia Mathematica*, **6** (1), 30-33.

Full Text: [1960-80\His Mat23, 30.pdf](1960-80\His%20Mat23,%2030.pdf)

Abstract: A widely disseminated quotation by H.G. Wells on the importance of statistics is shown to have been misrepresented.

Notes: TTopic, JJournal

Wagner-Döbler, R. and Berg, J. (1996), Nineteenth-century mathematics in the mirror of its literature: A quantitative approach. *Historia Mathematica*, **23** (3), 288-318.

Full Text: [1996\His Mat23, 288.pdf](1996\His%20Mat23,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: The point of departure of this paper is the idea that the development of mathematics is reflected in its publications. Hence, the existence of a nearly complete database renders possible general statistical accounts of the development of mathematical activities. To this end, the authors utilize the mathematical index of the *Catalogue of Scientific papers* of the Royal Society of London dealing with the mathematical journal literature of the 19th century. The relation between the journal and book literature of that century is discussed, with the result that the size of the journal literature is presumably a valid indicator of the intensity of mathematical activities in particular areas. On the basis of this *Catalogue,* graphs of the publication activity of all of 19th-century mathematics and of 34 of its most important subareas are displayed; both the number of active contributors in each area and its share of 19th-century mathematics publications are exhibited. Furthermore, the share of mathematics of the total scientific journal literature of the 19th-century is estimated. Frequency distributions of publication activity and the specialization of 19th-century mathematicians conform to patterns well known in modern scientometrics.

In dieser Arbeit wird davon ausgegangen, daß sich die Entwicklung der Mathematik in ihren Publikationen widerspiegelt. Eine annähernd vollständige bibliographische Datengrundlage gestattet daher globale statistische Beschreibungen der Entwicklung mathematischer Aktivitäten. Die Autoren werteten zu diesem Zweck den mathematischen Index des *Catalogue of Scientific papers* der Royal Society of London aus, der die mathematische Zeitschriftenliteratur des 19. Jahrhunderts berücksichtigt. Sie diskutieren das Verhältnis von Zeitschriften- zu Buchliteratur in diesem Jahrhundert mit dem Ergebnis, daß der Umfang der Zeitschriftenliteratur vermutlich als Indikator der Intensität mathematischer Aktivitäten auf einzelnen Gebieten gelten kann. Auf der Grundlage des Catalogue werden zur gesamten Mathematik sowie zu 34 der wichtigsten Teilgebiete Verlaufskurven der Publikationsaktivitäten gezeigt, zum einen als Publikationsanteile am Gesamtgebiet, zum anderen als absolute Zahl der auf einem Teilgebiet überhaupt aktiven Mathematiker. Ferner wird der Anteil der Mathematik an der gesamten naturwissenschaftlichen Zeitschriftenliteratur des 19. Jahrhunderts geschätzt. Häufigkeitsverteilungen der Publikationsaktivität und der Spezialisierung der mathematischen Autoren des 19. Jahrhunderts ergaben in der zeitgenössischen Szientometrie bekannte Verteilungsmuster.

Utgångspunkten för denna artikel är föreställningen, att matematikens utveckling återspeglas i dess publikationer. Existensen av en så gott som fullständig databas möjliggör därför allmänna statistiska beskrivningar av utvecklingen av matematiska aktiviteter. För detta ändamål utnyttjade författarna det matematiska indexet till den*Catalogue of Scientific papers,* som utgivits av Royal Society of London och som behandler 1800-talets matematiska tidskriftslitteratur. Förhållandet mellan det åhundradets tidskrifts- och boklitteratur diskuteras med resultatet, att tidskriftslitteraturens omfång förmodligen gör, att den kan gälla som indikator på itensiteten hos matematiska aktiviteter på ensklida områden. Utgående från denna*Catalogue*visas kurvor på 34 av dess viktigaste delområden; i det senare fallet anges dels varje delområdes andel i publikationer av hela mathematiken, dels antalet aktiva matematiker på området. Vidare uppskattas matematikens andel av hela den naturvetenskapliga tidskriftslitteraturen under 1800-talet. Frekvensfördelningar av publikationsaktiviteten och specialiseringen hos 1800-talets matematiker följer mönster, som är bekanta i den moderna scientometrin.

Keywords: 19th Century, Activity, Approach, Authors, Bibliography, Bibliometrics, Catalogue of Scientific Papers, Database, Development, General, History, Index, Indicator, Journal, Literature, Mathematics, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Scientific Journal, Scientometrics, Size, Specialization, Statistical

# Title: Historical Journal

Full Journal Title: Historical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Middleton, R. (2011), Brittan on Britain: ‘the Economic Contradictions of Democracy’ Redux. *Historical Journal*, **54** (4), 1141-1168.

Full Text: [2011\His J54, 1141.pdf](2011\His%20J54,%201141.pdf)

Abstract: This review furthers our understanding of the history of neo-liberalism in Britain, and more particularly of the economics and politics of the 1970s and 1980s, through an examination of the writings of the economic journalist, Samuel Brittan, widely regarded as a central figure in undermining the intellectual basis for the Keynesian consensus about big government. This review provides a close study of Brittan’s ‘The economic contradictions of democracy’ (1975, hereafter ECD) - one of the most cited contributions to the declinist literature of the decade - in which Brittan warned that, without remedial action, liberal democracy ‘is likely to pass away within the lifetime of people now adult’. In this reappraisal of Brittan’s ECD, it is argued that this paper is much more than just eloquent, scholarly declinism, and in the process, the generic problem facing all contemporary historians of thought and policy is confronted: what is the influence of any one individual and/or work? The reappraisal relates directly to central themes of the 1970s ‘crisis’, especially ‘overload’ and ‘ungovernability’; it examines the competitive nature of the market for declinist prognostications (notably the Jay-Brittan nexus), with one objective being to provide a counterbalance to much recent scholarship which has over-focused on think-tanks at the expense of elite journalists who were very far from being academics manques; and, finally, it reviews Brittan’s role in the so-called Thatcher revolution, where much has been claimed but little documented.

Keywords: Academics, Adult, British, Communities, Crisis, Democracy, Economics, History, Lifetime, Literature, Overload, People, Policy, Political-Science, Politics, Process, Reputation, Review, Scholarship, State

? Curran, M. (2013), Beyond the forbidden best-sellers of pre-revolutionary France. *Historical Journal*, **56** (1), 89-112.

Full Text: [2013\His J56, 89.pdf](2013/His%20J56,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Robert Darnton’s acclaimed 1995 work on the late eighteenth-century francophone illegal book trade, The forbidden best-sellers of pre-revolutionary France, has become one of the most cited and studied texts in its field. The culmination of thirty years’ archival research and reflection, it roots Darnton’s previous case-study-driven articles and monographs in a wide-ranging empirical survey of the order books of the Swiss printer-booksellers, the Societe typographique de Neuchatel. It claims to offer readers a picture of what illegal books went into bookshops everywhere in pre-revolutionary France. The first fruits of the French Book Trade in Enlightenment Europe project, a digital humanities initiative that has created an on-line database revealing the STN’s entire trade, this article challenges Darnton’s interpretation of the nature and utility of the Neuchatel archive. It demonstrates that the STN’s order books are an unreliable gauge of general French demand. It goes further. It argues for a nuanced polycentric understanding of the eighteenth-century Francophone book trade, and outlines a bibliometric digital humanities pathway that might lead us there.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Database, Demand, Europe, Field, First, France, Fruits, General, Humanities, Lead, Mar, Monographs, Reflection, Research, Survey, Trade, Understanding, Utility, Work

# Title: Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung

Full Journal Title: Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schaer, P. (2013), Applied informetrics for digital libraries: An overview of foundations, problems and current approaches. *Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung*, **38** (3), 267-281.

Full Text: 2013\His Soc Res-His Soz38, 267.pdf

Abstract: The foundation of every research project is a comprehensive literature review. The search for scientific literature in information systems is a discipline at the intersection of information retrieval and digital libraries; recent user studies in both fields show two typical weaknesses of the classical IR approach: ranking of retrieved and maybe relevant documents and the language problem during the query formulation phase. At the same time the performance of traditional retrieval systems that rely primarily on textual document and query features have been stagnating for years, as could be observed in IR evaluation campaigns such as TREC or CLEF. Therefore alternative approaches to surpass these two problem fields are needed. Recent developments in the area of applied informetrics show very promising effects by using long-known informetric and bibliometric methods like the analysis of power-law distributions described by Lotka’s, Zipf’s or Bradford’s laws, or the application of co-occurrences analysis for entities like authors, journals or references of scientific literature. This work will concentrate on the description of the open problems and the current approaches to surpass these by using applied informetrics methodologies.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Application, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bradford’s Law, Co-Occurrence Analysis, Concentrate, Digital, Digital Libraries, Effects, Evaluation, Formulation, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Systems, Information-Retrieval, Informetrics, Ir, Journals, Language, Laws, Libraries, Literature, Literature Review, Lotka’s Law, Methodologies, Methods, Open, Overview, Performance, Power Law, Ranking, Recent, References, Relevance, Research, Review, Science, Scientific Literature, Search, Si, Systems, User Studies, Work, Zipfs Law

? Schaer, P. (2013), Information retrieval and informetrics: The application of informetric methods in digital libraries. *Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung*, **38** (3), 282-354.

Full Text: 2013\His Soc Res-His Soz38, 282.pdf

Abstract: The search for scientific literature in scientific information systems is a discipline at the intersection between information retrieval and digital libraries. Recent user studies show two typical weaknesses of the classical IR model: ranking of retrieved and maybe relevant documents and the language problem during the query formulation phase. At the same time traditional retrieval systems that rely primarily on textual document and query features are stagnating for years, as it could be observed in IR evaluation campaigns such as TREC or CLEF. Therefore alternative approaches to surpass these two problem fields are needed. Recent developments in the area of applied informetrics show very promising effects by using long-known informetric and bibliometric methods like the analysis of power-law distributions described by Lotka’s, Zipf’s or Bradford’s laws. This contribution will concentrate on the description of the different approaches in digital libraries, information retrieval, and informetrics to give a broad overview on current methods in applied informetrics. This article contains: 1. Introduction 2. Digital Libraries 3. User Estimation of Relevance and Computer-Generated Ranking 4. Evaluation of Information Retrieval Systems 5. Informetrics 6. Discussion.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bradford’s Law, Collaboration, Concentrate, Digital, Digital Libraries, Distributions, Effects, Evaluation, Formulation, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Systems, Informetrics, Ir, Language, Law, Laws, Libraries, Literature, Lotka’s Law, Methods, Model, Models, Power Law, Ranking, Recent, Relevance, Science, Scientific Information, Scientific Information Systems, Scientific Literature, Si, Systems, User Studies, Zipf’s Law

? Janssen, P.J. (2014), Historical social research: An international journal for the application of formal methods to history, 2004-2014. An overview. *Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung*, **26**, 7-??.

Full Text: 2014\His Soc Res-His Soz26, 7.pdf

Abstract: >> Historical Social Research: Eine internationale wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift fur die Anwendung formaler Methoden auf die Geschichte. Ein Uberblick <<. In this introduction to HSR Supplement 26, the findings of the journal Historical Social Research from 2004 to 2014 are presented. With the journal being in its 40th year of existence, one could split the journal’s history into three phases: First, the constitutional period (1976-1988), then, second, the establishing period (1988-2000). The third period consists of the last 10-14 years. It may be characterized by processes of focusing, digitalization and internationalization, and it is this third period which is the subject of this article. In a short overview, some developments with respect to the contents are highlighted. Afterward, some structural changes in HSR publication formats and journal management are given. Finally, the article presents some bibliometric analyses, particularly concerning download and citation statistics.

Keywords: Abstracts, Analyses, Application, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Changes, Citation, Download, From, Fur, Germany, Historical Social Research, Historische Sozialforschung, History, HSR, International, Internationalization, Journal, Management, Methods, Metrics, Overview, Publication, Research, Retrospective, Statistics

# Title: Historical Studies in the Natural Sciences

Full Journal Title: Historical Studies in the Natural Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kragh, H. (2014), Naming the big bang. *Historical Studies in the Natural Sciences*, **44** (1), 3-36.

Full Text: 2014\His Stu Nat Sci44, 3.pdf

Abstract: The standard model of modern cosmology is known as the hot big bang, a name that refers to the initial state of the universe some fourteen billion years ago. The name Big Bang introduced by Fred Hoyle in 1949 is one of the most successful scientific neologisms ever. How did the name originate and how was it received by physicists and astronomers in the period leading up to the hot big bang consensus model in the late 1960s? How did it reflect the meanings of the origin of the universe, a concept that predates the name by nearly two decades? Contrary to what is often assumed, the name was not an instant success it took more than twenty years before Big Bang became a household word in the scientific community. When it happened, it was used with different connotations, as is still the case. Moreover, it was used earlier and more frequently in popular than in scientific contexts, and not always relating to cosmology. It turns out that Hoyle’s celebrated name has a richer and more surprising history than commonly assumed and also that the literature on modern cosmology and its history includes many common mistakes and errors. An etymological approach centering on the name Big Bang provides supplementary insight to the historical understanding of the emergence of modern cosmology.

Keywords: Approach, Astronomy, Bibliometrics, Big Bang, Community, Concept, Consensus, Cosmological Model, Cosmology, Creation, Errors, Etymology, Evolution, Fred Hoyle, George Gamow, History, Literature, Model, Origin, Origins, Scientific Community, Scientific Names, Space, Standard, State, Time, Understanding, Universe, Universe

# Title: History and Philosophy of Logic

Full Journal Title: History and Philosophy of Logic

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lewis, A.C. (1995), Mathematical logic from 1847 to the Present - A bibliometric investigation - German - Wagnerdobler, R, Berg, J. *History and Philosophy of Logic*, **16** (1), 136-137.

Keywords: Bibliometric

# Title: History of Psychology

Full Journal Title: [History of Psychology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7190&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=3281709&md5=e437b344528451847e9334ff99aab3c1)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Lange, L.L. (2005), Sleeping beauties in psychology: Comparisons of ‘Hits’ and ‘Missed Signals’ in Psychological Journals. *History of Psychology*, **8** (2), 194-217.

Full Text: [2005\His Psy8, 194.pdf](2005\His%20Psy8,%20194.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific publications tend to be forgotten quickly. A few works, however, are still cited 100 years and more after their publication. The author used bibliometric methods to compare ‘hits’ (works noticed by the scientific community soon after their publication) with ‘missed signals’ (works that went unnoticed until much later) by investigating 2 psychological journals founded in the 1890s: Zeitschrift für Psychologie and Psychological Review. All articles that were published in either of these journals up to 1920 and cited more than 25 times in the Web of Science up to the year 2000 were considered for inclusion in the analysis. It emerged that hits corresponded more closely to the focus of scientific attention at the time of publication than missed signals.

? Sensales, G., Areni, A. and Dal Secco, A. (2011), Building the boundaries of a science: First representations of Italian social psychology between 1875 and 1954. *History of Psychology*, **14** (4), 383-404.

Full Text: [2011\His Psy14, 383.pdf](2011\His%20Psy14,%20383.pdf)

Abstract: The present study embraces the critical traditions of “New History” and of social representations theory articulated with the mainstream historiographical tradition of a bibliometric approach. The historical analysis deals with the early representations of Italian social psychology articulated and disseminated by some of the main Italian scientific-cultural and philosophical journals. We examined seven journals published between 1875 and 1954, and gathered 2,030 texts dealing with the various forms of social and collective psychology. We have applied a grid of content analysis whose data have been transcribed to a numerical file. At the same time, we have created a textual file containing the titles of the contributions as well as the names of the authors and scholars reviewed. The two files have been processed by SPAD-T for a correspondence analysis in which both lexical data and category variables have been considered as active variables. Through the scree-test, two factors that explain 18.90% of the variance have been singled out. Their combination has produced a factorial plan able to highlight three distinct areas differently characterized from journals and years. The results are also discussed with regard to the contextual historical frame.

Keywords: “New History”, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Content Analysis, Correspondence, Future, Historical Analysis, History, History of Italian Social Psychology, Journals, Lexicographical and Content Analysis, Psychology, Science, Social, Social Psychology, Social Representations, Theory

# Title: Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics

Full Journal Title: Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Matsui, S., Asano, C. and Matsuda, Y. (1989), A System for generating publication statistics based on bibliographic information: Bibliometric analysis for the development of economic and social thought. *Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics*, **30** (2), 121-156

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Publication

# Title: HIV Medicine

Full Journal Title: HIV Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sivakumar, T., Mechanic, O.J., Fehmie, D.A. and Paul, B.T. (2011), Growth hormone axis treatments for HIV-associated lipodystrophy: A systematic review of placebo-controlled trials. *HIV Medicine*, **12** (8), 453-462.

Full Text: [2011\HIV Med12, 453.pdf](2011\HIV%20Med12,%20453.pdf)

Abstract: Background HIV-associated lipodystrophy is a disorder of fat metabolism that occurs in patients with HIV infection. It can cause metabolic derangements and negative self-perceptions of body image, and result in noncompliance with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Growth hormone (GH) axis drugs have been evaluated for treatment of this disorder, but no systematic review has been conducted previously. Objectives The aim of the review was to compare the effects of GH axis drugs vs. placebo in changing visceral adipose tissue (VAT), subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT) and lean body mass (LBM) in patients with HIV-associated lipodystrophy. Search methods We searched MEDLINE (1996-2009), CENTRAL (Issue 4, 2009), Web of Science, Summons, Google Scholar, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) website, and Clinicaltrials.gov from 13 October 2009 to 7 June 2010. We excluded newspaper articles and book reviews from the Summons search; this was the only search limitation applied. We also manually reviewed references of included articles. Selection criteria Inclusion criteria were as follows: randomized placebo-controlled trial (RCT); study participants with HIV-associated lipodystrophy; intervention consisting of GH, growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH), tesamorelin or insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1); study including at least one primary outcome of interest: change in VAT, SAT or LBM. Data collection and analysis Two independent reviewers extracted data and assessed study quality using a standardized form. The authors of one study were contacted for missing information. The main effect was calculated as a summary of the mean differences in VAT, SAT and LBM between the intervention and placebo groups in the included studies. Subgroup analyses were performed to assess different GH axis drug classes. Results Ten RCTs including 1511 patients were included in the review. All had a low risk of bias and passed the test of heterogeneity for each primary outcome. Compared with placebo, GH axis treatments decreased VAT [weighted mean difference (WMD) -25.20 cm(2); 95% confidence interval (CI) -32.18 to -18.22 cm(2); P<0.001] and increased LBM (WMD 1.31 kg; 95% CI 1.00 to 1.61 kg; P<0.001], but had no significant effect on SAT mass (WMD -3.94 cm(2); 95% CI -10.88 to 3.00 cm(2); P=0.27]. Subgroup analyses showed that GH had the most significant effects on VAT and SAT, but none on LBM. The drugs were well tolerated but statistically significant side effects included arthralgias and oedema. Conclusions Our review indicates that, based on the findings of the 10 included studies, GH axis treatments are effective in reducing VAT and increasing LBM in patients with HIV-associated lipodystrophy. However, clinicians must decide whether the attributed benefits are clinically significant, considering the costs and potential risks of GH axis treatments. A limitation of this study is the small number of studies available of each GH axis drug class.

Keywords: Abdominal Fat Accumulation, Adipose, Administration, Aids, Analysis, Antiretroviral, Antiretroviral Therapy, Authors, Bias, Complications, Costs, Diagnosis, Disorder, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Fat, Google Scholar, Growth, Growth Hormone, HAART, HIV, Hormone, Infected Patients, Infection, Information, Interest, Intervention, Lipoatrophy, Lipodystrophy, Lipohypertrophy, MEDLINE, Outcome, Patients, Primary, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Side Effects, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tesamorelin, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: HNO

Full Journal Title: HNO

ISO Abbreviated Title: HNO

JCR Abbreviated Title: HNO

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zenner, H.P. (2014), Tracheotomy or planned prolonged intubation after surgery for patients with OSAS. *HNO*, **62** (10), 752-755.

Full Text: [2014\HNO62, 752.pdf](2014/HNO62,%20752.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Patients suffering from obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and obesity have an elevated risk of postoperative complications independent of each other. Within the framework of expert opinions for courts the question arose whether postoperative prolonged intubation or tracheotomy are standard routine approaches which are to be carried out in the normal course of operations on patients with OSAS. Material and methods. A search of the literature was performed using PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, EMBASE, the Cochrane database of systematic reviews and the Cochrane central register of controlled trials. Furthermore, 78 German otorhinolaryngology (ENT) departments participated in a nationwide survey. Results. The results of the survey showed that after normal complication-free surgery planned postoperative prolonged intubation is not performed in the majority of ENT departments and no department performs a tracheotomy. In contrast, the standard approach for patients with OSAS and obesity who undergo two-level surgery is intubation and subsequent monitoring without ventilation for the first postoperative day. In the literature no evidence of a scientific basis for carrying out prolonged intubation or a tracheotomy could be found. Conclusion. Neither tracheotomy nor prolonged intubation are standard procedures for OSAS patients with obesity after complication-free surgery.

Keywords: Approach, Complications, Course, Courts, Database, Embase, Evidence, First, Framework, From, German, Intensive Care, Intubation, Literature, Management, Methods, Monitoring, Nationwide Survey, Normal, Obesity, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Opinions, Otorhinolaryngology, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Procedures, Prolonged, Pubmed, Results, Reviews, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sleep, Sleep Apnea, Sleep Apnea Syndromes, Sleep-Apnea Syndrome, Standard, Suffering, Surgery, Surgical Procedure, Surgical-Treatment, Survey, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Tracheotomy, Ventilation, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Home Health Care Services Quarterly

Full Journal Title: Home Health Care Services Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Evid Based Dent

ISSN: 0162-1424 (Print), 1545-0856 (Electronic)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rosenau, P.V. and Linder, S.H. (2001), The comparative performance of for-profit and nonprofit home health care services in the US. *Home Health Care Services Quarterly*, **20** (2), 47-59.

Full Text: Hom Hea Car Ser Qua20, 47.pdf

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To determine, by way of an exhaustive, systematic, and comprehensive review and summary of all scientific published studies, whether or not there are any performance differences between private for-profit and private nonprofit home health care providers. The second objective is to discover the proportion of all research on this topic that is devoted to home health care services compared to all other health services providers. DATA SOURCES: Computerized bibliographic searches of relevant databases and published indexes and abstracts were undertaken. They included MEDLINE (Ovid and PUBMED versions), Web of Science (Social Sciences Citation Index and Science Citation Index), ABI/Inform, and Sociological Abstracts. Follow-up searches of reference lists in each article obtained from the computerized search were then completed. STUDY DESIGN: This systematic review retained for analysis all published studies that compared the performance of for-profit and nonprofit health care providers on access, quality, cost/efficiency, and/or amount of charity care, based on data collected after 1980. As a quality control measure only studies published in peer reviewed journals were included. Studies were coded according to the article’s stated conclusions: for-profit superiority, nonprofit superiority, or no difference/mixed results. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: The comparative performance of for-profit and nonprofit home health service organizations is one of the most understudied areas of health care provider services in the US today. Only 6 of the over 1030 comparisons of the two concerned home health care. No data on this topic have been collected since 1991, and no articles about it have been published in a peer-reviewed journal since 1995. CONCLUSION: Research on the relative performance of for-profit and nonprofit home health care services is a research priority urgently in need of attention.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Care, Control, Data, Databases, Design, Health, Health Care, Health Care Services, Health Services, Journal, Journals, Measure, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Performance, Providers, Quality, Quality Control, Research, Review, Science Citation Index, Service, Services, Systematic Review, US, Web of Science

# Title: Homeopathy

Full Journal Title: [Homeopathy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/14754916)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1475-4916

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Endler, P.C., Thieves, K., Reich, C., Matthiessen, P., Bonamin, L., Scherr, C. and Baumgartner, S. (2010), Repetitions of fundamental research models for homeopathically prepared dilutions beyond 10-23: A bibliometric study. *Homeopathy*, **99** (1), 25-36.

Full Text: [2010\Homeopathy99, 25.pdf](2010\Homeopathy99,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Repeatability of experiments is an important criterion of modern research and a major challenge for homeopathic basic research. There is no recent overview about basic research studies in high homeopathic potencies that have been subjected to laboratory-internal, multicenter or independent repetition trials. Methods: We considered biochemical, immunological, botanical, cell biological and zoological studies on high potencies, i.e. beyond a dilution of 10(-23). Main sources of information were reviews, personal contact with members of the homeopathic basic research community, and the MEDLINE and HOMBREX databases. Studies were extracted from the publications and grouped into models. Studies were further sorted according to repetition type (laboratory-internal, multicenter, or independent) and results achieved. Results: A total of 107 studies were found. of these, 30 were initial studies. In the attempt to reproduce one of these initial studies, 53 follow-up studies yielded comparable effects (35 laboratory-internal, 8 multicenter, 10 independent repetitions), eight studies showed a consistent, yet different result from the initial study (2 laboratory-internal, 2 multicenter, 4 independent repetitions), and 16 studies yielded no effects (5 laboratory-internal, 2 multicenter, 9 independent repetitions). When all repetitive studies are considered, 69% reported effects comparable to that of the initial study, 10% different effects, and 21% no effects. Independently performed repetition studies reported 44% comparable effects, 17% different effects, and 39% no effects. Conclusions: We identified 24 experimental models in basic research on high homeopathic potencies, which were repeatedly investigated. 22 models were reproduced with comparable results, 6 models with different results, and repetition showed no results for 15 models. Independent reproductions with either comparable or different results were found for seven models. We encourage further repetition trials of published studies, in order to learn more about the model systems used and in order to test their repeatability. Homeopathy (2010) 99, 25-36.

Keywords: Acetyl Salicylic-Acid, Activation, Arsenic Trioxide, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, De-Granulation, Drug Arsenicum-Album-30, Histamine Dilutions, Homeopathy, Human Basophil Degranulation, In-Vitro, MEDLINE, Mice, Potentisation, Publications, Research, Review, Ultra High Dilutions, Wheat Seedling Growth

? Mathie, R.T., Hacke, D. and Clausen, J. (2012), Randomised controlled trials of veterinary homeopathy: Characterising the peer-reviewed research literature for systematic review. *Homeopathy*, **101** (4), 196-203.

Full Text: [2012\Homeopathy101, 196.pdf](2012/Homeopathy101,%20196.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Systematic review of the research evidence in veterinary homeopathy has never previously been carried out. This paper presents the search methods, together with categorised lists of retrieved records, that enable us to identify the literature that is acceptable for future systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in veterinary homeopathy. Methods: All randomised and controlled trials of homeopathic intervention (prophylaxis and/or treatment of disease, in any species except man) were appraised according to pre-specified criteria. The following databases were systematically searched from their inception up to and including March 2011: AMED; Carstens-Stiftung Homeopathic Veterinary Clinical Research (HomVetCR) database; CINAHL; Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials; Embase; Hom-Inform; LILACS; PubMed; Science Citation Index; Scopus. Results: One hundred and fifty records were retrieved; 38 satisfied the acceptance criteria (substantive report of a clinical treatment or prophylaxis trial in veterinary homeopathic medicine randomised and controlled and published in a peer-reviewed journal), and were thus eligible for future planned systematic review. Approximately half of the rejected records were theses. Seven species and 27 different species-specific medical conditions were represented in the 38 papers. Similar numbers of papers reported trials of treatment and prophylaxis (n=21 and n=17 respectively) and were controlled against placebo or other than placebo (n=18, n=20 respectively). Most research focused on non-individualised homeopathy (n=35 papers) compared with individualised homeopathy (n=3). Conclusion: The results provide a complete and clarified view of the RCT literature in veterinary homeopathy. We will systematically review the 38 substantive peer-reviewed journal articles under the main headings: treatment trials; prophylaxis trials. Homeopathy (2012) 101, 196-203.

Keywords: Acceptance, Citation, Clinical, Clinical-Trial, Criteria, Database, Databases, Disease, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Evidence, Homeopathy, Intervention, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Literature Search Strategy, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Placebo, Prophylaxis, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, RCT, Records, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Species, Systematic Review, Treatment, Trial, Veterinary, Veterinary Homeopathy

# Title: Homo

Full Journal Title: Homo

ISO Abbreviated Title: Homo

JCR Abbreviated Title: Homo

ISSN: 0018-442X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Spiegel-Rösing, I. and Schwidetzky, I. (1976), Comparative bibliometric profiles of physical anthropology and human genetics. *Homo*, **27** (1), 31-45.

# Title: Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine

Full Journal Title: Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, J., Kang, H.G., Lim, T.H., Oh, J., Cho, Y. and Cho, J.H. (2014), The development of emergency medicine in South Korea: Academic productivity in highly cited journals. *Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine*, **21** (4), 205-212.

Full Text: [2014\Hon Kon J Eme Med21, 205.pdf](2014/Hon%20Kon%20J%20Eme%20Med21,%20205.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the number of publications by South Korean emergency physicians in highly cited journals and the increase in their numbers. It also sought to assess the impact factors of such publications. Methods: The present study was a retrospective quantitative literature review of the publications by South Korean emergency physicians from 1996 to 2011 in the category of “emergency medicine” in the science edition of Journal Citation Reports 2011. We analysed the total number of articles published by South Korean emergency physicians and their impact factors. Results: Between 1996 and 2011, the number of South Korean board-certified emergency physicians increased from 51 to 958, and 230 articles were published in 14 highly cited journals. The total impact factor (IF) of the original articles published during that period was 227.86, and the mean IF was 1.93. More than 10 articles had been published annually in the past 5 years in highly cited journals and there were over 400 South Korean board-certified emergency physicians. Conclusions: Emergency medicine in South Korea started about 20 years ago, but academic productivity, indicated by at least ten articles annually in highly cited journals, was only achieved in the last five years. The mean IF of these articles was similar to that in other highly productive countries.

Keywords: Academic Productivity, Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Development, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Evaluation Studies As Topic, Far East, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Korea, Literature, Literature Review, Medicine, Methods, National Representation, Physicians, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Purpose, Results, Review, Science, South Korea

? Shao, J.F. and Shen, H.Y. (2015), Coverage of journals from mainland China in the field of emergency medicine by major international biomedicine databases. *Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine*, **22** (1), 41-45.

Full Text: [2015\Hon Kon J Eme Med22, 41.pdf](2015/Hon%20Kon%20J%20Eme%20Med22,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We aimed to explore the visibility of emergency medicine (EM) journals in mainland China based on the coverage by major indexing and abstracting information agencies and services. Methodology: We first searched each journal by entering its title in Google’s search engine, and then entered its home page to collect associated information, like publication cycle, journal language, publisher, editorial board, authors, and journal website. Second, to collect the inclusion information, totally ten databases were selected on the basis that they were considered as representative sources within the biomedicine. We adopted two forms for searching every journal: searching for every Chinese EM journal title (both English title and Chinese ‘ping yin’ title), and searching for the word ‘China’ from the fields provided for publisher of sources or for country of publication of sources indexed. Results: Currently, in Mainland China, there were 13 EM journals, 12 in Chinese and one in English. Among them, both Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and BIOSIS Previews (BP) did not include any EM journals; both MEDLINE and Abstract Journals (AJ) included only one, respectively; Scopus, EMBASE, Index Copernicus (IC), and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) indexed two journals, respectively; Western Pacific Region Index Medicus (WPRIM) included four journals, and Chemical Abstracts (CA) included six journals. Conclusion: Only a few Chinese EM journals are indexed or abstracted in the international databases. More work should be done to achieve higher visibility of EM journals.

Keywords: Abstracting And Indexing, Agency, Authors, Biomedicine, Categorization, China, Chinese, Citation, Country, Coverage, Databases, Embase, Emergency, Emergency Medicine, Engine, English, Field, First, Forms, From, Indexing, Information, International, Japan, Journal, Journals, Language, Magazines, Mainland China, Medical Informatics, Medicine, Medline, Methodology, Publication, Publisher, Results, SCIE, Science, Science And Technology, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, Search Engine, Services, Sources, Technology, Visibility, Work

# Title: Hormone and Metabolic Research

Full Journal Title: Hormone and Metabolic Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Auvinen, H.E., Romijn, J.A., Biermasz, N.R., Havekes, L.M., Smit, J.W.A., Rensen, P.C.N. and Pereira, A.M. (2011), Effects of high fat diet on the basal activity of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis in mice: A systematic review. *Hormone and Metabolic Research*, **43** (13), 899-906.

Full Text: [2011\Hor Met Res43, 899.pdf](2011\Hor%20Met%20Res43,%20899.pdf)

Abstract: Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis activity is suggested to be involved in the pathophysiology of the metabolic syndrome. In diet-induced obesity mouse models, features of the metabolic syndrome are induced by feeding high fat diet. However, the models reveal conflicting results with respect to the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis activation. The aim of this review was to assess the effects of high fat feeding on the activity of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis in mice. PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, the Cochrane database, and Science Direct were electronically searched and reviewed by 2 individual researchers. We included only original mouse studies reporting parameters of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis after high fat feeding, and at least 1 basal corticosterone level with a proper control group. Studies with adrenalectomized mice, transgenic animals only, high fat diet for less than 2 weeks, or other interventions besides high fat diet, were excluded. 20 studies were included. The hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis evaluation was the primary research question in only 5 studies. Plasma corticosterone levels were unchanged in 40%, elevated in 30%, and decreased in 20% of the studies. The effects in the peripheral tissues and the central nervous system were also inconsistent. However, major differences were found between mouse strains, experimental conditions, and the content and duration of the diets. This systematic review demonstrates that the effects of high fat feeding on the basal activity of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis in mice are limited and inconclusive. Differences in experimental conditions hamper comparisons and accentuate the need for standardized evaluations to discern the effects of diet-induced obesity on the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal-axis.

Keywords: 11-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type-1, Activation, Adipose-Tissue, Cochrane, Control, Corticosterone, Diet, Diet-Induced Obesity, Differences, Disease, Embase, Evaluation, Experimental, Expression, Fat, Feeding, Glucocorticoid-Receptor, Induced, Inhibition, Insulin-Resistance, Interventions, Metabolic Syndrome, Metabolic Syndrome, Mouse, Obesity, Primary, Pubmed, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Visceral Obesity, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

# Title: Hormone Research in Paediatrics

Full Journal Title: Hormone Research in Paediatrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Giacomozzi, C., Deodati, A., Shaikh, M.G., Ahmed, S.F. and Cianfarani, S. (2015), The impact of growth hormone therapy on adult height in Noonan syndrome: A systematic review. *Hormone Research in Paediatrics*, **83** (3), 167-176.

Full Text: 2015\Hor Res Pae83, 167.pdf

Abstract: Background: Recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) is being used to promote linear growth in short children with Noonan syndrome. However, its efficacy is still controversial. Aims: To systematically determine the impact of rhGH therapy on adult height in children with Noonan syndrome. Methods: We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, ISI Web of Science, MEDLINE, and the bibliographic references from all retrieved articles published until April 2014. Studies reporting adult/near-adult height in children with Noonan syndrome treated with rhGH or reporting at least a 3-year follow-up were analysed. Quality and strength of recommendation were assessed according to the Endocrine Society criteria. Results: No controlled trials reporting adult height were available. Five studies were identified reporting adult height or near adult height. Data comparison showed inter-individual variability in the response to rhGH, mean height gain standard deviation score ranging between 0.6 and 1.4 according to national standards, and between 0.6 and 2 according to Noonan standards. Significant biases affected all the studies. Conclusions: High-quality controlled trials on the impact of rhGH therapy on adult height are lacking, and the robustness of available data is not sufficient to recommend such therapy in children with Noonan syndrome. (C) 2015 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Keywords: Adult, Adult Height, Ag, Bibliographic References, Children, Clinical Trials, Comparison, Criteria, Data, Efficacy, Final Height, Follow-Up, Genotype-Phenotype Correlation, Growth, Growth Hormone, Growth Hormone Treatment, Guidelines, Human, Impact, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Medline, Noonan Syndrome, Protein-Tyrosine-Phosphatase, Ptpn11 Mutations, Quality, References, Reporting, Review, Robustness, Science, Short Stature, Spectrum, Standard, Standards, Strength, Syndrome, Systematic Review, Therapy, Variability, Web Of Science

# Title: Hormones and Behavior

Full Journal Title: Hormones and Behavior

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0018-442X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Salvador, A., Serrano, M.A. and González-Bono, E. (2003), Research trends in the journal *Hormones and Behavior* (1987–2000). *Hormones and Behavior*, **43** (3), 375-380.

Full Text: [2003\Hor Beh43, 375.pdf](2003\Hor%20Beh43,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: As a continuation of the study carried out by Svare more than 15 years ago (Horm. Behav. 22 (1988), 139) and to determine the tendencies of the evolution of behavioral endocrinology since then, our aim was to extend his work until 2000, assuming that the journal *Hormones and Behavior* would be representative of the field at large. To study this 14-year period and compare it with Svare’s data, we kept the same criteria and categories, behavioral patterns, and species. Our results show that ‘sexual behavior’ in ‘rodents’ is still the most extensive field studied by behavioral endocrinologists, although frequency of other topics is increasing, above all ‘aggressive and emotional responses,’ and especially the interrelationships between them. Interestingly, studies dedicated to humans are slowly becoming more common. In addition to these analyses, we obtained the several citations received by a randomly selected sample of articles during the period that was divided by the number of years when the articles can be potentially cited. These ratios revealed that research on ‘humans,’ within the category of species, and on ‘memory, learning, and conditioning’ and ‘aggressive and emotional responses,’ within the behavioral categories, present the highest visibility in the literature. Furthermore, this analysis was complemented with information about the main receptor journals of the papers published in *Hormones and Behavior*, classified by the same categories. All these data, although limited by the analysis of only one journal, permitted us to reflect on whether the evolution tendencies formulated by Beach (Horm. Behav. 15 (1981), 325) for this discipline were applicable to the period studied, thus confirming its status as a mature discipline for the last quarter of the 20th century.

Keywords: Behavioral Endocrinology, Historical Analysis, Bibliometry, Species, Behavioral Patterns, Research Trends, Citations

# Title: Hortscience

Full Journal Title: Hortscience

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hortscience

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hortscience

ISSN: 0018-5345

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Soc Horticultural Science

Publisher Address: 113 S West St, Ste 200, Alexandria, VA 22314-2851

Subject Categories:

Horticulture: Impact Factor 0.542, / (2001)

? Jones, J.B. (1981), Most-cited plant scientists. *Hortscience*, **16** (6), 739-740.

Keywords: Scientists

# Title: HPB

Full Journal Title: HPB

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1365-182X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Koti, R.S., GurUSAmy, K.S., FUSAi, G. and Davidson, B.R. (2010), Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials on the effectiveness of somatostatin analogues for pancreatic surgery: A Cochrane review. *HPB*, **12** (3), 155-165.

Full Text: [2010\HPB12, 155.pdf](2010\HPB12,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The use of synthetic analogues of somatostatin following pancreatic surgery is controversial. The aim of this meta-analysis is to determine whether prophylactic somatostatin analogues (SAs) should be used routinely in pancreatic surgery. Methods: Randomized controlled trials were identified from the Cochrane Library Trials Register, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded and reference lists. Data were extracted from these trials by two independent reviewers. The risk ratio (RR), mean difference (MD) and standardized mean difference (SMD) were calculated with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) based on intention-to-treat or available case analysis. Results: Seventeen trials involving 2143 patients were identified. The overall number of patients with postoperative complications was lower in the SA group (RR 0.71, 95% CI 0.62-0.82), but there was no difference between the groups in perioperative mortality (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.68-1.59), re-operation rate (RR 1.15, 95% CI 0.56-2.36) or hospital stay (MD -1.04 days, 95% CI -2.54 to 0.46). The incidence of pancreatic fistula was lower in the SA group (RR 0.64, 95% CI 0.53-0.78). The proportion of these fistulas that were clinically significant is not clear. Analysis of results of trials that clearly distinguished clinically significant fistulas revealed no difference between the two groups (RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.34-1.41). Subgroup analysis revealed a shorter hospital stay in the SA group than among controls for patients with malignant aetiology (MD -7.57 days, 95% CI -11.29 to -3.84). Conclusions: Somatostatin analogues reduce perioperative complications but do not reduce perioperative mortality. However, they do shorten hospital stay in patients undergoing pancreatic surgery for malignancy. Further adequately powered trials of low risk of bias are necessary.

Keywords: Aetiology, Analysis, Bias, Case Analysis, Clinical-Trials, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Controlled Multicenter, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Empirical-Evidence, Fistula, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Incidence, Intervals, Low Risk, Malignancy, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Octreotide, Pancreatic Fistula, Pancreatic Resection, Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Patients, Perioperative Complications, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Postoperative, Postoperative Complications, Prevention, Prophylactic, Prophylactic Octreotide, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reference, Reference Lists, Reoperation, Review, Risk, Science Citation Index, Somatostatin, Surgery, Systematic Review

# Title: Human Communication Research

Full Journal Title: [Human Communication Research](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118533486/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0360-3989

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Reeves, B. and Borgman, C.L. (1983), A bibliometric evaluation of core journals in communication-research. *Human Communication Research*, **10** (1), 119-136.

Full Text: Hum Com Res10, 119.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometrics is a method of assessing scientific activity based on the citation links between journal articles. Nine core journals in the field of communication were studied to evaluate their influence on each other and on journals outside the field. Most of the data were drawn from the Social Sciences Citation Index Journal Citation Reports, 1977–1979 issues. It was found that communication journals make only about 13% of their cites to other communication journals, and 44% of these are self-citations. With the exception of Public Opinion Quarterly, communication journals make five citations for every one they receive. A network analysis showed that the nine journals clustered into two groups: speech-communication journals and mass communication journals. Human Communication Research has the most influence within the communication discipline, and Public Opinion Quarterly has the most influence outside the discipline. Communication remains a field with separate subliteratures and is very dependent on journals outside communication research.

? Barnett, G.A. and Danowski, J.A. (1992), The structure of communication - A network analysis of the international communication association. *Human Communication Research*, **19** (2), 264-285.

Full Text: Hum Com Res19, 264.pdf

Abstract: The structure of the discipline of Communication is examined using the frequency of joint memberships in the International Communication Association’s divisions and interest groups. The results suggest that the structure is more complex than previously suggested by bibliometric research. There are at least two dimensions that differentiate the divisions/interest groups. As reported in the bibliometric literature, one is a dimension that separates the mass media and the interpersonally oriented divisions. The second differentiates the humanistic from the scientific. One method found a third dimension: theoretical to applied. Cluster analysis based on the actual number of joint memberships found three clusters: humanistic, mediated, and interpersonal. A cluster analysis that controlled for the size of the divisions/interest groups found only two: humanistic and scientific. Blockmodeling of the joint memberships identified four: humanistic, mediated, interpersonal, and information technology.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Cluster Analysis, Information Technology, Journals, Literature, Mass Media, Positions, Research, Social-Structure, Technology

Notes: JJournal

? Funkhouser, E.T. (1996), The evaluative use of citation analysis for communication journals. *Human Communication Research*, **22** (4), 563-574.

Full Text: [1996\Hum Com Res22, 563.pdf](1996\Hum%20Com%20Res22,%20563.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigated the impact of the omission of scholarly communication journals from Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) on citation-based appraisals of communication literature. Citation data were collected from reference lists in articles appearing in 27 communication journals published during 1990, including 14 not indexed by SSCI or AHCI. The 14 journals not included in SSCI or AHCI contributed 1,953, or 26%, of the 7,640 citations to authors during 1990, and 1,156, or 25%, of the 4,587 citations to journals in 1990. Twenty-seven of the 50 most frequently cited authors received 25% or more of their citations from journals omitted try SSCI and AHCI. This study found that an accurate evaluation of a scholar’s articles based on citations received will not be possible until SSCI and/or AHCI choose to include the omitted journals, and that computer applications could be used to provide a convenient and inexpensive on-line citation index for communication literature. The Journal Impact Rating, a measure for use in comparing journals’ impact on the basis of citations received, was introduced.

Keywords: Analysis, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Communication, Data, Evaluation, Impact, Index, Journals, Literature, Measure, Scholarly Communication, SSCI

? Feeley, T.H. (2008), A bibliometric analysis of communication journals from 2002 to 2005. *Human Communication Research*, **34** (3), 505-520.

Full Text: [2008\Hum Com Res34, 505.pdf](2008\Hum%20Com%20Res34,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: Journal impact ratings are often used by authors, promotion/hiring committees, and grant review teams as a proxy for scholarship quality. Journal citation data (2002-2005) from Social Sciences Citation Index were used to rank journals in the field of communication. A journal relatedness algorithm was applied to ascertain the 19 semantically related journals in communication. The mean journal impact index was 0.77 (SD = 0.28). Human Communication Research (HCR), Personal Relationships, journal of Communication (JOC), and Communication Research (CR) were ranked the top four journals for the study years examined. Network analysis was conducted on in-degree (i.e., citations to journals) and out-degree (i.e., citations from journals) data for the 19 communication journals for 2003-2005. The purpose of the network analysis was to study the citation patterns among journals in the field of communication. Data using degree centrality indicate that Communication Monographs, CR, HCR, and JOC (in alphabetical order) are the four most central journals in the field.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Patterns, Citations, Communication, CR, Data, Field, Impact, Impact Index, Index, Journal, Journal Impact, Journals, Network, Network Analysis, Purpose, Quality, Rank, Review, Scholarship

# Title: Human and Ecological Risk Assessment

Full Journal Title: [Human and Ecological Risk Assessment](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713400879)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hum. Ecol. Risk Assess.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hum Ecol Risk Assess

ISSN: 1080-7039

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: CRC Press LLC

Publisher Address: 2000 Corporate Blvd NW, Journals Customer Service, Boca Raton, FL 33431

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.884, / (2001)

? Mao, N., Wang, M.H. and Ho, Y.S. (2010), A bibliometric study of the trend in articles related to risk assessment published in Science Citation Index. *Human and Ecological Risk Assessment*, **16** (4), 801-824.

Full Text: [2010\Hum Eco Ris Ass16, 801.pdf](2010\Hum%20Eco%20Ris%20Ass16,%20801.pdf); [2010\Hum Eco Ris Ass-Mao.pdf](2010\Hum%20Eco%20Ris%20Ass-Mao.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, a bibliometric method was used to evaluate the global scientific production of risk assessment research for the last 16 years and provide insights into the characteristics of the risk assessment research activities and tendencies that may exist in the papers. Data were obtained on the online version of SCI, Web of Science from 1992 to 2007. Two important respects of the paper characteristics were analyzed: (i) performance of publication and (ii) research tendency and hotspots. The main results were as follows: English-language articles took the majority of all the publications. Number of articles in this field increased from 1 in 1968 to 1037 in 2007. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment published the most papers in this field, taking 3% of all. Research tendency was investigated by statistically analyzing the distribution of paper title, author keyword, and keyword plus. Furthermore, a new method named oword cluster analysiso was successfully applied to find the research hotspots of this field. Research hotspots of risk assessment mainly focused on three subject categories: environmental science, ecology, and epidemiology. This new bibliometric method can help relevant researchers realize the panorama of global risk assessment research, and establish the further research direction.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Citation, Diskette, Ecology, Environment, Exposure, h-Index, Plus, Publication, Publications, Red Book, Research, Research Hotspots, Risk Assessment, SCI, Scientometrics, Sediments, Toxicity, Trend, Word Cluster Analysis

# Title: Human & Experimental Toxicology

Full Journal Title: Human & Experimental Toxicology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0144-5952

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Amer Chemical Soc, Washington

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

Impact Factor

? Zyoud, S.H., Al-Jabi, S.W., Sweileh, W.M. and Awang, R. (2014), A bibliometric analysis of research productivity of Malaysian publications in leading toxicology journals during a 10-year period (2003-2012). *Human & Experimental Toxicology*, **33** (12), 1284-1293.

Full Text: [2014\Hum Exp Tox33, 1284.pdf](2014/Hum%20Exp%20Tox33,%201284.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Toxicology in Malaysia has experienced rapid development and made great progress in education and research in conjunction with economic development in Malaysia over the past two decades. Objectives: The main objectives of this study were to analyse the research originating from Malaysia and published in toxicology journals and to examine the authorship pattern and the citations retrieved from the Scopus database. Methods: Data from 1 January 2003 till 31 December 2012 were searched for documents with specific words in the toxicology field as a ‘source title’ and Malaysia as an affiliation country. Research productivity was evaluated based on a methodology we developed and used in other bibliometric studies by analysing: (a) total and trends of contributions in toxicology fields between 2003 and 2012; (b) Malaysian authorship pattern and productivity; (c) collaboration patterns; (d) journals in which Malaysian researchers publish; (e) the classification of journals to Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) or non-ISI; (f) impact factors (IFs) of all publications; and (g) citations received by the publications. Results: In total, 290 documents were retrieved from 55 international peer-reviewed toxicology journals. The quantity of publication increased by around 10-fold from 2003 to 2012. The h-index of the retrieved documents was 20. Of the 55 journal titles, 42 (76.4%) have their IF listed in the journal citation reports 2012. Forty-two documents (14.5%) were published in journals that had no official IF. The total number of citations, at the time of manuscript writing (5 August 2013), was 1707, with a median (interquartile range) of 3 (0-7). Malaysia collaborated mostly with countries in the Asia-Pacific regions (18.3%), especially India and Japan, followed by the Middle East and Africa (10.0%), especially Palestine and Yemen. Conclusion: The present data show a promising rise and a good start for toxicology research activity in Malaysia. The sharing of relevant research questions by developed and developing countries can lead to research opportunities in the field of toxicology.

Keywords: Activity, Affiliation, Africa, Analysis, Articles, Asia Pacific, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citations, Classification, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Country, Data, Database, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Documents, Economic, Economic Development, Education, Factors, Field, From, Google-Scholar, Growth, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, India, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, International, Isi, Japan, Journal, Journal Citation, Journals, Lead, Malaysia, Methodology, Methods, Middle East, Palestine, Pattern, Peer-Reviewed, Productivity, Progress, Publication, Publications, Rapid Development, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Productivity, Researchers, Results, Science, Scopus, Scopus, Scopus Database, Source, Till, Toxicology, Trends, Web, World, Yemen

? Zyoud, S.H., Al-Jabi, S.W. and Sweileh, W.M. (2015), Worldwide research productivity of paracetamol (acetaminophen) poisoning: A bibliometric analysis (2003-2012). *Human & Experimental Toxicology*, **34** (1), 12-23.

Full Text: [2015\Hum Exp Tox34, 12.pdf](2015/Hum%20Exp%20Tox34,%2012.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: There is a lack of data concerning the evaluation of scientific research productivity in paracetamol poisoning from the world. The purposes of this study were to analyse the worldwide research output related to paracetamol poisoning and to examine the authorship pattern and the citations retrieved from the Scopus database for over a decade. Methods: Data were searched for documents with specific words regarding paracetamol poisoning as keywords’ in the title or/and abstract. Scientific output was evaluated based on a methodology developed and used in other bibliometric studies. Research productivity was adjusted to the national population and nominal gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Results: There were 1721 publications that met the criteria during study period from the world. All retrieved documents were published from 72 countries. The largest number of articles related to paracetamol poisoning was from the United States (US; 30.39%), followed by India (10.75%) and the United Kingdom (UK; 9.36%). The total number of citations at the time of data analysis was 21,109, with an average of 12.3 citations per each documents and median (interquartile range) of 4 (1-14). The h-index of the retrieved documents was 57. After adjusting for economy and population power, India (124.2), Nigeria (18.6) and the US (10.5) had the highest research productivity. Countries with large economies, such as the UK, Australia, Japan, China and France, tended to rank relatively low after adjustment for GDP over the entire study period. Conclusion: Our study demonstrates evidence that research productivity related to paracetamol poisoning has increased rapidly during the recent years. The US obviously dominated in research productivity. However, certain smaller country such as Nigeria has high scientific output relative to their population size and GDP. A highly noticeable increase in the contributions of Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions to scientific literature related to paracetamol poisoning was also observed.

Keywords: Acetaminophen, Analysis, Articles, Asia Pacific, Australia, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, China, Citations, Countries, Country, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Database, Documents, Economy, Evaluation, Evidence, France, From, Gdp, Google-Scholar, Gross Domestic Product, H Index, H-Index, Impact, India, Japan, Literature, Medicine, Methodology, Methods, Middle East, Nigeria, Paracetamol, Pattern, Poisoning, Population, Population Size, Power, Productivity, Publications, Rank, Recent, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Output, Research Productivity, Results, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientific Output, Scientific Research, Scopus, Scopus, Scopus Database, Size, Toxicity, UK, United Kingdom, United States, US, Web, World

# Title: Human Factors

Full Journal Title: Human Factors

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

Impact Factor

? Lee, J.D., Cassano-Pinche, A. and Vicente, K.J. (2005), Bibliometric analysis of Human Factors (1970-2000): A quantitative description of scientific impact. *Human Factors*, **47** (4), 753-766.

Abstract: Bibliometric analyses use the citation history of scientific articles as data to measure scientific impact. This paper describes a bibliometric analysis of the 1682 papers and 2413 authors published in Human Factors from 1970 to 2000. The results show that Human Factors has substantial relative scientific influence, as measured by impact, immediacy, and half-life, exceeding the influence of comparable journals. Like other scientific disciplines, human factors research is a highly stratified activity. Most authors have published only one paper, and many papers are cited infrequently, if ever. A small number of authors account for a disproportionately large number of the papers published and citations received. However, the degree of stratification is not as extreme as in many other disciplines, possibly reflecting the diversity of the human factors discipline. A consistent trend of more authors per paper parallels a similar trend in other fields and may reflect the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of human factors research and a trend toward addressing human-technology interaction in more complex systems. Ten of the most influential papers from each of the last 3 decades illustrate trends in human factors research. Actual or potential applications of this research include considerations for the publication and distribution policy of Human Factors.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Applications, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Compatibility, Complex, Creative Productivity, Distribution, Diversity, Dynamic-Systems, Half-Life, History, Human, Human Factors, Impact, Interaction, Interdisciplinary, Mental Workload, Model, Paper, Policy, Publication, Research, Situation Awareness, Skills, Stratification, Task-Performance, Trend, Trends

# Title: Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries

Full Journal Title: Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, D.R. (2010), Citation analysis and bibliometric research in the field of ergonomics. *Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries*, **20** (3), 202-210.

Full Text: [2010\Hum Fac Erg Man Ser Ind20, 202.pdf](2010/Hum%20Fac%20Erg%20Man%20Ser%20Ind20,%20202.pdf)

Abstract: Given that journal impact factors now represent such a “hot” topic in the modern scientific world, it is essential that ergonomists remain fully cognizant of the citation-based research that has been conducted in our field. This article reviews and examines bibliometric research in the ergonomics profession, ranging from seminal work on content analysis and citation indexing, to some of the latest research describing ergonomics journal lists and longitudinal impact factor trends. Overall, history has shown how citation-based studies have become increasingly common in the ergonomics field during the past few decades, and, as we move through the 21st century, ergonomics journals continue to mature as a result. (C) 2010 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Content Analysis, Ergonomics, Factor Trends, Field, Health, History, Human Factors, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Medical Journals, Occupational-Medicine, Publishing, Reflections, Research, Science, Scientific Journals, Society, Topic, Trends

# Title: Human Immunology

Full Journal Title: Human Immunology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yin, Y.W., Sun, Q.Q., Hu, A.M., Liu, H.L., Wang, Q. and Zhang, B.B. (2014), Toll-like receptor 4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism in myocardial infarction: A meta-analysis of 15,148 subjects. *Human Immunology*, **75** (2), 163-169.

Full Text: [2014\Hum Imm75, 163.pdf](2014/Hum%20Imm75,%20163.pdf)

Abstract: It remains controversial regarding the association between toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) gene Asp299Gly (+896 A/G) polymorphism and myocardial infarction (MI) risk. Thus, a large-scale meta-analysis evaluating the potential association between this gene variant and MI risk is required. PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CBMdisc, CNKI, and Google Scholar were searched until February 6, 2013. All the statistical tests were performed using Stata 11.0. Nine articles involving 10 studies were included in the final meta-analysis, covering a total of 8299 MI cases and 6849 controls. Overall, no significant association was found between the TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism and MI risk (G allele vs. A allele: OR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.74-1.22, p = 0.71; G/G vs. A/A: OR = 1.03, 95% CI = 0.54-1.98, p = 0.93; G/G vs. A/G + A/A: OR = 1.05, 95% CI = 0.55-2.03, p = 0.87; G/G + A/G vs. A/A: OR = 0.92, 95% CI = 0.75-1.13, p = 0.42). In the subgroup analysis based on source of controls, there was also lack of evidence for significant association between the TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism and MI risk. In summary, the present meta-analysis indicated that the TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism was not associated with MI risk. (C) 2013 American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Evidence, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Infarction, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Myocardial Infarction, Polymorphism, Potential, Pubmed, Rights, Risk, Science, Source, Stata, Tlr4, Toll-Like Receptor 4, Web of Science

# Title: Human Organization

Full Journal Title: Human Organization

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Martin, D.E., Rao, A. and Sloan, L.R. (2011), Ethnicity, acculturation, and plagiarism: A criterion study of unethical academic conduct. *Human Organization*, **70** (1), 88-96.

Abstract: Ethics have received increased attention from the media and academia in recent years. Most reports suggest that one form of unethical conduct-plagiarism-is on the rise in the business schools. Stereotypes of Asian students as being more prone to plagiarize are frequently found in the literature, though not concretely substantiated. This study used a behavioral criterion to examine the relationships among ethnicity, acculturation, and plagiarism in a sample of 158 undergraduate and graduate students. Significant differences in plagiarism behavior were found based on level of student acculturation, but not ethnicity. Considerations and implications for training and managing international students and workers are discussed.

Keywords: Acculturation, Attitudes, Criterion Study, Cultural-Values, Ethics, Ethnicity, Literature, Plagiarism, Students

# Title: Human Psychopharmacology-Clinical and Experimental

Full Journal Title: Human Psychopharmacology-Clinical and Experimental

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dundar, Y., Dodd, S., Strobl, J., Boland, A., Dickson, R. and Walley, T. (2004), Comparative efficacy of newer hypnotic drugs for the short-term management of insomnia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Human Psychopharmacology-Clinical and Experimental*, **19** (5), 305-322.

Full Text: [2004\Hum Psy-Cli Exp19, 305.pdf](2004/Hum%20Psy-Cli%20Exp19,%20305.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives To compare the clinical effectiveness of zaleplon, zolpidem or zopiclone (Z-drugs) with either benzodiazepines licensed and approved for use in the UK for the short-term management of insomnia (diazepam, loprazolam, lorazepam, lormetazepam, nitrazepam, temazepam) or with each other. Methods MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Science Citation Index/Web of Science were searched from 1966 to March 2003 and The Cochrane Library, reference lists of included studies and a number of psychopharmacology journals. Randomized controlled trials comparing either benzodiazepines with the Z-drugs or any two of the Z-drugs in patients with insomnia were included. Outcome measures included: sleep onset latency, total sleep duration, number of awakenings, quality of sleep, adverse events, tolerance, rebound insomnia and daytime alertness. Results and conclusions Twenty four eligible studies were identified with a total study population of 3909 (17 studies comparing a Z-drug with a benzodiazepine and 7 comparing a Z-drug). Insufficient or inappropriately reported data meant that meta-analysis was possible only for a small number of outcomes. There are few clear, consistent differences between the drugs. Some evidence suggests that zaleplon gives shorter sleep latency but shorter duration of sleep than zolpidem, reflecting the pharmacological profiles of the drugs. Copyright (C) 2004 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Behavior, Citation, Clinical Effectiveness, Cochrane, Copyright, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Elderly-Patients, Embase, Health Technology Assessment, Insomnia, Journals, Management, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Nitrazepam, Outcomes, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Science, Sleep, Sleep Disorders, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temazepam, Tolerance, UK, Zaleplon, Zolpidem, Zopiclone

? LaPorte, E., Sarris, J., Stough, C. and Scholey, A. (2011), Neurocognitive effects of kava (Piper methysticum): A systematic review. *Human Psychopharmacology-Clinical and Experimental*, **26** (2), 102-111.

Full Text: [2011\Hum Psy-Cli Exp26, 102.pdf](2011/Hum%20Psy-Cli%20Exp26,%20102.pdf)

Abstract: Rationale Kava (Piper methysticum) elicits dose-dependent psychotropic effects and thus may potentially deleteriously affect cognitive performance. Clinical trials have assessed the effects of kava on cognition, however, to our knowledge no systematic review has been conducted in this area. Objective To systematically review the effects of kava on cognition, providing an analysis of the individual study’s methodological quality, results and effect sizes. Methods A systematic review was conducted of publications up to June 15th 2010, using the electronic databases MEDLINE, PsychINFO, CINAHL, Web of Science and The Cochrane Library. The search criteria involved kava and cognition related terms, e.g. memory and attention. Results Ten human clinical trials met inclusion criteria (acute n = 7, chronic n = 3). One acute study found that kava significantly improved visual attention and working memory processes while another found that kava increased body sway. One chronic study found that kava significantly impaired visual attention during high-cognitive demand. Potential enhanced cognition may be attributed to the ability of kava to inhibit re-uptake of noradrenaline in the pre-frontal cortex, while increased body sway may be due to GABA pathway modulation. Conclusions The majority of evidence suggests that kava has no replicated significant negative effects on cognition. Copyright (C) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Analysis, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders, Attention, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Cognition, Cognitive Performance, Copyright, Databases, Driving, Event-Related Potentials, Extract, Human, Impairment, Inhibition, Intoxication, Kava, Kavalactones, Kavalactones, Knowledge, MEDLINE, Memory, Methods, Noradrenaline, Oxazepam, Piper Methysticum, Prefrontal Cortex, Publications, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toxicity, Web of Science

? Liu, Y.Y., Zhou, X.Y., Zhu, D., Chen, J.J., Qin, B., Zhang, Y.Q., Wang, X., Yang, D.Y., Meng, H.Q., Luo, Q.H. and Xie, P. (2015), Is pindolol augmentation effective in depressed patients resistant to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Human Psychopharmacology-Clinical and Experimental*, **30** (3), 132-142.

Full Text: [2015\Hum Psy-Cli Exp30, 132.pdf](2015/Hum%20Psy-Cli%20Exp30,%20132.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveThis systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted to assess the use of pindolol augmentation in depressed patients resistant to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) therapy. MethodsA comprehensive search of PubMed, Cochrane, Embase, Web of Science, and PsychINFO databases from 1970 through December 2013 was conducted. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) studied on unipolar SSRI-resistant depressed adults were included. The primary outcome was mean change scores of depressive symptom on the depression rating scales, assessed with standardized mean differences. ResultsFive RCTs consisting of 154 patients met all inclusion and exclusion criteria. The overall pooled effect size in the primary and secondary efficacy analysis showed no significant effects of pindolol plus SSRI therapy (standardized mean difference=-0.43, p=0.24; OR=1.92, p=0.39, respectively). In terms of acceptability, there was no statistical difference in either tolerability or safety between the two groups (OR=0.46, p=0.40; OR=0.90, p=0.94, respectively). These estimates remained robust through several sensitivity and subgroup analyses, except 7.5 mg-qd pindolol augmentation did show a significant benefit over 2.5-mg tid pindolol augmentation. ConclusionsPindolol augmentation may not be suitable for treatment-resistant depression patients with SSRI-resistant depression. However, once-daily high-dose pindolol (7.5mg qd) appears to show a promising benefit in these patients. Copyright (c) 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Acceptability, Analyses, Analysis, Antidepressant Therapy, Augmentation, Combination, Criteria, Databases, Depression, Double-Blind, Effect Size, Effects, Efficacy, Estimates, Fluoxetine, High Dose, Inhibitor, Major Depression, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Onset, Outcome, Paroxetine, Patients, Pindolol, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Receptors In-Vivo, Review, Safety, Scales, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Sensitivity, Serotonin, Size, Systematic Review, Therapy, Trends, Web Of Science

# Title: Human Reproduction

Full Journal Title: Human Reproduction

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Evers, J.L.H. (2000), Publication bias in reproductive research. *Human Reproduction*, **15** (10), 2063-2066.

Full Text: [2000\Hum Rep15, 2063.pdf](2000\Hum%20Rep15,%202063.pdf)

Abstract: Publication bias is defined as any tendency on the part of investigators or editors to fail to publish study results on the basis of the direction or strength of the findings. This may lead to overestimation of treatment effects in published work. Inappropriate decisions about patient management may result. We investigated what proportion of abstracts at the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) annual meeting eventually reached full publication, what was the time to publication, and which factors might have affected publication. Among the 2691 abstracts of six ESHRE annual meetings, 151 (5.6%) reporting randomized controlled trials (RCT) were identified. Comprehensive searches of electronic databases and handsearching of the two major journals in the field yielded 79 full publications pertaining to these abstracts. Kaplan-Meier analysis estimated 56% of RCT abstracts to be eventually published in full, the median time to publication being 32.5 months. Positive outcome (i,e, significant results) did not affect the publication rate, and neither did sample size, the subject category, or the native language (English/non-English) of the country of origin. Oral presentations resulted in eventual full publication significantly more frequently (69%) than posters (42%), It is concluded that a considerable publication deficit, but not a publication bias, exists for RCT in reproductive research.

Keywords: Abstract Follow-up, Abstract Publication, Abstracts, Author, Bias, Databases, Eshre Annual Meeting, Human, Journals, Publication, Publication Bias, Publication Deficit, Publications, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Subject Category, Trials

? Bedaiwy, M.A., El-Nashar, S.A., El Saman, A.M., Evers, J.L.H., Sandadi, S., Desai, N. and Falcone, T. (2008), Reproductive outcome after transplantation of ovarian tissue: A systematic review. *Human Reproduction*, **23** (12), 2709-2717.

Full Text: [2008\Hum Rep23, 2709.pdf](2008/Hum%20Rep23,%202709.pdf)

Abstract: Despite interest in ovarian tissue transplantation (OTT) as a promising procedure for fertility preservation, to date, no precise data are available about its effectiveness. We systematically reviewed reproductive function after OTT for fertility preservation in women at high risk of premature ovarian failure (POF). We searched the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Systematic Reviews, CENTRAL, Web of Science and Scopus databases for studies on the reproductive outcomes after OTT in humans up to June 2007. Women with follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) > 30 IU/l at the time of OTT were included in a meta-analysis of individual-patient data to evaluate the time to re-establishment of ovarian function (ROF). Secondary outcomes included short-term (< 12 months) and long-term (> 12 months) ovarian function (OVF) and pregnancy after OTT. We identified 25 reports including 46 unique cases. OTT was performed to treat POF in 27 women, to prevent POF in 15, to treat infertility in 2 and accidentally in 1. In 23 women with FSH > 30 at the time of OTT, OVF was re-established with a median time to ROF of 120 days (range 60-244). Within 6 months after ROF, four women had recurrent ovarian failure. There are insufficient data to evaluate the long-term OVF (> 12 months). Fresh grafts had an increased likelihood of return of OVF and a decreased likelihood for recurrent ovarian failure compared with cryopreserved grafts [HR of 2.44 (95% CI 0.92, 6.49) and 0.47 (95% CI 0.18, 1.12), respectively]. In 25 women who sought pregnancy, eight women had nine pregnancies at 12 months, giving a cumulative pregnancy rate of 37% (95% CI 19, 60). Transplantation of ovarian tissue can re-establish OVF after POF; however, the efficacy of OTT using cryopreserved tissues is not yet equivalent to that of fresh grafts. A controlled multicenter trial with sufficient follow-up would provide valid evidence of the potential benefit of this procedure.

Keywords: Autologous Transplantation, Bone-Marrow-Transplantation, Cancer, Cochrane, Cortical Strips, Cryopreservation, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, Heterotopic Autotransplantation, Humans, Intact Human Ovary, Interest, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Monozygotic Twins Discordant, Oocyte Retrieval, Outcome, Outcomes, Pregnancy, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vascular Pedicle, Web of Science, Women

? Sunkara, S.K., Khairy, M., El-Toukhy, T., Khalaf, Y. and Coomarasamy, A. (2010), The effect of intramural fibroids without uterine cavity involvement on the outcome of IVF treatment: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Human Reproduction*, **25** (2), 418-429.

Full Text: [2010\Hum Rep25, 418.pdf](2010/Hum%20Rep25,%20418.pdf)

Abstract: The influence of fibroids on fertility is poorly understood. Submucosal and intramural fibroids that distort the endometrial cavity have been associated with decreased pregnancy rates (PRs) following IVF treatment. However, there is uncertainty about the effect of intramural fibroids that do not distort the endometrial cavity on IVF outcomes. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies to evaluate the association between non-cavity-distorting intramural fibroids and IVF outcome. Searches were conducted on MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and Web of Science. Study selection and data extraction were conducted independently by two reviewers. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scales were used for quality assessment. Meta-analysis was performed if appropriate. We identified 19 observational studies comprising 6087 IVF cycles. Meta-analysis of these studies showed a significant decrease in the live birth (RR = 0.79, 95% CI: 0.70-0.88, P < 0.0001) and clinical PRs (RR = 0.85, 95% CI: 0.77-0.94, P = 0.002) in women with non-cavity-distorting intramural fibroids compared with those without fibroids, following IVF treatment. The presence of non-cavity-distorting intramural fibroids is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes in women undergoing IVF treatment.

Keywords: Assessment, Assisted Conception, Cochrane, Embase, Endometrial Cavity, Fertility, Hysteroscopic Myomectomy, Impact, In-Vitro Fertilization, Intramural Fibroids, Involvement, Ivf, Leiomyomas, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Myomas, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcomes, Pregnancy, Quality, Reproduction, Review, Science, Subserosal, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2010\Hum Rep25, 1906.pdf](2010/Hum%20Rep25,%201906.pdf)

Abstract: There are conflicting results on whether the rate of blastocyst development before freezing influences the outcome of frozen-thawed blastocyst transfers. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of controlled studies to compare pregnancy outcomes following transfer of thawed blastocysts that were frozen either on Day 5 or Day 6 following fertilization in vitro. Searches were conducted on MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and Web of Science. Study selection and data extraction were conducted independently by two reviewers. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale was used for quality assessment. We identified 15 controlled studies comprising 2502 frozen-thawed transfers involving blastocysts that were either frozen on Day 5 or Day 6. Meta-analysis of these studies showed significantly higher clinical pregnancy rate [relative risk (RR) = 1.14, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.03-1.26, P = 0.01] and ongoing pregnancy/live birth rate (RR = 1.15, 95% CI: 1.01-1.30, P = 0.03) with Day 5 compared with Day 6 frozen-thawed blastocyst transfers. Sensitivity analysis of those studies where blastocysts frozen on Day 5 or Day 6 were at the same stage of development showed no significant difference in the clinical pregnancy rate (RR = 1.07, 95% CI: 0.87-1.33, P = 0.51) and ongoing pregnancy/live birth rate (RR = 1.08, 95% CI: 0.92-1.27, P = 0.36). Slower developing blastocysts cryopreserved on Day 6 but at the same stage of development as those developing to the blastocyst stage on Day 5 have similar clinical pregnancy and ongoing pregnancy/live birth rates following frozen-thawed blastocyst transfers.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Blastocysts, Cochrane, Controlled Studies, Cryopreservation, Cryopreservation, Cycles, Day-6 Blastocysts, Development, Embase, Embryo Transfers, Frozen-Thawed Blastocyst Transfer, In-Vitro Fertilization, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Outcome, Outcomes, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Rates, Quality, Review, Risk, Scale, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trials, Vitrification, Web of Science

? Maheux-Lacroix, S., Boutin, A., Moore, L., Bergeron, M.E., Bujold, E., Laberge, P., Lemyre, M. and Dodin, S. (2014), Hysterosalpingosonography for diagnosing tubal occlusion in subfertile women: A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Human Reproduction*, **29** (5), 953-963.

Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep29, 953.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep29,%20953.pdf)

Abstract: Is hysterosalpingosonography (sono-HSG) an accurate test for diagnosing tubal occlusion in subfertile women and how does it perform compared with hysterosalpingography (HSG)? sono-HSG is an accurate test for diagnosing tubal occlusion and performs similarly to HSG. sono-HSG and HSG are both short, well-tolerated outpatient procedures. However, sono-HSG has the advantage over HSG of obviating ionizing radiation and the risk of iodine allergy, being associated with a greater sensitivity and specificity in detecting anomalies of the uterine cavity and permitting concomitant visualization of the ovaries and myometrium. A systematic review and meta-analysis of studies published in any language before 14 November 2012 were performed. All studies assessing the accuracy of sono-HSG for diagnosing tubal occlusion in a subfertile female population were considered. We searched Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Biosis as well as related articles, citations and reference lists. Diagnostic studies were eligible if they compared sono-HSG (HSG) to laparoscopy with chromotubation in women suffering from subfertility. Two authors independently screened for eligibility, extracted data and assessed the quality of included studies. Risk of bias and applicability concerns were investigated according to the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Study (QUADAS-2). Bivariate random-effects models were used to estimate pooled sensitivity and specificity with their 95 confidence intervals (95 CIs), to generate summary receiver operating characteristic curves and to evaluate sources of heterogeneity. Of the 4221 citations identified, 30 studies were eligible. Of the latter, 28 reported results per individual tube and were included in the meta-analysis, representing a total of 1551 women and 2740 tubes. In nine studies, all participants underwent HSG in addition to sono-HSG and laparoscopy, allowing direct comparison of the accuracy of sono-HSG and HSG. Pooled estimates of sensitivity and specificity of sono-HSG were 0.92 (95 CI: 0.820.96) and 0.95 (95 CI: 0.900.97), respectively. In nine studies (582 women, 1055 tubes), sono-HSG and HSG were both compared with laparoscopy, giving pooled estimates of sensitivity and specificity of 0.95 (95 CI: 0.780.99) and 0.93 (95 CI: 0.890.96) for sono-HSG, and 0.94 (95 CI: 0.740.99) and 0.92 (95 CI: 0.870.95) for HSG, respectively. Doppler sonography was associated with significantly greater sensitivity and specificity of sono-HSG compared with its non-use (0.93 and 0.95 versus 0.86 and 0.89, respectively, P 0.0497). Sensitivity analysis regarding methodological quality of studies was consistent with these findings. We also found no benefit of the commercially available contrast media over saline solution in regard to the diagnostic accuracy of sono-HSG. Methodological quality varied greatly between studies. However, sensitivity analysis, taking methodological quality of studies into account, did not modify the results. This systematic review did not allow the distinction between distal and proximal occlusion. This could be interesting to take into account in further studies, as the performance of the test may differ for each localization. Given our findings and the known benefits of sono-HSG over HSG in the context of subfertility, sono-HSG should replace HSG in the initial workup of subfertile couples. This study was funded by personal funds. There are no conflicts of interest to declare. This review has been registered at PROSPERO: Registration number CRD42013003829.

Keywords: Accuracy, Allergy, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Authors, Benefits, Bias, Biosis, Citations, Color Doppler, Comparison, Concomitant, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Conflicts Of Interest, Context, Contrast Sonography Hycosy, Couples, Data, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Doppler, Doppler Sonography, Estimates, Fallopian-Tubes, Female, Heterogeneity, Hysterosalpingography, Hysterosalpingography, Hysterosalpingosonography, Infertile Women, Intervals, Language, Laparoscopy, Media, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Models, Myometrium, Occlusion, Outpatient, P, Patency, Performance, Population, Procedures, Quality, Quality Of, Radiation, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Solution, Sonography, Sources, Specificity, Subfertility, Suffering, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transvaginal Salpingosonography, Tubal Patency, Uterine, Uterine Cavity, Visualization, Web Of Science, Women, Work-Up

# Title: Human Reproduction Update

Full Journal Title: Human Reproduction Update

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? AbdelHafez, F., Bedaiwy, M., El-Nashar, S.A., Sabanegh, E. and Desai, N. (2009), Techniques for cryopreservation of individual or small numbers of human spermatozoa: A systematic review. *Human Reproduction Update*, **15** (2), 153-164.

Full Text: [2009\Hum Rep Upd15, 153.pdf](2009\Hum%20Rep%20Upd15,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: Despite interest in cryopreservation of individual or small number of human spermatozoa, to date, little data is available as regards its effectiveness. We systematically reviewed the outcome after cryopreservation of individual or small numbers of human spermatozoa in patients with severe male factor of infertility. We searched the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Systematic Reviews, CENTRAL, Web of Science, Scopus databases for relevant studies up to June of 2008. The search used terms referring to cryopreservation of small amount of sperm. Included studies were limited to human studies with no language restrictions. We identified 30 reports including 9 carriers used for cryopreservation of small quantities/numbers of human spermatozoa (7 non-biological and 2 biological carriers). A wide variety of cryopreservation vehicles were reported. The recovery rate of spermatozoa cryopreserved in a known small number varied widely from 59 to 100%. Fertilization rates were in the range of 18-67%. Frozen-thawed spermatozoa, using this method, were subsequently used for intracytoplasmic sperm injection in only five studies, with few pregnancies reported so far. To date, there remains no consensus as to the ideal carrier for cryopreservation of small number of spermatozoa for clinical purposes. Cryopreservation of individual or small numbers of human spermatozoa may replace the need for repeated surgical sperm retrieval. A controlled multicenter trial with sufficient follow-up would provide valid evidence of the potential benefit of this approach.

Keywords: Aspiration, Cochrane, Cryoloop, Cryopreservation, Cryoprotectant-Free Vitrification, Databases, Dna Integrity, Effectiveness, Embase, Empty Zona-Pellucida, Epidydimal Sperm, Fertilization, Follow-Up, Human, Human Testicular Spermatozoa, Interest, Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, MEDLINE, Nonobstructive Azoospermia, Obstructive Azoospermia, Outcome, Review, Science, Scopus, Single Human Spermatozoa, Single-Sperm Cryopreservation, Surgical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testicular Sperm, Web of Science, Zona Carrier

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Full Text: [2011\Hum Rep Upd17, 347.pdf](2011\Hum%20Rep%20Upd17,%20347.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Marijuana, the most used recreational drug, has been shown to have adverse effects on human reproduction. Endogenous cannabinoids (also called endocannabinoids) bind to the same receptors as those of Delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), The psychoactive component of Cannabis sativa. The most extensively studied endocannabinoids are anandamide (N-arachidonoylethanolamine, AEA) and 2-arachidonoylglycerol. The endocannabinoids, their congeners and the cannabinoid receptors, together with the metabolic enzymes and putative transporters form the endocannabinoid system (ECS). In this review, we summarize current knowledge about the relationships of ECS, sex steroid hormones and cytokines in female fertility, and underline the importance of this endocannabinoid-hormone-cytokine network. METHODS: PUBMED and the Web of Science databases were searched for studies published since 1985, looking into the ECS, sex hormones, type-1/2 T-helper (Th1/Th2) cytokines, leukaemia inhibitory factor, leptin and reproduction. RESULTS: The ECS plays a pivotal role in human reproduction. The enzymes involved in the synthesis and degradation of endocannabinoids normalize levels of AEA for successful implantation. The AEA degrading enzyme (fatty acid amide hydrolase) activity as well as AEA content in blood may potentially be used for the monitoring of early pregnancies. Progesterone and oestrogen are involved in the maintenance of endocannabinoid levels. The ECS plays an important role in the immune regulation of human fertility. CONCLUSIONS: The available studies suggest that tight control of the endocannabinoid-hormone-cytokine network is required for successful implantation and early pregnancy maintenance. This hormone-cytokine network is a key element at the maternal-foetal interface, and any defect in such a network may result in foetal loss.

Keywords: Acid Amide Hydrolase, Adverse Effects, Assisted Reproduction Treatment, Blood, Cannabinoid-Receptor Ligands, Cannabis, Central-Nervous-System, Control, Databases, Drug, Endocannabinoids, Female Fertility, Human, Human Fallopian-Tube, Knowledge, Leptin, Leukaemia Inhibitory Factor, Leukemia-Inhibitory Factor, Monitoring, N-Arachidonoylethanolamine Anandamide, Oestrogen, Pregnancy, Preimplantation Mouse Embryo, Protein-Coupled Receptor, Reproduction, Review, Science, Sex Hormones, Sperm-Oviduct Interaction, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Hum Rep Upd17, 667.pdf](2011\Hum%20Rep%20Upd17,%20667.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The increase in the incidence of obesity has a substantial societal health impact. Contrasting reports have been published on whether overweight and obesity affect male fertility. To clarify this, we have reviewed published data on the relation between overweight/obesity, semen parameters, endocrine status and human male fertility. Subsequently, we have used results obtained in animal models of obesity to explain the human data. METHODS: Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar databases were searched between September 2009 and October 2010 for a comprehensive publication record. Available studies on adult human males were examined. The included animal studies examined obesity and fertility, and focused on leptin, leptin receptor signaling, kisspeptins and/or NPY. RESULTS: Most overweight/obese men do not experience significant fertility problems, despite the presence of reduced testosterone alongside normal gonadotrophin levels. Only a subgroup of subjects suffers from hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. Animal models offer several explanations and show that reduced leptin signaling leads to reduced GnRH neuronal activity. This may be due to decreased hypothalamic Kissl expression, a potent regulator of GnRH/LH/FSH release. As the Kissl neurons express leptin receptors, the Kissl system may participate in transmitting metabolic information to the GnRH neurons, thus providing a bridge between metabolic regulation and fertility. CONCLUSIONS: Infertility in overweight/obese males may be explained by leptin insensitivity. This implies a possible role for the KISSl system in human obesity-related male infertility. If substantiated, it will pave the way for methods to restore fertility in these subjects.

Keywords: Adult, Animal, Animal Models, Body-Mass Index, Congenital Leptin Deficiency, Databases, Early-Onset Obesity, Endocrine Status, Google Scholar, Health Impact, Hormone-Binding-Globulin, Human, Human Male Fertility, Humans, Hypothalamic Neuropeptide-Y, Impact, Incidence, Infertile Male-Patients, Information, Inhibin-B Levels, Kiss-1 Messenger-RNA, Leptin, Male, Men, Normal, NPY, Obesity, Overweight, Pituitary-Testicular Axis, Publication, Reproduction, Science, Scopus, Semen Parameters, Semen Quality, Testosterone, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2011\Hum Rep Upd17, 761.pdf](2011\Hum%20Rep%20Upd17,%20761.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The prevalence of congenital uterine anomalies in high-risk women is unclear, as several different diagnostic approaches have been applied to different groups of patients. This review aims to evaluate the prevalence of such anomalies in unselected populations and in women with infertility, including those undergoing IVF treatment, women with a history of miscarriage, women with infertility and recurrent miscarriage combined, and women with a history of preterm delivery. METHODS: Searches of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and the Cochrane register were performed. Study selection and data extraction were conducted independently by two reviewers. Studies were grouped into those that used ‘optimal’ and ‘suboptimal’ tests for uterine anomalies. Meta-analyses were performed to establish the prevalence of uterine anomalies and their subtypes within the various populations. RESULTS: We identified 94 observational studies comprising 89 861 women. The prevalence of uterine anomalies diagnosed by optimal tests was 5.5% [95% confidence interval (CI), 3.5-8.5] in the unselected population, 8.0% (95% CI, 5.3-12) in infertile women, 13.3% (95% CI, 8.9-20.0) in those with a history of miscarriage and 24.5% (95% CI, 18.3-32.8) in those with miscarriage and infertility. Arcuate uterus is most common in the unselected population (3.9%; 95% CI, 2.1-7.1), and its prevalence is not increased in high-risk groups. In contrast, septate uterus is the most common anomaly in high-risk populations. CONCLUSIONS: Women with a history of miscarriage or miscarriage and infertility have higher prevalence of congenital uterine anomalies compared with the unselected population.

Keywords: 3-Dimensional Ultrasound, Artery Blood-Flow, Cochrane, Congenital Uterine Anomalies, Embase, Fertilization-Embryo Transfer, High-Risk Groups, History, Hysterosalpingo-Contrast-Sonography, In-Vitro Fertilization, Infertile Women, Infertility, IVF, MEDLINE, Miscarriage, Mullerian Duct Anomalies, Observational, Observational Studies, Patients, Preterm, Prevalence, Recurrent Spontaneous-Abortion, Reproductive-Performance, Review, Science, Septate Uterus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Uterus, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2012\Hum Rep Upd18, 127.pdf](2012\Hum%20Rep%20Upd18,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the role of androgens or androgen-modulating agents on the probability of pregnancy achievement in poor responders undergoing IVF. MEDLINE, EMBASE, CENTRAL, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched for the identification of randomized controlled trials evaluating the administration of testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), aromatase inhibitors, recombinant luteinizing hormone (rLH) and recombinant human chorionic gonadotrophin (rhCG) before or during ovarian stimulation of poor responders. In two trials involving 163 patients, pretreatment with transdermal testosterone was associated with an increase in clinical pregnancy [risk difference (RD): 15, 95 confidence interval (CI): 3 to 26] and live birth rates (RD: 11, 95 CI: 0.3 to 22) in poor responders undergoing ovarian stimulation for IVF. No significant differences in clinical pregnancy and live birth rates were observed between patients who received DHEA and those who did not. Similarly, (i) the use of aromatase inhibitors, (ii) addition of rLH and (iii) addition of rhCG in poor responders stimulated with rFSH for IVF were not associated with increased clinical pregnancy rates. In the only eligible study that provided data, live birth rate was increased in patients who received rLH when compared with those who did not (RD: 19, 95 CI:1 to 36). Based on the limited available evidence, transdermal testosterone pretreatment seems to increase clinical pregnancy and live birth rates in poor responders undergoing ovarian stimulation for IVF. There is insufficient data to support a beneficial role of rLH, hCG, DHEA or letrozole administration in the probability of pregnancy in poor responders undergoing ovarian stimulation for IVF.

Keywords: Achievement, Administration, Agonist Down-Regulation, Androgens, Aromatase Inhibitors, Assisted Reproduction, Birth, Clinical, Confidence, Data, Databases, Evidence, Fertilization, Follicle-Stimulating-Hormone, Human, Identification, In Vitro Fertilization, Interval, IVF, LH, Live Birth, Luteinizing-Hormone, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Ovarian Response, Patients, Poor Response, Pregnancy, Pretreatment, Primate Ovary, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Recombinant FSH, Recombinant Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin, Recombinant Luteinizing Hormone, Review, Role, Science, Scopus, Support, Systematic Review, Testosterone, Transdermal Testosterone, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: 2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 124.pdf

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The main objective of individualization of treatment in IVF is to offer every single woman the best treatment tailored to her own unique characteristics, thus maximizing the chances of pregnancy and eliminating the iatrogenic and avoidable risks resulting from ovarian stimulation. Personalization of treatment in IVF should be based on the prediction of ovarian response for every individual. The starting point is to identify if a woman is likely to have a normal, poor or a hyper response and choose the ideal treatment protocol tailored to this prediction. The objective of this review is to summarize the predictive ability of ovarian reserve markers, such as antral follicle count (AFC) and anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH), and the therapeutic strategies that have been proposed in IVF after this prediction. METHODS: Asystematic review of the existing literature was performed by searching Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane library and Web of Science for publications in the English language related to AFC, AMH and their incorporation into controlled ovarian stimulation (COS) protocols in IVF. Literature available to May 2013 was included. RESULTS: The search generated 305 citations of which 41 and 25 studies, respectively, reporting the ability of AMH and AFC to predict response to COS were included in this review. The literature review demonstrated that AFC and AMH, the most sensitive markers of ovarian reserve identified to date, are ideal in planning personalized COS protocols. These sensitive markers permit prediction of the whole spectrum of ovarian response with reliable accuracy and clinicians may use either of the two markers as they can be considered interchangeable. Following the categorization of expected ovarian response to stimulation clinicians can adopt tailored therapeutic strategies for each patient. Current scientific trend suggests the elective use of the GnRH antagonist based regimen for hyper-responders, and probably also poor responders, as likely to be beneficial. The selection of the appropriate and individualized gonadotrophin dose is also of paramount importance for effective COS and subsequent IVF outcomes. CONCLUSION: Personalized IVF offers several benefits; it enables clinicians to give women more accurate information on their prognosis thus facilitating counselling especially in cases of extremes of ovarian response. The deployment of therapeutic strategies based on selective use of GnRH analogues and the fine tuning of the gonadotrophin dose on the basis of potential ovarian response in every single woman can allow for a safer and more effective IVF practice.

Keywords: Accuracy, Afc, Anti-Mullerian Hormone, Anti-Mullerian Hormone, Antimullerian-Hormone, Antral Follicle Count, Antral Follicle Count, Assisted Reproductive Technology, Background, Benefits, Characteristics, Citations, Co, Counselling, Elective, Embase, Final Oocyte Maturation, Gnrh Agonist Protocol, In-Vitro Fertilization, Individualization, Information, Inhibiting Substance, Ivf, Language, Literature, Literature Review, Live-Birth, Medline, Methods, Normal, Outcomes, Ovarian Reserve, Planning, Potential, Practice, Prediction, Predictive, Pregnancy, Prognosis, Protocol, Protocols, Publications, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reporting, Response, Review, Risks, Science, Selection, Theory, Therapeutic, Treatment, Trend, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 429.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20429.pdf)

Abstract: Embryo implantation is a complex process involving maternal hormonal changes, immune responses and maturational events in the embryo. A pregnancy could fail when these events are not synchronized. It is speculated that in women, an elevation of natural killer (NK) cells may have an effect on reproductive performance, and NK cell levels in blood are currently being used as a diagnostic test to guide the initiation of therapies in patients with infertility. We conducted a systematic review to evaluate the (i) levels of NK cells in blood and endometrium in infertile versus fertile women, (ii) association between NK cells and IVF outcome, (iii) levels of NK cells in blood and endometrium in women with recurrent miscarriage (RM) versus controls. The following electronic databases were searched: Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and National Research Register. A total of 22 studies were included. Meta-analysis of studies that evaluated peripheral and uterine NK (uNK) cell percentages in infertile versus fertile women showed no significant difference between the two groups [standardized mean difference (SMD) 0.33; 95 confidence intervals (CI) 1.06, 0.4; P 0.37; SMD 1.82; 95 CI 4.80, 1.17; P 0.23 respectively]. Pooling of studies that reported peripheral NK cells as numbers showed significantly higher NK cell numbers in infertile women compared with fertile controls (SMD 3.16; 95 CI 1.07, 5.24; P 0.003). Meta-analysis of studies that evaluated the role of NK cells in IVF outcome showed no significant difference in live birth rates in women with elevated NK cells or NK cell activity compared with women without elevated peripheral NK cells or NK cell activity (NK activity assessed using a cytotoxicity assay) (relative risk 0.57; 95 CI 0.06, 5.22; P 0.62). Meta-analysis of studies that evaluated peripheral NK cell percentages in women with RM versus controls showed significantly higher NK cell percentages in women with RM (SMD 1.36; 95 CI 0.04, 2.69; P 0.04). Meta-analysis of studies that evaluated peripheral NK cell numbers showed significantly higher NK cell numbers in women with RM compared with controls (SMD 0.81; 95 CI 0.47, 1.16; P 0.00001). Meta-analysis of studies that evaluated uNK cells showed no significant difference in women with RM compared with controls (SMD 0.40; 95 CI 1.24, 2.04; P 0.63). Further research is needed before NK cell assessment can be recommended as a diagnostic tool in the context of female infertility or RM. There is no clear explanation as to why the results differ when data for NK cells are expressed as numbers or a percentage. On the basis of current evidence, NK cell analysis and immune therapy should be offered only in the context of clinical research.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Birth, Blood, Cell, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Research, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Context, Cytotoxicity, Data, Databases, Detailed Analysis, Diagnostic Test, Early-Pregnancy, Embase, Embryo, Endometrium, Events, Evidence, Explanation, Female, Flow-Cytometry, Groups, Human Endometrium, Immune, Implantation, Implantation Failures, In-Vitro Fertilization, Infertility, Initiation, Intervals, Ivf, Ivf Outcome, Ivf Treatment, Live Birth, Maternal, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Miscarriage, Natural, Natural Killer Cells, Nk Activity, Nk Cells, Outcome, P, Patients, Performance, Peripheral-Blood, Pregnancy, Rates, Recurrent, Recurrent Miscarriage, Relative Risk, Reproductive Performance, Research, Review, Risk, Role, Science, Spontaneous-Abortions, Systematic Review, Therapy, Uterine, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 501.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20501.pdf)

Abstract: Infertility is a condition of the reproductive system that affects similar to 10-15% of couples attempting to conceive a baby. More than half of all cases of infertility are a result of female conditions, while the remaining cases can be attributed to male factors, or to a combination of both. The search for suitable biomarkers of pregnancy outcome is a challenging issue in human reproduction, aimed at identifying molecules with predictive significance of the reproductive potential of male and female gametes. Among the various candidates, endocannabinoids (eCBs), and in particular anandamide (AEA), represent potential biomarkers of human fertility disturbances. Any perturbation of the balance between synthesis and degradation of eCBs will result in local changes of their tone in human female and male reproductive tracts, which in turn regulates various pathophysiological processes, oocyte and sperm maturation included. PubMed and Web of Science databases were searched for papers using relevant keywords like ‘biomarker’, ‘endocannabinoid’, ‘infertility’, ‘pregnancy’ and ‘reproduction’. In this review, we discuss different studies on the measurements of AEA and related eCBs in human reproductive cells, tissues and fluids, where the local contribution of these bioactive lipids could be critical in ensuring normal sperm fertilizing ability and pregnancy. Based on the available data, we suggest that the AEA tone has the potential to be exploited as a novel diagnostic biomarker of infertility, to be used in association with assays of conventional hormones (e.g. progesterone, beta-chorionic gonadotrophin) and semen analysis. However further quantitative research of its predictive capacity is required.

Keywords: Acid Amide Hydrolase, Analysis, Association, Baby, Balance, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Cannabinoid Receptor, Capacity, Changes, Contribution, Conventional, Couples, Data, Databases, Degradation, Diagnostic, Disturbances, Early-Pregnancy Events, Endocannabinoids, Female, Fertility, Hormones, Human, Human Chorionic-Gonadotropin, Human Reproduction, Human Sperm, In-Vitro Fertilization, Infertility, Leukemia Inhibitory Factor, Lipids, Local, Male, Maturation, Normal, Outcome, Papers, Placental Growth-Factor, Plasma Protein-A, Potential, Predictive, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Outcome, Progesterone, Pubmed, Quantitative Research, Reproduction, Research, Review, Science, Significance, Synthesis, Tandem Mass-Spectrometry, Tone, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 594.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20594.pdf)

Abstract: IVF treatment is usually stressful for patients, but individual differences in emotional response do exist. Differences in the stress response may be related to reproductive outcomes as well as to the development of psychiatric problems. This review collates research exploring which psychosocial factors (e.g. personality traits and coping strategies) are associated with the emotional adjustment of IVF patients. The aim is to reveal what is currently known about risk and protective factors for coping with the stress of IVF treatment and where further enquiry would be most beneficial. The databases, MEDLINE/PUBMED (US National Library of Medicine), PsycINFO (American Psychological Association), Web of Science (Social Sciences Citation Index) and EMbase, were searched from 1978 to September 2012 using relevant key words. All published peer-reviewed studies exploring associations between psychosocial factors and emotional adjustment outcomes were considered for inclusion. There were 23 studies identified for review. One-third of the psychosocial factors explored were found to be significantly related to emotional adjustment outcome measures. Neuroticism and the use of escapist coping strategies were positively associated with distress by multiple studies. Social support was negatively associated with distress by several studies. A number of other psychosocial variables appear to be associated with distress, including self-criticism, dependency, situation appraisals and attachment style, but these have only been explored by one or two studies at most. There is a paucity of research using positive emotional outcome measures (e.g. well-being, positive affect, happiness or life satisfaction) to quantify emotional adjustment. Whilst some psychosocial variables appear to be consistently associated with distress for IVF patients, two-thirds of the variables tested to date do not appear to be associated with emotional adjustment. This review highlights key psychosocial factors to assist the identification of patients at high risk of psychological distress. These findings highlight at least two psychological factors that may be amenable to alteration with psychological or educational interventions. Future work should explore whether experimental manipulation of such psychosocial factors can provide effective stress reduction in this clinical context.

Keywords: Assisted Reproductive Technologies, Association, Citation, Clinical, Context, Coping, Databases, Dependency, Development, Differences, Distress, Effective Stress, Emotion, Entering Ivf-Treatment, Experimental, Fertility Treatment, Fertilization, Functional Hypothalamic Amenorrhea, Gender-Differences, Icsi, Identification, In Vitro, In Vitro Fertilization, Infertility-Related Stress, Interventions, Invitro Fertilization, Ivf, Life, Measures, Medicine, Mental-Health, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Patients, Peer-Reviewed, Personality, Personality Traits, Psychological, Psychological Adjustment, Psychological Distress, Psychosocial, Psycinfo, Reduction, Reproductive Outcomes, Research, Response, Review, Risk, Risk And Protective Factors, Satisfaction, Science, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social Support, Stress, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Us, Web Of Science, Well-Being, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 775.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20775.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In women with vaginal hypoplasia, such as in Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome (MRKH) and in Complete Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (CAIS), surgical vaginoplasty and non-surgical self-dilation treatments are available to lengthen the vagina and facilitate sexual intercourse, but the best treatment remains controversial. Vaginal dilation has been recommended as a first-line treatment, because of its less invasive character and high success rate. However, the exploration of factors associated with compliance and long-term outcome is incomplete, including whether psychological counselling needs to be embedded in treatment to maximize efficacy. It is not known if failed vaginal dilation therapy jeopardizes further surgical success outcomes, especially because in a number of these procedures ongoing vaginal dilation is required. In addition, if surgery is needed, there is a lack of evidence to inform physicians regarding the optimum surgical technique to use. Also, it is unclear whether maintenance dilation therapy in case of sexual inactivity is crucial to ensure functional success. METHODS: In view of this ongoing debate, we performed a search of all published literature (English language only) restricted to the management of vaginal hypoplasia in patients with MRKH or CAIS from 1898 to March 2013 using Pubmed, Cochrane Library and Web of Science. Of the 6700 articles initially identified, a total of 190 studies are analysed. More specifically, by establishing the risk/efficacy profile vaginal capacity, complications and long-term durability in terms of sexual function) of the different surgical and non-surgical reconstruction techniques, we evaluate if vaginal dilation proposed as the first-line technique is justified based on the evidence. RESULTS: When anatomical success was defined as a length of >= 7 cm and functional success as coitus, all vaginoplasty techniques yielded significantly higher success rates (>90 versus 75% after vaginal dilation), irrespective of underlying diagnosis or start vaginal length. When functional success was defined as ‘satisfaction with sex’, including non-genital sex, differences disappeared. Failed dilation therapy does not preclude anatomical (nor functional) success if vaginoplasty afterwards is necessary. Traction vaginoplasty seems to have the highest anatomical (99%) and functional success rates (96%), whereas both split-and full-thickness skin graft procedures and intestinal procedures have the lowest successful outcomes (83-95%). Overall, complication rates were significantly lower within the vaginal dilation groups when compared with the different vaginoplasty techniques. Although no randomized control data exist regarding maintenance dilation, the available evidence suggests that continued dilation is needed to maintain patency in periods of coital inactivity. Despite the expectancy that the probability of further positive outcomes is maximized with psychological counselling, this could not be confirmed. CONCLUSIONS: As the medical literature lacks high-quality comparative outcome studies and prospective, longitudinal studies are scarce, no evidence-based treatment guidelines can be provided. However, because of the physically low complication rate and an overall success chance of 75%, vaginal dilation as first choice treatment seems to be justified. Overall, the laparoscopic Vecchietti procedure, becoming more and more available in specialized centres, is considered an appropriate surgical option in patients who are poorly compliant and failed dilation therapy, or for those who do not want to start with vaginal dilation therapy. Future approaches need to raise a wider range of psychosexually oriented questions, elucidate the relationship between vaginal depth and satisfactory outcomes and gain additional experience concerning the format of acceptable and efficient psychological care.

Keywords: Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, Articles, Background, Bicycle Seat Stool, Capacity, Care, Choice, Coitus, Compliance, Complication, Complication Rates, Complications, Conclusions, Congenital Absence, Control, Counselling, Data, Diagnosis, Efficacy, English, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Expectancy, Experience, Female Sexual Function, First, First Line, From, Function, Graft, Groups, Guidelines, Intercourse, Invasive, Kuster-Hauser-Syndrome, Language, Laparoscopic, Length, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcome, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Studies, Management, Medical, Medical Literature, Methods, Needs, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Physicians, Positive Outcomes, Procedure, Procedures, Prospective, Psychological, Psychological Care, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Rates, Reconstruction, Satisfaction, Science, Sex, Sexual Function, Skin, Success, Success Rate, Success Rates, Surgery, Surgical Technique, Syndrome, Techniques, Term Follow-Up, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Guidelines, Uterine Cervix Atresia, Uterus Transplantation, Vagina, Vaginal, Vaginal Dilation, Vaginal Hypoplasia, Vaginal Reconstruction, Vaginoplasty, Web, Web Of Science, Wharton-Sheares-George, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 617.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20617.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Time-lapse monitoring (TLM) has emerged as a novel technology to perform semi-quantitative evaluation of embryo morphology and developmental kinetics in assisted reproduction. While this method has already been introduced into clinical practice in many laboratories, it is unclear whether it adds value to conventional morphology. Most studies only report blastocyst formation as the primary end-point. The aim of this systematic review is to provide a critical evaluation of the available studies that report clinical outcomes following embryo selection with TLM. METHODS: A literature search in MEDLINE, Cochrane CENTRAL and ISI Web of Knowledge Science Citation Index was performed to identify studies that assess the clinical utility of kinetic markers for non-invasive selection of human embryos with high implantation potential. Only studies published before 31 December 2013 in the English language that report rates of implantation, clinical pregnancy or live birth were included. RESULTS: Two hundred and fifty-one studies were identified by database search and reference list review; only 13 met eligibility criteria and were included in this analysis. The following morphokinetic parameters were assessed: pronuclear dynamics and morphology (n = 3), duration of first cytokinesis and reappearance of nuclei after cleavage (n = 3), time to various cleavage stages (n = 5), duration of various cleavage stages (n = 6), duration of cleavage cycles and mitotic synchronicity (n = 6), and time to morula, blastocyst and hatching (n = 4). Five studies used combined parameter grading to generate a cumulative score, and two studies retrospectively compared implantation rates following embryo selection by conventional morphology alone or with the addition of a hierarchal time-lapse classification. While several studies suggest higher implantation rates for fast-cleaving embryos and those with a timely duration (i.e. all time points within the defined ranges) of the 2-cell and 3-cell stages, no single morphokinetic parameter has been consistently shown to predict implantation potential. Furthermore, there was considerable disagreement regarding not only which parameters are useful, but also what constitutes normal and abnormal intervals for these measurements. CONCLUSIONS: While TLM has the potential to revolutionize clinical embryology, there are currently no high-quality data to support the clinical use of this technology for selection of human preimplantation embryos. Our recommendations for the adoption of this technique are thus limited by the available literature and the lack of robust prospective studies reporting clinical outcomes. Sparse, often incomplete and largely heterogeneous data suggest that TLM may be able to distinguish between high and low-implantation potential embryos. Only one study demonstrated significantly improved clinical pregnancy rates when embryos were selected by TLM in addition to conventional morphology. Prospective studies are currently underway and hopefully will clarify the role of TLM. As more data become available, it is of the utmost importance that groups using TLM share a common nomenclature for measured time points; herein, we have proposed a standardized system for describing any milestone along the preimplantation developmental timeline. Furthermore, future studies must publish complete datasets in an effort to define patient-specific algorithms with the clinically meaningful end-point of implantation, prior to routine adoption in the assisted reproduction technology laboratory. Until such evidence accumulates, selection of embryos by TLM should remain an experimental strategy subject to institutional review and approval.

Keywords: 2-Cell Stage, Adoption, Algorithms, Analysis, Assisted Reproduction, Background, Birth, Blastocyst, Citation, Classification, Cleavage, Cleavage-Stage Embryos, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Combined Score, Complete, Conclusions, Conventional, Criteria, Cumulative, Cytokinesis, Data, Database, Duration, Dynamics, Embryo, Embryo Selection, Embryology, English, Evaluation, Evidence, Experimental, Fertilized Human Embryos, First, Groups, High-Potential Embryos, Human, Implantation, Implantation, Intervals, Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, ISI, Kinetic, Kinetics, Knowledge, Laboratory, Language, Literature, Literature Search, Live Birth, Medline, Methods, Monitoring, Morphokinetics, Morphology, Nomenclature, Normal, Outcomes, Patient-Specific, Potential, Practice, Predicts Development, Pregnancy, Primary, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Rates, Recommendations, Reference, Reporting, Reproduction, Review, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Strategy, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Time-Lapse Monitoring, Utility, Value, Web, Web Of Knowledge

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 840.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20840.pdf)

Abstract: Increasing numbers of children are being conceived by assisted reproductive technology (ART). A number of studies have highlighted an altered epigenetic status in gametes from infertile couples and the possibility of an increased risk of imprinting defects and somatic epigenetic changes in ART conceived children, but the results have been heterogeneous. We performed a systematic review of existing studies to compare the incidence of imprinting disorders and levels of DNA methylation in key imprinted genes in children conceived through in vitro fertilization (IVF) and intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) with those in children conceived spontaneously. A detailed search strategy was used to conduct electronic literature searches (spanning 1978 to 2013) on Medline, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Web of Science. Abstracts of relevant conference papers were identified. As randomized trials are not feasible in this context, we included observational (cohort and case-control) studies comparing outcomes in children conceived through ART with those conceived spontaneously, irrespective of the language of publication. The outcome measures were DNA methylation and the incidence of imprinting disorders. A total of 351 publications were identified by the initial search. Of these, 26 were excluded as duplicates and 241 were excluded after reviewing the abstracts, then of those remaining 66 were excluded after review of the full text. A total of 18 papers were included in the review. Apart from one case-control study, all were cohort studies. There was a degree of clinical heterogeneity in terms of the study population, type of infertility treatment, and samples obtained from exposed and unexposed children. DNA methylation levels were either presented as categorical data (hypo-, hyper- or normally methylated DNA) or continuous data (i.e. percentage of methylated DNA). The combined odds ratio (95% confidence intervals) of any imprinting disorder in children conceived through ART was 3.67 (1.39, 9.74) in comparison with spontaneously conceived children. Meta-analysis of data from relevant studies revealed that the weighted mean difference (95% confidence intervals) in methylation percent between IVF/ICSI versus spontaneously conceived children were as follows: H19: -0.46(-1.41, 0.49), PEG1-MEST: 0.47 (-2.07, 3.01), GRB10: -0.05 (-0.43, 0.33), IGF2: -0.15 (-1.09, 0.79), SNRPN: -0.55 (-1.55, 0.46), KvDMR/KCNQ10T1: -0.16 (-0.34, 0.02) and PEG3: -0.24 (-1.72, 1.24). There was an increase in imprinting disorders in children conceived though IVF and ICSI but insufficient evidence for an association between ART and methylation in other imprinted genes. Heterogeneity in the types of fertility treatment, the imprinted regions studied, the tissues used and the methods of measurement, reduce our ability to assess the full effect of ART on DNA methylation and imprinting. More controlled studies, using standardized methodologies, in larger, better clinically defined populations are needed.

Keywords: Abnormal Methylation, Art, Assisted Reproductive Technology, Association, Beckwith-Wiedemann-Syndrome, Birth-Defects, Case-Control, Case-Control Study, Changes, Children, Clinical, Cohort, Comparison, Conference Papers, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Context, Control Regions, Couples, Data, Dna, Dna Methylation, Embase, Epigenetic Disorders, Evidence, Fertility, Fertility Treatment, Fertilization, For-Gestational-Age, From, Gene-Expression, Genes, Genome-Wide, H19, Heterogeneity, ICSI, Imprinting Disorders, In Vitro, In Vitro Fertilization, In-Vitro Fertilization, Incidence, Infertility, Infertility Treatment, Intervals, Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, IVF, IVF, ICSI, Language, Literature, Measurement, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodologies, Methods, Methylation, Observational, Odds Ratio, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Papers, Population, Populations, Publication, Publications, Randomized, Review, Risk, Science, Search Strategy, Spontaneously Conceived, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Hum Rep Upd20, 952.pdf](2014/Hum%20Rep%20Upd20,%20952.pdf)

Abstract: Unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are the major negative consequences of unsafe sex. Both are common and have long-term social and health consequences. Barrier methods of contraception can prevent both, but unfortunately they are much less effective than the more modern methods at pregnancy prevention. Modern effective contraceptives, however, do not protect against STIs and some may increase the risk of acquisition of infection. This comprehensive review discusses the magnitude of burden of reproductive ill-health, focussing on data from the European region, and explores the relationship between contraceptive use and STIs. Searches were performed by using Medline, Popline, EMBASE, Cochrane Library and the Social Sciences Citation Index databases for relevant English language publications from 1995 to 2012. Summaries were discussed by the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) Workshop Group. An understanding of patterns of sexual behaviour helps to understand the epidemiology of unintended pregnancy and STIs and gives pointers towards their prevention, but survey methodologies differ and results are hard to compare. Contraceptive prevalence and method mix vary widely between countries, and the use of the dual method of protection is very infrequent. Abortion rates have fallen in many European countries, particularly Eastern Europe, and contraceptive prevalence increased but unsafe abortion still accounts for 11% of maternal mortality in Eastern Europe. STIs are common but reporting systems are often rudimentary or non-existent and robust data are scarce. Providers still worry about the effect of intrauterine contraception on reproductive tract infections despite reassuring evidence to the contrary. New data on HIV acquisition and hormonal contraception are causing concern in settings where HIV infection is common. New developments in multipurpose technologies aimed at producing a single device/drug, which prevents infection and pregnancy simultaneously, are in early stages. While the benefits of national screening programmes for STIs remain uncertain, human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination is clearly reducing HPV infection rates and gives hope for the public health benefits of other STI vaccines. The consequences of unsafe sex-unintended pregnancy and STI-continue to present major public health problems worldwide even in countries where the prevalence of use of modern contraception is high. Robust systems for routine data collection are sorely needed in most countries and systematic attempts to compare patterns of sexual behaviour across men and women of all ages would be welcome.

Keywords: Abortion, Behaviour, Benefits, Burden, Cervical-Cancer, Chlamydia-Trachomatis, Citation, Collection, Contraception, Contraceptives, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Dual Protection, Dual Protection, Eastern Europe, Embase, English, Epidemiology, Europe, European Region, Evidence, From, Health, Hiv, Hiv Infection, Hormonal, Hormonal Contraception, Hormonal Contraceptives, Hpv, Human, Human Papilloma Virus, Human-Papillomavirus, Infection, Infections, Intrauterine, Intrauterine-Device, Language, Long Term, Long-Term, Magnitude, Maternal, Maternal Mortality, Medline, Men, Methodologies, Methods, Mortality, Negative, Oral-Contraceptives, Pelvic-Inflammatory-Disease, Pregnancy, Prevalence, Prevent, Prevention, Programmes, Protection, Public, Public Health, Publications, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Region, Reporting, Review, Risk, Sciences, Screening, Sex, Sexual Behaviour, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Sexually-Transmitted Infections, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Stis, Survey, Systematic, Systems, Technologies, Understanding, Unintended Pregnancy, Unsafe Abortion, Unsafe Sex, Vaccination, Vaccines, Women

? Tong, M., Viall, C.A. and Chamley, L.W. (2015), Antiphospholipid antibodies and the placenta: A systematic review of their *in vitro* effects and modulation by treatment. *Human Reproduction Update*, **21** (1), 97-118.

Full Text: [2015\Hum Rep Upd21, 97.pdf](2015/Hum%20Rep%20Upd21,%2097.pdf)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL) are a family of auto-antibodies that are associated with an increased risk of recurrent miscarriage, intrauterine growth restriction and preterm birth. The placenta is a major target of aPL and it is likely that these antibodies promote pregnancy morbidity by affecting trophoblast function. Numerous studies have investigated the effect of aPL on trophoblast function in vitro. However, different trophoblast models and a variety of culture conditions have been employed, resulting in a myriad of different reported findings. This review systematically summarized those published studies that have investigated the effect of aPL on trophoblast function in vitro. In addition, the reported effects of pharmacological treatment on trophoblast function in the presence of aPL were also systematically reviewed. METHODS: PubMed, Scopus, Embase and Web of Science databases were searched using the keywords ‘placenta OR trophoblast ‘AND’ antiphospholipid antibody OR antiphospholipid syndrome’ up to 25 April 2014. Studies were excluded based on the absence of appropriate controls. The effects of aPL on trophoblast proliferation, death, syncytialization, invasion, hormone production, cytokine production, coagulation and complement activation were recorded. The effects of different treatments on the function of trophoblasts in the presence of aPL were also recorded. RESULTS: A total of 1071 records were retrieved from the four databases. After removing duplicates, the titles and abstracts of 529 articles were reviewed. Of those, 48 articles were read and relevant experimental results were extracted from 47 articles. CONCLUSIONS: This systematic review provides an overview of all the studies performed to date on the effects of aPL on trophoblast function in vitro. There is considerable support for aPL decreasing trophoblast viability, syncytialization and invasion in vitro. Some work has also suggested that aPL may affect the production of hormones and signalling molecules by trophoblasts, and may stimulate coagulation and complement activation in vitro. Current reports of the in vitro effects of therapeutic treatments on trophoblast function in the presence of aPL are inconclusive. This systematic review has highlighted many gaps in our knowledge of how aPL work and may direct future research in this area.

Keywords: 1st Trimester Trophoblast, Abstracts, Activation, Affect, Antibodies, Antibody, Anticoagulant Protein-I, Antiphospholipid Antibody, Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome, Antiphospholipid Syndrome, Articles, Background, Birth, Choriocarcinoma Cell-Line, Coagulation, Complement Activation, Conclusions, Culture, Cytokine, Databases, Death, Effects, Experimental, Family, Fetal Growth-Retardation, From, Function, General Obstetric Population, Growth, Growth Restriction, Hormones, Immunoglobulin-G Fractions, In Vitro, Intrauterine, Intrauterine Growth, Intrauterine Growth Restriction, Knowledge, Low-Molecular-Weight, Lupus Anticoagulant, Methods, Miscarriage, Models, Morbidity, Overview, Placenta, Pregnancy, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Proliferation, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Records, Recurrent, Recurrent Miscarriage, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Signalling, Support, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapeutic, Treatment, Trophoblast, Trophoblast Gonadotropin-Secretion, Viability, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Work

# Title: Human Resources for Health

Full Journal Title: [Human Resources for Health](http://www.human-resources-health.com/articles/browse.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dogba, M. and Fournier, P. (2009), Human resources and the quality of emergency obstetric care in developing countries: A systematic review of the literature. *Human Resources for Health*, **7**, Article Number: 7.

Full Text: 2009\Hum Res Hea7, 7.pdf

Abstract: Background: This paper reports on a systematic literature review exploring the importance of human resources in the quality of emergency obstetric care and thus in the reduction of maternal deaths. Methods: A systematic search of two electronic databases (ISI Web of Science and MEDLINE) was conducted, based on the following key words “quality obstetric\* care” OR “pregnancy complications OR emergency obstetric\* care OR maternal mortality” and “quality health care OR quality care” and “developing countries. Relevant papers were analysed according to three customary components of emergency obstetric care: structure, process and results. Results: This review leads to three main conclusions: (1) staff shortages are a major obstacle to providing good quality EmOC; (2) women are often dissatisfied with the care they receive during childbirth; and (3) the technical quality of EmOC has not been adequately studied. The first two conclusions provide lessons to consider when formulating EmOC policies, while the third point is an area where more knowledge is needed.

Keywords: Assess Needs, Availability, Bangladesh, Databases, Developing Countries, Health Care, Health Systems, Hospitals, Human, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Methods, Nigeria, Papers, Policies, Program Note, Reducing Maternal Mortality, Review, Science, Services, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Un Process Indicators, Web of Science, Women

? Callaghan, M., Ford, N. and Schneider, H. (2010), A systematic review of task- shifting for HIV treatment and care in Africa. *Human Resources for Health*, **8**, Article Number: 8.

Full Text: [2010\Hum Res Hea8, 8.pdf](2010\Hum%20Res%20Hea8,%208.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Shortages of human resources for health (HRH) have severely hampered the rollout of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in sub-Saharan Africa. Current rollout models are hospital-and physician-intensive. Task shifting, or delegating tasks performed by physicians to staff with lower-level qualifications, is considered a means of expanding rollout in resource-poor or HRH-limited settings. Methods: We conducted a systematic literature review. MEDLINE, the Cochrane library, the Social Science Citation Index, and the South African National Health Research Database were searched with the following terms: task shift\*, balance of care, non-physician clinicians, substitute health care worker, community care givers, primary healthcare teams, cadres, and nurs\* HIV. We mined bibliographies and corresponded with authors for further results. Grey literature was searched online, and conference proceedings searched for abstracts. Results: We found 2960 articles, of which 84 were included in the core review. 51 reported outcomes, including research from 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The most common intervention studied was the delegation of tasks (especially initiating and monitoring HAART) from doctors to nurses and other non-physician clinicians. Five studies showed increased access to HAART through expanded clinical capacity; two concluded task shifting is cost effective; 9 showed staff equal or better quality of care; studies on non-physician clinician agreement with physician decisions was mixed, with the majority showing good agreement. Conclusions: Task shifting is an effective strategy for addressing shortages of HRH in HIV treatment and care. Task shifting offers high-quality, cost-effective care to more patients than a physician-centered model. The main challenges to implementation include adequate and sustainable training, support and pay for staff in new roles, the integration of new members into healthcare teams, and the compliance of regulatory bodies. Task shifting should be considered for careful implementation where HRH shortages threaten rollout programmes.

Keywords: Africa, Antiretroviral Treatment, Articles, Bibliographies, Capacity, Citation, Community-Health Workers, Core, Database, Grey Literature, Health, Health Care, HIV, Human, Integration, Intervention, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Model, Models, Monitoring, Nonphysician Clinician, Outcomes, Physician, Primary, Prospective Cohort, Research, Review, Scaling-up, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, South-Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Support, Systematic Review, Task, Therapy, Training, Treatment, Uganda, Zambia

# Title: Human Resources Management in the Knowledge Economy Era

Full Journal Title: Human Resources Management in the Knowledge Economy Era

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, M. and Bao, Y.Z. (2009), Bibliometric study on dissemination of management fashions in China. *Human Resources Management in the Knowledge Economy Era,* **1-2**, 124-130.

Abstract: This paper conducts a bibliometric research on dissemination of management fashions in China. The study develops and tests three hypotheses in terms of structure of management fashions’ consumers and the dissemination, motive of management fashions’ demands and the dissemination and characteristics of the dissemination process. The analysis shows that management fashion’s consumer structures are correlated with its dissemination curve, and the recent popular curve in China is closely bell shaped. Generally, Chinese scholars introduced management techniques into china as triggers and turned them into management fashions, which are characterized by high rationality in the early course of dissemination. The prevalent management fashions in China declined earlier and more rapidly in contrast to western countries. Finally, we come to the conclusions that the above phenomena result from Chinese scholars’ lack of intensive studies on management fashions’ applicability in China, and though management fashions in western countries would become fashionable in China promptly, scholars must avoid blind introduction to promote the development of Chinese management knowledge.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Characteristics, China, Dissemination, Fads, Knowledge, Management Fashion, Management Technique, Research, Techniques

# Title: Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics

Full Journal Title: Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories

Impact Factor

? Zhao, S., Ghose-Paul, C., Zhang, K.S., Tzipori, S. and Sun, X.M. (2014), Immunogenicity and safety of currently available Japanese encephalitis vaccines: A systematic review. *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics*, **10** (12), 3522-3530.

Full Text: 2014\Hum Vac Imm10, 3522.pdf

Abstract: A number of Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccines have been used for preventing Japanese encephalitis around the world. We here reviewed the immunogenicity and safety of the currently available Japanese encephalitis vaccines. We searched Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and other online databases up to March 25, 2014 for studies focusing on currently used JE vaccines in any language. The primary outcomes were the seroconversion rate against JEV and adverse events. Meta-analysis was performed for the primary outcome when available. A total of 51 articles were included. Studies were grouped on the basic types of vaccines. This systematic review led to 2 aspects of the conclusions. On one hand, all the currently available JE vaccines are safe and effective. On the other hand, the overall of JE vaccine evaluation is disorganized, the large variation in study designs, vaccine types, schedules, doses, population and few hand-to-hand trails, make direct comparisons difficult. In order to make a more evidence-based decision on optimizing the JE vaccine, it is warranted to standardize the JE vaccine evaluation research.

Keywords: Acip,The Advisory Committee On Immunization Practices, Aes,Adverse Events, Binary Toxin, Bovine Immunoglobulin Concentrate, Central,Cochrane Central Register Of Controlled Trials, Cis,Confidence Intervals, Clostridium-Difficile Infection, Dare,Database Of Abstracts Of Reviews Of Effects, Databases, Decision, Encephalitis, Evaluation, Events, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Gmts,Geometric Mean Titers, Haart,Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy, Immunogenicity, Intestinal Microbiota, Intravenous Immunoglobulin, Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine, Je,Japanese Encephalitis, Je-Cv,Chimeric Live-Attenuated Je Vaccine, Jev,Japanese Encephalitis Virus, Lilacs,Latin American And Caribbean Health Sciences Literature, Mbjev,Mouse Brain-Derived Inactivated Vaccines, Meta-Analysis, Mmr,Measles Mumps Rubella Vaccine, Monoclonal-Antibodies, Nip,National Immunization Program, Nos,Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, Ors,Odd Ratios, Outcome, Outcomes, Phk,Primary Hamster Kidney Cells, Population, Primary, Prnt50,Plaque-Reduction Neutralization Tests, Pseudomembranous Colitis, Rcts,Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Serum Antibody-Response, Surface-Proteins, Systematic Review, Tbe,Tick-Borne Encephalitis Vaccine, Tgpo,Thai Governmental Pharmaceutical Organization, Toxin-A, Vaccine, Vaccines, Web Of Science, Who,World Health Organization, World, Yf-Vax,Yellow Fever Vaccine, Yfv,Yellow Fever Virus, Yfv17d,Yellow Fever Virus 17d Vaccine Strain

# Title: Hydrobiologia

Full Journal Title: [Hydrobiologia](http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0018-8158/contents); [Hydrobiologia](http://www.springerlink.com/content/0018-8158/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hydrobiologia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hydrobiologia

ISSN: 0018-8158

Issues/Year: 25

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publ

Publisher Address: Spuiboulevard 50, PO Box 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Marine & Freshwater Biology:

? Thomaz, S.M., Michelan, T.S., Carvalho, P. and Bini, L.M. (2010), The influence of “Homage to Santa Rosalia” on aquatic ecology: A scientometric approach. *Hydrobiologia*, **653** (1), 7-13.

Full Text: [2010\Hydrobiologia653, 7.pdf](2010\Hydrobiologia653,%207.pdf)

Abstract: In 1959, G.E. Hutchinson provided a general explanation for the diversity of species in his paper “Homage to Santa Rosalia or why are there so many kinds of animals?” To assess the contribution of the ideas Hutchinson introduced in “The Homage” to aquatic ecology research, we performed a bibliometric evaluation of all the articles that cited this paper between 1960 and 2009. The articles were retrieved using the database from Thomson Reuters (ISI Web of Knowledge) in March 2009. For each paper, we first identified the studied environment (terrestrial, marine or freshwater) and whether the study was theoretical or empirical. For marine and freshwater studies, we recorded the journal where the article was published, the year of publication, the number of citations, the taxonomic group (e.g. fish, phytoplankton, zooplankton, macroinvertebrates or macrophytes), The habitat (e.g. wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams or ocean) and the main ideas addressed. A total of 1345 articles cited “The Homage”, and the number of citations increased significantly with time. Most of the articles that cited “The Homage” described research carried out in a terrestrial environment or were theoretical, and a lesser number of citations came from freshwater and marine papers, which used mainly fish and invertebrates as model organisms. In the aquatic sciences, most of the papers discussed the influences of competition and energy (productivity) on diversity. Our results indicate that “The Homage” can still be considered a “citation classic” and a breakthrough contribution, and that it is still having a great impact on different fields of ecology, including limnology and marine ecology.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Coexistence, Competition, Diversity, Eutrophication, Hutchinson, Impact, Publication, Research, Species-Diversity, Stability, Web

? Cunha, E.R., Michelan, T.S., Kovalenko, K.E. and Thomaz, S.M. (2012), Flying over water: How “on bird species diversity” influenced aquatic ecology. *Hydrobiologia*, **685** (1), 19-26.

Full Text: [2012\Hydrobiologia685, 19.pdf](2012\Hydrobiologia685,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: Habitat complexity has long been known to influence animal community structure by increasing the number of available habitats. Fifty years have passed since MacArthur brothers published the seminal paper “On bird species diversity”, which revolutionized studies of habitat structure. This paper first evidenced and quantified the relationship between species diversity (birds) and habitat structural complexity (the number of stratified layers of landscape vegetation). In this article, we aim to pay homage to R. H. MacArthur’s contribution and to briefly analyze the citation history and influence of “On bird species diversity”, focusing primarily on aquatic studies. We searched for all papers that cited “On bird species diversity” on Thomson Reuters (ISI-Web of Knowledge) and analyzed them for temporal citation trends. In addition, considering only aquatic papers, we explored whether and how habitat complexity was measured, as well as the ecological organization level, attributes of organisms, taxonomic groups and study design (observational or experimental). “On bird species diversity” citations increased over time, but this paper was less cited by limnologists compared to terrestrial and marine scientists. The majority of investigations in aquatic ecosystems quantified habitat complexity, but few used mathematical modeling. The high number of citations, which continues to increase, shows the great influence of “On bird species diversity” on ecological studies and typifies it as a classic in the ecological literature. However, the low citation frequency found in papers devoted to freshwater ecosystems indicates that limnologists in general neglect this original contribution in studies of habitat complexity.

Keywords: Aquatic, Aquatic Ecology, Aquatic Ecosystems, Biodiversity, Bird Species, Birds, Citation, Citation Frequency, Citations, Classical Paper, Community, Community Structure, Complexity, Design, Diversity, Ecology, Ecosystems, Experimental, First, Freshwater, General, Habitat, Habitat Complexity, Habitat Structure, History, Homage, Investigations, Landscape, Literature, Mathematical Modeling, Modeling, Neglect, Observational, Organization, Papers, Richness, Robert Macarthur, Santa-Rosalia, Scientometrics, Species, Species Diversity, Structural Complexity, Structure, Study Design, Temporal, Thomson-Reuters, Trends, Vegetation, Water

? Siqueira, T., Bini, L.M., Thomaz, S.M. and Fontaneto, D. (2015), Biodiversity analyses: Are aquatic ecologists doing any better and differently than terrestrial ecologists? *Hydrobiologia*, **750** (1), 5-12.

Full Text: [2015\Hydrobiologia750, 5.pdf](2015/Hydrobiologia750,%205.pdf)

Abstract: Species richness is a key variable in biodiversity analyses, being often analyzed as either a response or an explanatory variable. We addressed whether biodiversity studies conducted in aquatic habitats (including both freshwater and marine habitats) differed substantially from those conducted in terrestrial habitats. Using a systematic literature search, we show that aquatic and terrestrial ecologists use species richness predominantly as a response variable. However, the number of studies in terrestrial systems was greater than the number of studies in aquatic habitats. The amount of variance in species richness explained by the statistical models was similar-around 59%. The frequency of citation was also similar between terrestrial and aquatic studies. The sample sizes of studies conducted in aquatic habitats were significantly lower than those of studies conducted in terrestrial habitats. Both aquatic and terrestrial ecologists tend to use a large number of explanatory variables to model species richness. We conclude that the differences between the ways aquatic and terrestrial ecologists conduct biodiversity studies were not substantial; their impacts on the scientific community were similar; and there is a need to increase the focus on theory-driven analyses. We recommend that research efforts on the mechanisms underlying species richness variation in aquatic systems should be intensified.

Keywords: Analyses, Animal Diversity Assessment, Aquatic, Beta Regression, Bibliometrics, Biodiversity, Challenges, Citation, Coefficient Of Determination, Community, Competition, Conservation, Cross-Ecosystem Analysis, Ecosystems, Freshwater, From, Impacts, Literature, Literature Search, Mechanisms, Model, Models, Productivity, Research, Response, Scientific Community, Shortfalls, Species, Species Richness, Species Richness, Statistical Models, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systems, Terrestrial Systems

# Title: Hydrogeology Journal

Full Journal Title: [Hydrogeology Journal](http://www.springerlink.com/content/102028/?p=65f11954ec544b0d9139719abc3d489f&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1431-2174

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Schwartz, F.W., Fang, Y.C. and Parthasarathy, S. (2005), Patterns of evolution of research strands in the hydrologic sciences. *Hydrogeology Journal*, **13** (1), 25-36.

Full Text: [2005\Hyd J13, 25.pdf](2005\Hyd%20J13,%2025.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines issues of impact and innovation in groundwater research by using bibliometric data and citation analysis. The analysis is based on 3120 papers from the journal Water Resources Research with full contents and their citation data from the ISI Web of Science. The research is designed to develop a better understanding of the way citation numbers can be interpreted by scientists. Not surprisingly, the most highly cited papers appear to be pioneers in the field with papers departing significantly from what has come before and to be effective in creating similar, follow-on papers. Papers that are early contributions to a new research strand that is highly influential will be on average highly cited. However, the importance of a research strand as measured by citations seems to fall with time. The citation patterns of some classic papers show that the activity in the topical area and impact of follow-on papers gradually decline with time, which has similarities with Kuhn’s ideas of revolutionary and normal science. The results of this study reinforce the importance of being a pioneer in a research strand, strategically shifting research strands, adopting strategies that can facilitate really major research breakthroughs.

Keywords: Alberta, Bibliometric, Canada Sedimentary Basin, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Fluid-Flow, Genesis, Innovation, ISI, Journal, Model, Regional Groundwater-Flow, Research, Sciences, Small Drainage Basins, Stratabound Ore-Deposits, Theoretical-Analysis, Web of Science

# Title: Hydrology and Earth System Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Hydrology and Earth System Sciences](http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/volumes_and_issues.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? van der Zaag, P., Gupta, J. and Darvis, L.P. (2009), HESS Opinions “Urgent water challenges are not sufficiently researched”. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, **13** (6), 905-912.

Full Text: [2009\Hyd Ear Sys Sci13, 905.pdf](2009/Hyd%20Ear%20Sys%20Sci13,%20905.pdf)

Abstract: In this opinion paper we submit that water experts conduct comparatively little research on the more urgent challenges facing the global community. Five specific biases are identified. First, research in the field of water and sanitation is heavily biased against sanitation. Second, research on food security is biased in favour of conventional irrigation and fails to address the problems and opportunities of rainfed agriculture. Third, insufficient water research is dedicated to developmental compared to environmental issues. Fourth, too little research is conducted on adaptation to climate change by developing countries. and finally, research on water governance has a fascination for conflict but too little eye for cooperation and meeting basic needs. This paper illustrates these biases with bibliometric indicators extracted from the ISI Web of Science. There is a stark mismatch between the global demand for knowledge and the supply of it. This mismatch is identified here as a problem that we water scientists must confront and resolve. We still lack a full understanding why this divergence between demand and supply occurs and persists; an understanding that is required to guide us towards aligning our research priorities to societal demands. The paper, however, makes some inferences. On the one hand, we should promote the global South to create its own research biases and allow it to develop alternative solutions. Simultaneously we would benefit from critical examination of our own research practice. Although this paper addresses a critical challenge it does not aim to be exhaustive or definitive. We merely identify the persistence of intransigent water problems as a valid research object in itself.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Biofuel, Indicators, Knowledge, Research, Science, Web of Science

# Title: Hypertension

Full Journal Title: [Hypertension](http://ill.stic.gov.tw/e_pqlink.asp?pubID=000018021)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Hypertension

JCR Abbreviated Title: Hypertension

ISSN: 0194-911X

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publisher Address: 530 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3621

Subject Categories:

Peripheral Vascular Disease: Impact Factor 6.331, 5/51 (2005)

? Chida, Y. and Steptoe, A. (2010), Greater cardiovascular responses to laboratory mental stress are associated with poor subsequent cardiovascular risk status a meta-analysis of prospective evidence. *Hypertension*, **55** (4), 1026-U368.

Abstract: An increasing number of studies has tested whether greater cardiovascular responses to acute mental stress predict future cardiovascular disease, but results have been variable. This review aimed quantitatively to evaluate the association between cardiovascular responses to laboratory mental stress and subsequent cardiovascular risk status in prospective cohort studies. We searched general bibliographic databases, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and PUBMED, up to December 2009. Two reviewers independently extracted data on study characteristics, quality, and estimates of associations. There were 169 associations (36 articles) of stress reactivity and 30 associations (5 articles) of poststress recovery in relation to future cardiovascular risk status, including elevated blood pressure, hypertension, left ventricular mass, subclinical atherosclerosis, and clinical cardiac events. The overall meta-analyses showed that greater reactivity to and poor recovery from stress were associated longitudinally with poor cardiovascular status (r = 0.091 [95% CI: 0.050 to 0.132], P<0.001, and r=0.096 [95% CI: 0.058 to 0.134], P<0.001, respectively). These findings were supported by more conservative analyses of aggregate effects and by subgroup analyses of the methodologically strong associations. Notably, incident hypertension and increased carotid intima-media thickness were more consistently predicted by greater stress reactivity and poor stress recovery, respectively, whereas both factors were associated with higher future systolic and diastolic blood pressures. In conclusion, the current meta-analysis suggests that greater responsivity to acute mental stress has an adverse effect on future cardiovascular risk status, supporting the use of methods of managing stress responsivity in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease. (Hypertension. 2010;55:1026-1032.).

Keywords: 10-Year Follow-Up, Acute Stress Responsivity, Aged Finnish Men, Artery-Disease, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Risk, Cohort Studies, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Databases, Disease, Enhanced Carotid Atherosclerosis, Essential-Hypertension, Family Histories, Future Blood-Pressure, Hypertension, Left-Ventricular Mass, Meta-Analysis, Pressure, Prevention, Psychological Stress, Psychological Stress, Psychosomatic Medicine, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Stress, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Hypertension in Pregnancy

Full Journal Title: Hypertension in Pregnancy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, Y.X., Zhu, M., Hu, R. and Yan, W.R. (2015), The effects of gene polymorphisms in angiotensin II receptors on pregnancy-induced hypertension and preeclampsia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hypertension in Pregnancy*, **34** (2), 241-260.

Full Text: [2015\Hyp Pre34, 241.pdf](2015/Hyp%20Pre34,%20241.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To assess whether the polymorphisms of angiotensin II type 1 and type 2 receptors (AT1R, AT2R) are associated with pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH) and preeclampsia. Methods: Studies were searched from PubMed, ISI Web of Science and HuGE Navigator. Results: The A1166C polymorphism of AT1R, A1675G and C3123A polymorphisms of AT2R were analyzed. Significant association was found in recessive model (OR = 1.581, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.054-2.371) and co-dominant (GG versus AG) model (OR = 1.900, 95% CI: 1.001-3.604) between the A1675G polymorphism and preeclampsia. No association was found between the other polymorphisms and PIH or preeclampsia. Conclusions: The A1675G polymorphism might be associated with preeclampsia, but the A1166C and C3123A polymorphisms had no effect on PIH or preeclampsia.

Keywords: Ace-I, D, Ag, Angiotensin, Angiotensin Ii, Angiotensin Ii Receptors, Association, At1, Confidence, Disease, Eclampsia, Effects, From, Gene, Genetics, Gg, Health, Hypertension, Interval, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension (PIH), Pubmed, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Signaling Pathway, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type-1 Receptor, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: IASLIC Bulletin

Full Journal Title: IASLIC Bulletin

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Tiew, W.S. (1998), *Journal of Natural Rubber Research* 1987-1996: A ten-year bibliometric study. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **43** (2), 49-57.

Full Text: [1998\IASLIC Bul43, 49.pdf](1998\IASLIC%20Bul43,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: The Journal of Natural Rubber Research, published by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia since 1929, has played a key role in the dissemination of natural rubber information all over the world. This paper analyses the authorship pattern, the range and frequency of references cited, the extent of acknowledgement and appendix or appendices being included in research articles of natural rubber, the types of collaborative research in natural rubber and the international collaboration scenario as portrayed in the Journal. Results indicated that the trend is towards multi-authorship and a high degree of collaboration between natural rubber researchers.

Keywords: Natural Rubber, Periodicals, Journal Productivity, Journal of Natural Rubber Research

? Sahoo, J. (2001), ‘Conservation of Cultural Property in India’: A bibliometric appraisal. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **46** (4), 202-208.

Full Text: IASLIC Bul46, 202.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric study of the journal ‘Conservation of Cultural Property in India’ for the period 1993-1997 is analysed to understand the various characteristics of literature on the subject. On the basis of collected data, the study attempts to examine the year wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, length of articles, subject-wise breakup of articles, leading authors etc. Some inferences are also suggested, based on the output of the analysis.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Data, Distribution, India, Journal, Length, Literature, Pattern

? Sivasubramanium, V. (2003), Journal of “Planters’ Chronicle”: A bibliometric study. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **48** (2), 119-123.

Full Text: IASLIC Bul48, 119.pdf

Abstract: The Journal of “Planter’s Chronicle” published by the (UPASI-COONOOR) United Planters Association of South India since 1904 (96-ninety six years) has played a key role in the dissemination of commodities (tea, coffee, rubber, spices and also other plantation and agriculture sectors) information to all over the world. The paper analyses the authorship pattern, the range and frequency of references cited and it examines year wise distribution of papers. It also shows subject wise (based on the plantation crops) break up of the articles. The results indicates that the trend is towards single authorship and a high degree of collaboration of plantation crops research.

Keywords: Agriculture, Analyses, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Collaboration, Distribution, India, Information, Papers, Pattern, References, Research, Role, Tea, Trend, World

Hazarika, T. and Goswami, K. and Das, P. (2003), Bibliometric analysis of Indian Forester: 1991-2000. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **48** (4), 213-223.

Full Text: [2003\IASLIC Bul48, 213.pdf](2003\IASLIC%20Bul48,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis of Indian Forester is done for 1991-2000. Different parameters of the journal viz. Year wise distribution of papers, distribution of papers among different types of organization, Institute wise distribution among the ICFRE (Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education) institutes, state wise distribution of papers in Indian territory and the foreign contributions, authorship pattern, number of citation and the length of the articles are studied. Inferences and findings are shown with relevant data analysis.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Indian Forester, Analysis of Journal Characteristics, Year Wise Distribution of Papers, Distribution of Papers Among Different Types of Organization, Institute Wise Distribution Among the ICFRE (Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education) Institutes, State Wise Distribution of Papers, Authorship Pattern, Number of Citation, Length of the Articles

? Kumaravel, J. (2005), Economic growth, population and research output: A scientometric analysis of genetic engineering, 1988-2000. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **50** (1), 52-59.

Full Text: IASLIC Bul51, 52.pdf

Abstract: This paper analyses the data downloaded from Dialog’s Biotechnology and Chemical Engineering abstracts for the period from 1988 and 2000. The population and the GNP are taken for a particular year and correlated with the research output. Result shows the collaborative authorship trend and that there is no significant relation between research and the total population or the GNP.

Keywords: Abstracts, Analyses, Analysis, Authorship, Biotechnology, Data, Engineering, Genetic, Genetic Engineering, Growth, Population, Research, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Trend

? Sharma, A. (2005), Importance and availability patterns of bilingual (Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit) dictionaries: A bibliometric study. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **50** (4), 233-240.

Full Text: IASLIC Bul50, 223.pdf

Abstract: This study is based on 77 Sanskrit to English (65) and English to Sanskrit (12) dictionaries published from India and abroad covering the period of 1808 to 1986. It gives meaning, importance, objectives, scope, hypotheses, sources of data, methodology and authorwise, subject-wise, page-wise, publisher-wise, place-wise, year-wise analysis of bilingual (Sanskrit-English and English Sanskrit) dictionaries.

Keywords: Analysis, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bilingual, Data, India, Meaning, Methodology, Scope, Sources

? Saravanan, T. and Ponnudurai, R. (2006), Report on the potential aspects of research in astronomy in G7 countries: A bibliometric analysis. *IASLIC Bulletin*, **51** (3), 169-177.

Full Text: IASLIC Bul51, 169.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis enables identification of potential areas of research in any discipline. An attempt has been made to identify research output areawise in the science of astronomy. This study relates to all publications from all G7 countries and India. This study encompasses papers relating to experimental studies on the practice and theory and the mathematical aspects of astronomy as well as application oriented research and those on the general nature of and new developments in the field and other areas of interest.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Experimental, Field, General, Identification, India, Papers, Potential, Practice, Publications, Research, Science, Theory

# Title: Iberica

Full Journal Title: Iberica

ISO Abbreviated Title: Iberica

JCR Abbreviated Title: Iberica

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Koltay, T. (2010), Information literacy and abstracting: interdisciplinary issues for linguists and information professionals. *Iberica*, (19), 141-153.

Abstract: Information literacy is a complex phenomenon that requires a multifaceted interdisciplinary approach as it is related to verbal communication, literacy, functional literacy and academic literacy, including issues of plagiarism. It also includes text authoring in a full range of genres, among others abstracts. Abstracting is a well-known act of verbal communication, and abstracts are a genre of written communication. The essence of abstracting is summarizing information making use of critical reading. Abstracting thus can be regarded as one of the instances of exercising information literacy on a higher level. Both information literacy and abstracting are of prime professional interest for linguists (among others in the field of ESP) and information professionals.

Keywords: Abstracting, Academic Literacy, Critical Reading, Critical Writing, Information Literacy, Information Professionals, Libraries, Literacy, Plagiarism, Professional, Science

# Title: ICES Journal of Marine Science

Full Journal Title: [ICES Journal of Marine Science](http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aksnes, D.W. and Browman, H.I. (2014), Johan Hjort’s impact on fisheries science: A bibliometric analysis. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, **71** (8), 2012-2016.

Full Text: [2014\ICE J Mar Sci71, 2012.pdf](2014/ICE%20J%20Mar%20Sci71,%202012.pdf)

Abstract: We analyse how Johan Hjort’s publication, “Fluctuations in the great fisheries of northern Europe, viewed in the light of biological research” (Hjort, 1914), has been cited in the subsequent scientific literature. In the context of this special issue commemorating the 100th anniversary of Hjort’s seminal publication, our objective is to provide insights into how his work has penetrated the literature and influenced the development of fishery science. We also tracked Hjort’s related article, “Fluctuations in the year classes of important food fishes” (Hjort, 1926). We present the citation life cycles of these articles and analyse various characteristics of the publications that cite them. The importance of Hjort (1914) is reflected in the large number of citations that it has accrued (908), and by the 40-50 citations that it continues to receive every year. This is exceptional for a 100-year-old scientific article, in any field. Hjort (1926) initially received as many cites as Hjort (1914), but the latter subsequently became the paradigmatic article. Hjort (1914) has been cited in 162 different journals and by scientists in 53 countries-Hjort’s work has had a broad and global impact on fisheries research. The contextual analysis demonstrated that Hjort (1914) is considered a seminal, novel, and paradigm setting study-the core research questions addressed by Hjort (1914) remain unsolved and several of his hypotheses continue to drive fisheries science to this day.

Keywords: 1914, Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Context, Delayed Rise No Decline, Development, Drive, Dynamics, Europe, Field, Fish Biology, Fisheries, Fisheries Science, Fishery, Food, Global, Highly Cited, Impact, Journals, Life, Literature, Marine Populations, Paradigm, Publication, Publications, Recruitment, Recruitment, Research, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientists, Work

? Gibbs, M.T. and Browman, H.I. (2015), Risk assessment and risk management: A primer for marine scientists. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, **72** (3), 992-996.

Full Text: [2015\ICE J Mar Sci72, 992.pdf](2015/ICE%20J%20Mar%20Sci72,%20992.pdf)

Abstract: Risk assessment is the management approach or framework of choice in many disciplines, including health care and research, engineering design, and particularly the insurance sector which relies on the best available forward projections of natural hazards and accidents. The marine management community, which includes researchers, practitioners, and resource managers responsible for individual targeted stocks, aquaculture activities, and the marine environment in general, has been slower to take up quantitative risk assessment approaches. Whilst there are prominent examples where risk assessment and management approaches have been applied, they are relatively few. This article theme set presents examples of such and identifies tools and approaches that can be applied to coastal and oceanic marine systems worldwide. The methods developed and the lessons learned from these studies can be used to guide researchers, practitioners, and resource managers. It is hoped that this article theme set will provide an overview of the current state of risk assessment as applied to marine resource management, and stimulate new thinking on how risk assessment approaches can be applied.

Keywords: Ecological Risk Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Expert Elicitation, Marine and Coastal Risk Assessment, Science, Impact, Policy

# Title: 2004 IEEE International Engineering Management Conference

Full Journal Title: 2004 IEEE International Engineering Management Conference

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pilkington, A. (2004), Defining technology management: a citation/co-citation study. *2004 IEEE International Engineering Management Conference (IEEE Cat. No. 04CH37574)*, 337-341.

Abstract: In this paper bibliometric techniques (citation and a factor analysis of co-citations) are used to investigate the intellectual pillars of the technology management literature. Similar techniques are also used to explore differences in the research agendas of UK, European, North American and rest of the World scholars, and it is argued that such differences may have exacerbated the delays experienced in developing technology management as a respected academic discipline.

Notes: UUniversity

? Matsuura, K. and Ebato, K. (2004), University-industry collaboration networks in the information security field in Japan: Problems and a particular success. *2004 IEEE International Engineering Management Conference (IEEE Cat. No. 04CH37574)*, 839-844.

Abstract: Promotion of university-industry interaction has become a key topic at many levels in Japan to reform the social infrastructure. On the other hand, information security is the key to develop IT social network. In this context, what is the state of university-industry research collaboration in the information-security field in Japan? Our preliminary bibliometric analysis reported in IEMC2003 embarked on answering this question and gave a conclusion that inter-sector collaboration in the information-security field in Japan is underdeveloped. This article shows two more empirical supports for the conclusion; one uses a patent survey in this particular field in Japan, and the other is a research-network analysis confined to the major players found in the bibliometric analysis. We hope that these series of reports and methodologies used there will open the door to empirical analyses of collaboration “in a particular field in a particular country”.

? Kaban, A. and Xin, W. (2004), Context based identification of user communities from Internet chat. *2004 IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IEEE Cat. No. 04CH37541)*, 3287-3292.

Abstract: We study the temporal connectivity structure of single-channel Internet-based chat participation streams. Somewhat similar to bibliometric analysis, and complementary to topic-analysis, we base our study solely on context information provided by the temporal order of participants’ contributions. Experimental results obtained by employing both network-analysis indicators and an aggregate Markov modelling approach indicate the existence of distinguishable communities in the about one day worth real-world chat dynamics analysed.

# Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Granular Computing

Full Journal Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Granular Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yao, J.T. (2008), Recent developments in granular computing: A bibliometrics study. *2008 IEEE International Conference on Granular Computing*, **1-2**, 74-79.

Abstract: This is a follow-up of the paper “A ten-year review of granular computing” published in 2007. We will continue to examine the most influential papers in granular computing. Based on the analysis of the impact papers, a list of key issues of granular computing research is given. We also summarize recent developments of research in granular computing.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Follow-up, Fuzzy Information Granulation, Granular Computing, Impact, Ordinal Data, Papers, Research, Review, Rough Set Approach

# Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology

Full Journal Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? erdsri, N. and Daim, T.U. (2008), Generating Intelligence on the Research and Development Progress of Emerging Technologies Using Patent and Publication Information. *2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology*, **1-3**, 1-6.

Abstract: It is critical for technology-driven organizations to have access to intelligence on the progress of research and development (R&D) in public or private laboratories. Technology forecasting methods can be useful in these cases if there is a history of performance. However the traditional forecasting methods can not be used effectively for predicting the prospects of emerging technologies as historical information for any particular emerging technology is limited due to the short time of its appearance. The bibliometric and patent analysis approach presented in this paper allows researchers to generate intelligence on emerging technologies supported by the wealth of today’s public electronic information database. Furthermore, this paper also emphasizes the needs for technology managers to be aware of a time lag among different scientific indicators.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cases, Database, Database Tomography, Development, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Forecasting, History, Impact, Indicators, Industry, Information, Innovation, Intelligence, Managers, Methods, Needs, Opportunities, Organizations, Patent, Patent Analysis, Performance, Progress, Public, Publication, R&D, R&D Management, Research, Research and Development, Science, Technological Intelligence, Technologies, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Time, US, Wealth

? Pretorius, L., Benade, S.J. and Kruger, S. (2008), Technology forecasting: The case of computational fluid dynamics (CFD). *2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology*, **1-3**, 7-11.

Abstract: Forecasting emerging technologies as well the rate of diffusion of resultant products are complex in the context of management of technology usually because of a lack of relevant data. Techniques such as bibliometric analysis and the Bass diffusion model are utilized in this paper to assess the growth rate and market penetration of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) as a technology. The penetration and growth rate of user acceptance of two CFD codes (not identified) are simulated. Furthermore a technology forecasting model of research and innovation in the field of application of CFD in the assessment of greenhouses is presented.

Keywords: Acceptance, Analysis, Application, Assessment, Bass Diffusion Model, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, CFD, Codes, Context, Data, Diffusion, Diffusion Model, Dynamics, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Field, Forecasting, Growth, Growth Rate, Innovation, Management, Management of Technology, Market, Model, Penetration, Research, Simulated, Technologies, Technology, Technology Forecasting

? Huang, L.C. (2008), Study on prospect of emerging technology commercialization based on bibliometrics analysis. *2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology*,**1-3**, 29-33.

Abstract: Due to the uncertainty of emerging technologies development and their commercial prospect, it has important significant for technology investment decision-making on how to judge the prospect of emerging technology commercialization. Through the introduction on the relationship of bibliometrics and industry development, at first, this paper illuminates that it is a good method to research the emerging technology commercial prospect by using bibliometrics analysis methodology; then, the degree of emerging technology approaching to commercialization is illustrated by judging the technology maturity, at last, the degree of emerging technology approaching to commercialization success is analysis by judging whether the environment has being ready based on bibliometrics analysis approach.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Analysis, Commercial Environment Analysis, Commercial Prospect, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Development, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Emerging Technology, Environment, First, Industry, Investment, Methodology, Relationship, Research, Success, Technologies, Technology, Technology Maturity, Uncertainty

# Title: IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Magazine

Full Journal Title: IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Magazine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Johnson, A.T. (2010), threshold for plagiarism. *IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Magazine*, **29** (2), 6.

Keywords: Plagiarism

# Title: IEEE Expert-Intelligent Systems & Their Applications

Full Journal Title: IEEE Expert-Intelligent Systems & Their Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Miller, J.R. (1988), CAIA 88 top papers. *IEEE Expert-Intelligent Systems & Their Applications*, **3** (3), 52.

Full Text: 1988\IEE Exp- Int Sys The App3, 52.pdf

# Title: IEEE Instrumentation & Measurement Magazine

Full Journal Title: IEEE Instrumentation & Measurement Magazine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Engelberg, S. (2012), IEEE survey results for the instrumentation & measurement magazine. *IEEE Instrumentation & Measurement Magazine*, **15** (3), 8-9.

Full Text: [2012\IEE Ins Mea Mag15, 8.pdf](2012\IEE%20Ins%20Mea%20Mag15,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, IEEE Instrumentation & Measurement Magazine, IEEE Publishing

? Carbone, P. (2014), Impact factor and research quality. *IEEE Instrumentation & Measurement Magazine*, **17** (6), 34-35

Full Text: [2014\IEE Ins Mea Mag17, 34.pdf](2014/IEE%20Ins%20Mea%20Mag17,%2034.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Communities, Educational Institutions, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Libraries, Proposals, Quality, Research

# Title: IEEE Intelligent Systems

Full Journal Title: IEEE Intelligent Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? O’Leary, D.E. (2008), The most cited intelligent systems articles. *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, **23** (4), 10-13.

Full Text: [2008\IEE Int Sys23, 10.pdf](2008\IEE%20Int%20Sys23,%2010.pdf)

# Title: IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium

Full Journal Title: IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Álvarez-Pérez, J.L. (2012), An extension of the integral equation model IEM2M for rough surfaces of complex permittivity. *IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium*, 5165-5168.

Full Text: [2012\IEE Int Geo Rem Sen Sym, 5165.pdf](2012/IEE%20Int%20Geo%20Rem%20Sen%20Sym,%205165.pdf)

Abstract: The integral equation model (IEM) developed by A. K. Fung and co-workers has arguably been the most cited and implemented rough surface scattering model in the field of radar remote sensing. It was obtained as a second-order iteration of the incident electromagnetic field to the integral equations of the surface fields. Therefore, it is an extension of the first-order Born approximation of the corresponding Neumann series that produce the classical Kirchhoff approximation. The IEM was tuned many times over the last twenty years due to the imperfect introduction and handling of the Weyl representation of the spherical wave in its first version. The work presented here is a development of the contribution made by the same author in 2001 (IEM2M) and reported extensively in [1] (IEM2Mc). It has been the first version of IEM able to blend analytically both the Kirchhoff and the small-perturbation approximations for the bistatic case and dielectric surfaces. IEM2M was celebrated by those who found the original IEM not enough rigorous but also criticized by Fung and his co-workers. In this paper an extension of IEM2M is presented that extends it in two aspects: the inclusion of evanescent waves in the formulation of the model and the extension of the range of applicability of the second-order scattering terms to interfaces with complex permittivity scattering media. These two issues had only been addressed in the IEM version developed by Du. However, Du needed to make a mathematical assumption on the correlation function which was not explained from a physical point of view. In the work proposed here this assumption is not necessary. Although all these issues are dealt with extensively in [1], this paper focuses on the comparison of IEM2M, IEM2Mc, the Kirchhoff approximation (KA) and the Small Perturbation Method (SPM). account of them. Regarding IEM, Fung’s last update on his version of IEM is available in [2].

Keywords: Comparison, Complex Permittivity, Correlation, Development, Field, First, First Order, Formulation, Function, Geoscience, Integral Equation Model, Interfaces, Media, Model, Permittivity, Physical, Radar, Remote, Remote Sensing, Remote-Sensing, Representation, Rough Surface Scattering, Scattering, Scattering Media, Second Order, Second-Order, Second-Order Scattering, Surface, Surfaces, Version, Work

# Title: IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society

Full Journal Title: IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Dalpé, R., Bouchard, L. and Ducharme, D. (2000), Scientific, medical and industrial issues in breast and ovarian cancer genes research. *IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society*, 6-8 Sept., 91-99.

Full Text: [2000\IEEE Int Sym Tec Soc, 91.pdf](2000\IEEE%20Int%20Sym%20Tec%20Soc,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: This paper explores the strategies used by researchers in the study of breast and ovarian cancer genes. Researchers are confronted with a variety of important issues. First, they vie for financial support and recognition both inside and outside their scientific community. Second, they must deal with industry, whose interest lies in the development of potential tests and therapies. Third, they are challenged by important medical questions when fi nancial imperatives threaten to take precedence over health concerns. This study, based on in-depth interviews of three researchers, explores the organization and financing of research, the impact of this research on medicine, and interactions with industry.

# Title: IEEE Internet Computing

Full Journal Title: IEEE Internet Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gudivada, V.N., Raghavan, V.V., Grosky, W.I. and Kasanagottu, R. (1997), Information retrieval on the world wide web. *IEEE Internet Computing*, **1** (5), 58-68.

Full Text: [1997\IEE Int Com1, 58.pdf](1997/IEE%20Int%20Com1,%2058.pdf)

# Title: IEEE Microwave Magazine

Full Journal Title: IEEE Microwave Magazine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Anonymous (2014), Appropriate use of bibliometric indicators for the assessment of journals, research proposals, and individuals. *IEEE Microwave Magazine*, **15** (6), 8-14.

Full Text: [2014\IEE Mic Mag15, 8.pdf](2014/IEE%20Mic%20Mag15,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Impact, Indicators, Journals, Research, Science

# Title: IEEE Software

Full Journal Title: IEEE Software

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gilbode, M. (2005), Originality versus self-plagiarism. *IEEE Software*, **22** (3), 8.

Full Text: [2005\IEE Sof22, 8.pdf](2005\IEE%20Sof22,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Self-Plagiarism

? Harrison, W. (2005), Originality versus self-plagiarism - Response. *IEEE Software*, **22** (3), 8-9.

Full Text: [2005\IEE Sof22, 8.pdf](2005\IEE%20Sof22,%208.pdf)

Keywords: Self-Plagiarism

? O’Leary, D.E. (2009), The most cited *IEEE Software* articles. *IEEE Software*, **26** (1), 12-14.

Full Text: [2009\IEE Sof26, 12.pdf](2009\IEE%20Sof26,%2012.pdf)

Keywords: Design, Framework, Model, Programs, Quality, Requirements, ReUSAbility, Reuse, Self-Citation, Systems

# Title: IEEE Technology and Society Magazine

Full Journal Title: IEEE Technology and Society Magazine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fiedler, R.L. and Kaner, C. (2010), Plagiarism-detection services: How well do they actually perform? *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*, **29** (4), 37-43

Keywords: Law, Norms, Property

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Education

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mccuen, R.H. (2008), The plagiarism decision process: The role of pressure and rationalization. *IEEE Transactions on Education*, **51** (2), 152-156.

Full Text: [2008\IEE Tra Edu51, 152.pdf](2008\IEE%20Tra%20Edu51,%20152.pdf)

Abstract: Plagiarism is more than just the failure to use quotation marks or to cite a paraphrased passage. Dual publishing, self-plagiarism, and ghost authorship are other forms of plagiarism. Plagiarism is generally viewed as an act when, in fact, it is a decision process. Five steps are used here to represent plagiarism as a decision process. Various forms of pressure act as stimuli to begin the process, and rationalization is used to justify the decision and to avoid feelings of regret. Education is necessary to decrease the likelihood that an individual will opt to plagiarize when faced with the opportunity. Considerations for education of graduate students and young faculty are discussed.

Keywords: Authorship, Decision Making, Dual Publishing, Education, Ethics, Faculty, Ghost Authorship, Plagiarism, Pressure, Rationalization, Self-Plagiarism

? Cosma, G. and Joy, M. (2008), Towards a definition of source-code plagiarism. *IEEE Transactions on Education*, **51** (2), 195-200.

Full Text: [2008\IEE Tra Edu51, 195.pdf](2008\IEE%20Tra%20Edu51,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: A survey using a scenario-based questionnaire format has provided insight into the perceptions of U.K academics who teach programming on computing courses. This survey across various higher education (HE) institutions investigates what academics feel constitutes source-code plagiarism in an undergraduate context. Academics’ responses on issues surrounding source-code reuse and acknowledgement are discussed. A general consensus exists among academics that a “zero tolerance” plagiarism policy is appropriate; however, some issues concerning source-code reuse and acknowledgement raised controversial responses. This paper discusses the most important findings from the survey and proposes a definition of what can constitute source-code plagiarism from the perspective of U.K. academics who teach programming on computing courses.

Keywords: Education, Plagiarism, Reuse, Self-Plagiarism, Source-Code Plagiarism Definition, Survey

? Joy, M., Cosma, G., Yau, J.Y.K. and Sinclair, J. (2011), Source code plagiarism-a student perspective. *IEEE Transactions on Education*, **54** (1), 125-132.

Full Text: 2011\IEE Tra Edu54, 125.pdf

Abstract: This paper considers the problem of source code plagiarism by students within the computing disciplines and reports the results of a survey of students in Computing departments in 18 institutions in the U. K. This survey was designed to investigate how well students understand the concept of source code plagiarism and to discover what, if any, specific aspects might cause particular confusion. An analysis of the results was carried out to assess understanding by topic and to discover whether various demographic factors may have an influence on that understanding. Within the survey sample, it appeared that the demographic factors tested did not generally affect students’ understanding of source code plagiarism. However, analysis of the data for specific topics revealed that there are several areas of activity where the boundary between acceptable and unacceptable behavior is not clearly understood. These findings have implications for plagiarism education programs.

Keywords: Computing Disciplines, Education, Plagiarism, Source Code, Student Survey, Students, Survey, University Education

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kostoff, R.N. and Scaller, R.R. (2001), Science and technology roadmaps. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, **48** (2), 132-143.

Full Text: [2001\IEEE Tra Eng Man48, 132.pdf](2001\IEEE%20Tra%20Eng%20Man48,%20132.pdf)

Abstract: Science and technology (S&T) roadmaps are used in industry, government, and academia to portray the structural relationships among science, technology and applications. Roadmaps are employed as decision aids to improve coordination of activities and resources in increasingly complex and uncertain environments. Specific uses of roadmaps include: S&T management including strategy, planning, executing, reviewing, and transitioning; S&T marketing; enhancing communications among researchers, technologists, product managers, suppliers, users, and other stakeholders; identifying gaps and opportunities in S&T programs; and identifying obstacles to rapid and low-cost product development. S&T managers also use roadmaps to help identify those S&T areas that have high potential promise, and to accelerate the transfer of the S&T to eventual products, However, there has been little attention paid to the practice of roadmapping in the published literature. This paper is a first attempt to bring some common definition to roadmapping practices and display the underlying unity of seemingly fragmented roadmap approaches. The paper begins with generic roadmap definitions, including a taxonomy of roadmaps that attempts to better classify and unify the broad spectrum of roadmap objectives and uses. Characteristics of retrospective and prospective roadmaps are then identified and analyzed, as well as summary characteristics of bibliometric-based S&T mapping techniques. The roadmap construction process, including fundamental principles for constructing high-quality roadmaps, is presented in detail.

Keywords: AIDS, Characteristics, Communications, Construction, Decision, Development, First, Literature, Management, Mapping, Marketing, Planning, Potential, Practice, Practices, Principles, Prospective, Roadmaps, Science, Stakeholders, Taxonomy, Techniques, Technology

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems

Full Journal Title: [IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/periodicals.jsp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Torra, V. and Narukawa, Y. (2008), The h-Index and the number of citations: Two fuzzy integrals. *IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems*, **16** (3), 795-797.

Full Text: [2008\IEEE Tra Fuz Sys16, 795.pdf](2008\IEEE%20Tra%20Fuz%20Sys16,%20795.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we review two of the most well-known citation indexes and establish their connections with the Choquet and Sugeno integrals. In particular, we show that the recently established h-Index is a particular case of the Sugeno integral, and that the number of citations corresponds to the Choquet integral. In both cases, they use the same fuzzy measure. The results presented here permit one to envision new indexes defined in terms of fuzzy integrals using other types of fuzzy measures. A few considerations in this respect are also included in this paper. Indexes for taking into account recent research and the publisher credibility are outlined.

Keywords: Choquet Integral, Citation, Citation Indexes, Citations, Credibility, Fuzzy Integrals, H Index, H-Index, Research, Review, Sugeno Integral

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine

Full Journal Title: [IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/guesthome.jsp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Bansard, J.Y., Rebholz-Schuhmann, D., Cameron, G., Clark, D., van Mulligen, E., Beltrame, F., Barbolla, E.D., Martin-Sanchez, F., Milanesi, L., Tollis, I., van der Lei, J. and Coatrieux, J.L. (2007), Medical informatics and bioinformatics: A bibliometric study. *IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine*, **11** (3), 237-243.

Full Text: [2007\IEE Tra Inf Tec Bio11, 237.pdf](2007\IEE%20Tra%20Inf%20Tec%20Bio11,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports on an analysis of the bioinformatics and medical informatics literature with the objective to identify upcoming trends that are shared among both research fields to derive benefits from potential collaborative initiatives for their future. Our results present the main characteristics of the two fields and show that these domains are still relatively separated.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Bioinformatics (BI), Biology, Characteristics, Correspondence Analysis, Informatics, Medical, Medical Informatics, Medicine, Paper, Publications, Research, Trends

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Information Theory

Full Journal Title: [IEEE Transactions on Information Theory](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssue.jsp?punumber=18)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0018-9448

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Li, W.T. (1992), Random texts exhibit Zipf-law-like word-frequency distribution. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **38** (6), 1842-1845.

Full Text: [1992\IEE Tra Inf The38, 1842.pdf](1992\IEE%20Tra%20Inf%20The38,%201842.pdf)

Abstract: It is shown that the distribution of word frequencies for randomly generated texts is very similar to Zipf’s law observed in natural languages such as English. The facts that the frequency of occurrence of a word is almost an inverse power law function of its rank and the exponent of this inverse power law is very close to 1 are largely due to the transformation from the word’s length to its rank, which stretches an exponential function to a power law function.

Keywords: Statistical Linguistics, Zipf Law, Power-Law Distribution, Random Texts

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cobo, M.J., Chiclana, F., Collop, A., de Ona, J. and Herrera-Viedma, E. (2014), A bibliometric analysis of the intelligent transportation systems research based on science mapping. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, **15** (2), 901-908.

Full Text: [2014\IEE Tra Int Tra Sys15, 901.pdf](2014/IEE%20Tra%20Int%20Tra%20Sys15,%20901.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we highlight the conceptual structure of the intelligent transportation systems (ITS) research field in the period 1992-2011. To do that, an automatic approach for detecting and visualizing hidden themes and their evolution across a consecutive span of years is applied. This automatic approach, which is based on co-word analysis, combines performance analysis and science mapping. To show the conceptual evolution of ITS, three consecutive periods have been defined, i.e., 1992-2001, 2002-2006, and 2007-2011. We have identified that the ITS research has been focused on six main thematic areas, i.e., VEHICLE-AND-ROAD-TRACKING, DRIVER-BEHAVIOR-AND-SAFETY, SCENARIOS-SIMULATION, TRAFFIC-FLOW-AND-TRAFFIC-MANAGEMENT, VEHICLE-CONTROL, and VEHICLE-NAVIGATION.

Keywords: Algorithms, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Co-Word Analysis, Design, Evolution, Extraction, Field, H-Index, Intelligent Transportation Systems (Its), Mapping, Network, Pedestrian-Detection, Performance, Research, Science, Science Mapping, Science Mapping Analysis, Structure, Systems, Time, Tracking, Transportation, Traveler Information-Systems, Vehicle

? Tang, S.H., Li, Z.X., Chen, D.W., Chen, Z.M., Liu, W.L., Liu, X.M., Li, L.X. and Shi, X.B. (2014), Theme classification and analysis of core articles published in *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems* from 2010 to 2013. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, **15** (6), 2710-2719.

Full Text: [2014\IEE Tra Int Tra Sys15, 2710.pdf](2014/IEE%20Tra%20Int%20Tra%20Sys15,%202710.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper, we are trying to find the developmental tendencies and study hotspots of intelligent transportation systems technologies by theme classification and analysis of core articles from all papers published in IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS during 2010-2013. First, we classify theme categories by co-word analysis with different research domains and obtain 12 themes that include vehicle control technology, modeling and simulation, image processing, etc. Second, we find research focuses and directions of these themes by analyzing the trends of the article numbers published in each year of the TOP 5 themes. Finally, we identify TOP 5 core articles of these 12 themes and obtain their specific study hotspots by sorting the citations without self-citations of the articles in the Web of Science.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Articles, Bibliographic Analysis, Citations, Classification, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Community Structure, Control, Control Technology, Core Articles, Driver Performance, From, Hotspots, Image Processing, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Intervehicle-Communication, Modeling, Modeling And Simulation, Night-Vision, Papers, Pedestrian-Detection, Recognition, Research, Road, Science, Self-Citations, Simulation, System, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Theme Analysis, Theme Categories, Time, Top, Traffic-Control, Transportation, Trends, Vehicle, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bi, H.H., Wang, J.R. and Lin, D.K.J. (2011), Comprehensive citation index for research networks. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, **23** (8), 1274-1278.

Full Text: [2011\IEE Tra Kno Dat Eng23, 1274.pdf](2011\IEE%20Tra%20Kno%20Dat%20Eng23,%201274.pdf)

Abstract: The existing Science Citation Index only counts direct citations, whereas PageRank disregards the number of direct citations. We propose a new Comprehensive Citation Index (CCI) that evaluates both direct and indirect intellectual influence of research papers, and show that CCI is more reliable in discovering research papers with far-reaching influence.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Networks, Citations, Comprehensive Citation Index, Impact, Information Systems, Pagerank, Papers, Research, Science, Science Citation Index

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ryan, C., Tewey, B., Newman, S., Turner, T. and Jaeger, R.J. (2004), Estimating research productivity and quality in assistive technology: A bibliometric analysis spanning four decades. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering*, **12** (4), 422-429.

Abstract: Objective: Conduct a quantitative assessment of the number of papers contained in MEDLINE related to selected types of assistive technology (AT), and to identify journals publishing significant numbers of papers related to AT, and evaluate them with quantitative productivity and quality measures. Design: Consecutive sample of all papers in MEDLINE identified by standard medical subject headings for selected types of AT from 1963-2003. Main Outcome Measures: Number of journals carrying AT papers, papers per journal (both total number and those specific to AT), journal impact factor, circulation, and number of AT citations per year over time for each area of AT. Results: We present search terms, estimates of the numbers of AT citations in MEDLINE, the journals most likely to contain articles related to AT, journal impact factors, and journal circulations (when available). We also present the number of citations in various areas of AT over time from 1963-2003. Suggestions are presented for possible future modifications of the MEDLINE controlled vocabulary, based on terminology used in existing AT classifications schemes, such as ISO 9999. Conclusion: Research papers in the areas of AT examined showed publication across a wide variety of journals. There are a number of journals publishing articles in AT that have impact factors above the median. Some areas of AT have shown an increase in publications per year over time, while others have shown a more constant level of productivity.

Keywords: Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Databases, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact, Journals, Libraries, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Productivity, Terminology

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science

Full Journal Title: [IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/dynhome.jsp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2003\IEEE Tra Nuc Sci50, 457.pdf](2003\IEEE%20Tra%20Nuc%20Sci50,%20457.pdf)

Abstract: This paper identifies a selection of papers presented at the NSREC and published in the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON NUCLEAR SCIENCE that have had measurable impact on radiation effects research and the radiation effects community. Criteria include papers selected for the Outstanding Paper Award at the NSREC or papers from the NSREC that have been highly cited by authors of other journal publications. Additionally, several papers are identified that, even though they are not selected by the above criteria, have impacted the technical areas served by the NSREC. Some observations are made on the methodology used here for selecting high-impact papers.

Keywords: Authors, Journal, NSREC, Outstanding Paper Award, Oxide-Semiconductor Transistors, Radiation Effects, Research, Science

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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? Subramanyam, K. (1979), Lotka’s law and the literature of computer-science. *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, **22** (4), 187-189.

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Full Text: [2007\IEE Tra Pro Com50, 352.pdf](2007\IEE%20Tra%20Pro%20Com50,%20352.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper we present, from an academic perspective, the perceived quality ratings of business and technical communication journals. Through a survey of academic experts, we asked respondents to rate the top overall journals, business communication journals, technical communication journals, and the top journals from a technology perspective. In addition, we asked respondents to list the journals that they read most frequently. We analyzed the results by breaking down the rankings into world regions and academic departments. The top-three overall journals for all regions are Journal of Business and Technical Communication, Journal of Business Communication, and IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION. Importantly, differences by world region and academic department type were found in all these rankings. These results can support researchers worldwide by helping them tartlet their publishing efforts to journals that have the best fit with their business and technical communication discipline, world region, and academic home.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Business Communication, Citation Analysis, Field, Global Perceptions, Impact Factors, Journal Influence, Journal Quality, Journal Rankings, Journal Survey, Perspective, Professional Communication, Quality, Rankings, Science, Scientometrics, Technical Communication, Technology-Based Communication

? Smith, E.O. (2010), Documentation: A history and critique of attribution, commentary, glosses, marginalia, notes, bibliographies, works-cited lists, and citation indexing and analysis. *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, **53** (3), 317-319.

Full Text: [2010\IEE Tra Pro Com53, 317.pdf](2010\IEE%20Tra%20Pro%20Com53,%20317.pdf)

Keywords: Attribution, Bibliographies, Citation, Citations, Commentary, Documentation, Endnotes, Glosses, History, Marginalia

? Canavero, F., Franceschini, F., Maisano, D. and Mastrogiacomo, L. (2014), Impact of journals and academic reputations of authors: A structured bibliometric survey of the IEEE publication galaxy. *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, **57** (1), 17-40.

Full Text: [2014\IEE Tra Pro Com57, 17.pdf](2014/IEE%20Tra%20Pro%20Com57,%2017.pdf)

Abstract: Research problem: This study explores the use of bibliometric indicators to objectively evaluate IEEE scientific journals from two different perspectives: (1) journal impact and diffusion and (2) the academic reputation of journal authors. Research questions: (1) Which journals are better at selecting articles with high scientific impact (measured by average citations per article), and publishing authors with strong reputations (measured by h-indices)? (2) Does the impact of journal articles correlate positively with the reputations of their authors? and (3) Can bibliometric indicators provide a simple way for journal editors to monitor journal performance in a manner complementary to traditional ISI impact factor (IF)? Literature review: This paper reviews literature on citation analysis, a bibliometric method of measuring impact based on the number of times a work is cited, and explains such bibliometric indicators as, Hirsch index, and IF which measure the impact of a journal, and introduces a new indicator called h-spectrum to objectively measure the reputation of a journal’s author group. Methodology: This quantitative study performed citation analysis on 250,000 authors in 110 IEEE journals using citation statistics from the Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus databases to construct the h-spectrum indicator. The authors used automated filtering techniques to exclude questionable author data. Results and conclusions: The first phase of analysis indicated significant differences among IEEE publications in journal impact, and found that the h-index and were suitable for evaluating journals except in their most recent five years where annual rankings are proposed instead. The second phase of analysis found that h-spectra distributions of author reputation differ among journals in a single year, and are generally stable for a single journal over five years. Maps were constructed to locate journals graphically based on the complementary indicators of impact and reputation, and to show changes in impact and reputation over time. The maps indicated that journals with high impact tend to have authors with high reputations but the opposite is not necessarily true. Suggestions were made to explain different combinations of high and low impact and reputation for journals. The use of maps complements IF and provides a simple tool to monitor journal reputation at the time of most recent publication. The study is limited by assumptions about the value of citations, the reliability of search engine statistics, and the homogeneity of IEEE journal citation practices, as well as the failure to account for coauthors, article age, and authors who publish multiple times per year in the same journal. Future research could examine non-IEEE journals and normalize subfields within IEEE journals to avoid favoring fields that use more citations.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Research Output, Age, Analysis, Article, Articles, Assumptions, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Changes, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Complementary, Constructed, Data, Databases, Diffusion, Editors, Engine, Failure, First, Google, Google Scholar, H Index, H-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch Index, Hirsch Spectrum, Hirsch-Index, Homogeneity, Ieee Journal, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor (If), Index, Indicator, Indicators, Isi, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Authors, Journal Editors, Journal Impact, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Mar, Measure, Methodology, Performance, Practices, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Rankings, Recent, Reliability, Reputation, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientific Journals, Scopus, Statistics, Survey, Tail, Technical Communication, Techniques, Value, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering

Full Journal Title: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Casagrande, E., Woldeamlak, S., Woon, W.L., Zeineldin, H.H. and Svetinovic, D. (2014), NLP-KAOS for systems goal elicitation: Smart metering system case study. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, **40** (10), 941-956.

Full Text: [2014\IEE Tra Sof Eng40, 941.pdf](2014/IEE%20Tra%20Sof%20Eng40,%20941.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a computational method that employs Natural Language Processing (NLP) and text mining techniques to support requirements engineers in extracting and modeling goals from textual documents. We developed a NLP-based goal elicitation approach within the context of KAOS goal-oriented requirements engineering method. The hierarchical relationships among goals are inferred by automatically building taxonomies from extracted goals. We use smart metering system as a case study to investigate the proposed approach. Smart metering system is an important subsystem of the next generation of power systems (smart grids). Goals are extracted by semantically parsing the grammar of goal-related phrases in abstracts of research publications. The results of this case study show that the developed approach is an effective way to model goals for complex systems, and in particular, for the research-intensive complex systems.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometrics, Building, Case Study, Complex Systems, Context, Data Mining, Documents, Engineering, From, Generation, Goal Elicitation, Grids, Language, Mining, Model, Modeling, Nlp, Ontology, Patent Analysis, Power, Publications, Requirements, Requirements Engineering, Research, Specifications, Support, Systems, Techniques, Text Mining, Text-Mining, Translation

# Title: IET Control Theory and Applications

Full Journal Title: IET Control Theory and Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Long, Y. and Yang, G.H. (2012), Fault detection for a class of networked control systems with finite-frequency servo inputs and random packet dropouts. *IET Control Theory and Applications*, **6** (15), 2397-2408.

Full Text: [2012\IET Con The App6, 2397.pdf](2012/IET%20Con%20The%20App6,%202397.pdf)

Abstract: This study is concerned with the fault detection (FD) problem for a class of networked control systems (NCSs) with finite-frequency servo inputs and random packet dropouts. Considering the sensor stuck faults, the NCSs are firstly modelled as multi-models with a stochastic parameter. The notion of finite-frequency stochastic H- index is subsequently introduced to measure the sensitivity of the residuals, and sufficient conditions guaranteeing the stochastic system to be with such performances are derived. Then with the aid of these conditions, a novel FD scheme is developed such that it is valid for the possible packet dropouts and all admissible sensor faults. In addition, new convex conditions in terms of linear matrix inequalities, which can be reduced to some previous results, are presented to cope with this FD problem. Finally, an example is given to illustrate the method and its effectiveness.

Keywords: Constraints, Control, Delays, Domain, Effectiveness, Fault Detection, Faults, Feedback-Control, Filter Design, h Index, Index, Inequalities, Kyp Lemma, Linear Matrix Inequalities, Matrix, Measure, Notion, Residuals, Sensitivity, Sensor, Stability, Stabilization, Stochastic, Subject, Systems

# Title: IETE Technical Review

Full Journal Title: IETE Technical Review

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Uddin, A. and Singh, V.K. (2014), Mapping the computer science research in SAARC countries. *IETE Technical Review*, **31** (4), 287-296.

Full Text: [2014\IET Tec Rev31, 287.pdf](2014/IET%20Tec%20Rev31,%20287.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a scientometric and keyword-based analysis of research work done in the discipline of computer science (CS) in the SAARC region during the last 25 years. We have performed a detailed computational analysis of bibliometric and textual data for publications originating from the SAARC countries indexed in Scopus. Our analysis measures and presents findings on total CS research output of the SAARC countries, global share and rank, growth trends and impact, collaboration levels within and outside of SAARC countries, top-ranking institutions and individuals in the region, most preferred journals in the region, and a text-based research topic trend. The analytical results provide a useful mapping of CS research work in the SAARC region. The results are correlated with other demographic and economic indicators of the SAARC countries, and present inferences useful for determining funding patterns and policy formulation for scientific research in CS domain.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Computer Science, Computer Science Research, Countries, Data, Economic, Formulation, From, Funding, Global, Growth, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, Journals, Mapping, Measures, Policy, Publications, Rank, Region, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Impact, Research Output, Research Work, Saarc, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Scopus, Topic, Trend, Trends, Universities, Work

# Title: IFLA Council and General Conference

Full Journal Title: [IFLA Council and General Conference](http://www.ifla.org/IV/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

von Ungern-Sternberg, S. (1995), Applications in teaching bibliometrics. *61st IFLA Council and General Conference*, Istanbul, Turkey, 20-25 August.

Full Text: [1995\IFLA Gen Con-von Ungern-Sternberg.pdf](1995\IFLA%20Gen%20Con-von%20Ungern-Sternberg.pdf)

Abstract: In recent discussions of library and information science (LIS) educators, reducing heterophily, the lack of similarity between two groups or individuals, among LIS researchers and practitioners has b een emphasized. Two researchers with different backgrounds, one in bibliometrics and the other in case study, have observed and discussed applications of bibliometrics and case study as used in teach ing research methods. The main thrust is in providing tools for teaching these research methods so that the gap between research and practical application could be narrowed. Dr. Leena Siitonen discusses in her paper applications in teaching case study research methods. Bibliometric methods are seldom used by librarians in practical work. Still these methods grow more important when planning information provision in research libraries. New subject fields develop and the number of interdisciplinary publications have during the last decades grown exponentially. It is, though, difficult to organise information in new fields, when the classification systems, used f or instance by journal services, have a discipline based structure. The need to organize this information and help the user to identify relevant documents grows more important, and at the same time t he huge amount of available documents give great possibilities to apply bibliometrics easily and in the frame of practical work. Bibliometrics provide a tool for getting the core for developing a loc al collection in a new field. Teaching bibliometric methods could be developed by 1. seminars, where the students learn the methods and also learn to interprete their results by comparing with other studies, and 2. by use of online systems which give good bases for different bibliometric methods.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Information Science, Library Science, Research Methods, Social Science Research

Notes: UUniversity

Ríos, D.R. (2000), The bibliometrics: Penetration level in the university teaching of library science and its application in the librarian field in the countries of Mercosur. *66th IFLA Council and General Conference*, JerUSAlem, Israel, 13-18 August.

Full Text: [2000\IFLA Gen Con-Rios.pdf](2000\IFLA%20Gen%20Con-Rios.pdf)

Abstract: The incipient presence of the bibliometics in the university teaching field in the careers of library science of the Mercosur (constituent countries: Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay- invited countries Bolivia and Chile) is here mentioned as well as the almost null participation as specific subject in the careers above mentioned. It is important to denote that the circulation of specific bibliography of local authors mentioned in the catalogues of universities and libraries is relatively new and with a reduced number of authors. Taking into account the available documentation it is shown that the scientific research that applies the methodology and techniques of the bibliometrics is found in the field of biomedical libraries and it is scarce in the humanity libraries. In our country, if the tendency of these last years continues, as the use of computers and of processing word and calculation programs, the constant training and the network among libraries, the quantitative treatment of the information and documentation will be easier and the bibliometrics will be a basic instrument - but not the only one - to improve the efficiency in taking decisions for the acquisition of collections, identifications of users, analysis of human resources and valorization of financial resources, among other aspects. It is here concluded that besides of the teaching and application of the bibliometrics, it is important to develop wide and comprehensive database, normalized and indexed in Spanish and of easy access through the new telematic technology. Otherwise, it is observed that the bibliometric investigations appear vitiated from their origin. Texto completo. http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla66/papers/162-127e.htm

Keywords: Bibliometría, Latinoamérica, Documentación, Formación professional, Enseñanza

# Title: IFLA Journal

Full Journal Title: [IFLA Journal](http://ifl.sagepub.com/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mukherjee, B. (2009), Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (2000-2007): A bibliometric study. *IFLA Journal*, **35** (4), 341-358.

Full Text: [2009\IFLA J35, 341.pdf](2009\IFLA%20J35,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: The Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) has been playing a vital role in the dissemination of scholarly articles in library and information science since 1950. This paper presents the results of a bibliometric study of articles published in the JASIST from 2000 to 2007. It examines the distribution of papers under various headings, including authorship pattern and nature of collaboration, geographic distribution of articles, nature of cited and citing references, prolifi c authors and highly cited authors. Data were collected using the Web of Science and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Results indicate that during the sample period the rate of publication was uneven and the most prominent form of publication was articles. The trend of authorship pattern of articles is towards collaboration and authors from 47 countries contributed articles. The country-wise distribution reveals that the highest number of contributions was made by US authors followed by the UK. The number of references cited per article increased from 2000–2007 whereas articles received citations in decreasing numbers during the same period. The results suggest that articles need to have been published for more than 2 years before they receive adequate numbers of citations.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, JASIST

# Title: Iforest-Biogeosciences and Forestry

Full Journal Title: Iforest-Biogeosciences and Forestry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chirici, G. (2012), Assessing the scientific productivity of Italian forest researchers using the Web of Science, SCOPUS and SCIMAGO databases. *Iforest-Biogeosciences and Forestry*, **5**, 101-107.

Full Text: [2012\Ifo-Bio For5, 101.pdf](2012/Ifo-Bio%20For5,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: For long time a quantitative assessment of the productivity of Italian researchers has been lacking; the first and unique assessment was the Three-Year Research Evaluation for the period 2001-2003. Italian Law 240/2010, ruling the organization of research and universities, requires a system for the evaluation of the scientific productivity of Italian researchers. In 2011, both the National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) and the National University Council (CUN) proposed a set of evaluation criteria based on a bibliometric approach with Indexes calculated using the information from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science (WOS) or the Elsevier SciVerse SCOPUS databases. The aim of this study is twofold: (i) to present the results of an assessment of the global aggregated scientific productivity of the Italian forestry community for 1996-2010 using the SCOPUS data available from the on-line SCIMAGO system; and (ii) to compare the WOS and SCOPUS databases with respect to three indexes (number of publications, number of citations, h-Index) of the scientific productivity for university forest researchers in Italy. Two subcategories of forestry were considered: AGR05 - forest management and silviculture, and AGR06 - wood technology. Out of a total of 84 authors, 76 were considered in the analysis because not affected by unresolved homonymity or duplication. Overall, the trend in scientific productivity for Italian forestry is promising. Italy ranked 10(th) in terms of the h-Index with an increasing trend in importance relative to other European countries, though the scientific contribution of authors was largely heterogeneous. Both WOS and SCOPUS databases were suitable sources of information for evaluating the scientific productivity of Italian authors. Although the two databases did not produce meaningful differences for any of the three indexes, the advantages and disadvantages of the two sources must be carefully considered if used operationally to evaluate the Italian scientific productivity.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Association, Authors, Bibliometric, Citation Analysis, Citations, Community, Countries, Counts, Criteria, Data, Databases, Evaluation, First, Forest, Forest Management, Forestry, Global, Google Scholar, Google-Scholar, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Indexes, Indicators, Information, Italy, Law, Management, Organization, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Science, Scientific Evaluation, Scientific Productivity, Scimago, Scopus, Silviculture, Sources, Sources of Information, Technology, Thomson-Reuters, Trend, Universities, University, Web of Science, Wood, WOS

# Title: Iheringia Serie Zoologia

Full Journal Title: Iheringia Serie Zoologia

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nabout, J.C., Bini, L.M. and Diniz, J.A.F. (2010), Global literature of fiddler crabs, genus UCA (Decapoda, Ocypodidae): Trends and future directions. *Iheringia Serie Zoologia*, **100** (4), 463-468.

Full Text: 2010\Ihe Ser Zoo100, 463.pdf

Abstract: Crabs of the genus Uca Leach, 1814 are characterized by having strong sexual dimorphism and a global distribution. Currently, 97 species have been described and analyzed under several aspects, including population ecology, physiology and ethology. However, there is no general summary of the information from the various literatures. The aim of this study is to perform a scientometric analysis of fiddler crab studies. For this we searched papers available in the Thomson ISI database that contained the words “Uca” OR “fiddler\* crab\*” between the years 1991 and 2007. For each paper, we researched and recorded the following characteristics: publication year; journal of publication; the first author’s nationality; the country where the study was conducted; study type; species studied; and the work area. Our results indicated that there was no increase in the number of articles through the years considered. The Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology published most of the articles on Uca, indicating the importance of this group as a model for testing ecological hypotheses using experimental approaches. Our results also showed that United States had the highest number of authors and published studies on Uca, following the overall trend in dominance on scientific research. Furthermore, using models with three variables (per capita income, number of species of Uca and extent of coastal countries) we observed that, according to the Akaike Information Criterion, the per capita income was the most important correlate for the number of articles per country (both the author’s country and country of study). Additionally, our results show that the species U. pugilator (distributed on the East Coast of the North American continent) was the species most singularly referenced in the papers considered. Moreover, our results indicate that most studies on Uca use a descriptive and local scale. The majority of papers in our literature search reflect studies in population biology, followed by behavioral and physiological characteristics.

Keywords: Aic, Authors, Biology, Conservation, Ecology, Impact, Information, Journal, Journals, Limnology, Literature, Papers, Per Capita Income, Population Biology, Publication, Pugilator, Research, Residues, Scientific Research, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Systematics, Taxonomy, Trend, UCA Pugilator

# Title: Image-the Journal of Nursing Scholarship

Full Journal Title: Image-the Journal of Nursing Scholarship

ISO Abbreviated Title: Image. J. Nurs. Sch.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0743-5150

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schulmeister, L. (1998), Quotation and reference accuracy of three nursing journals. *Image-the Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, **30** (2), 143-146.

# Title: Image and Vision Computing

Full Journal Title: Image and Vision Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rodney, G.M. (2013), Most cited paper award. *Image and Vision Computing*, **31** (2), 117.

Full Text: [2013\Ima Vis Com31, 117.pdf](2013/Ima%20Vis%20Com31,%20117.pdf)

# Title: Immunological Investigations

Full Journal Title: Immunological Investigations

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, M.L., Liao, N., Zhao, H., Huang, J. and Xie, Z.F. (2014), Lack of association between the *IL-13* *C-1112T*, *G2044A* polymorphisms and graves’ disease risk: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Immunological Investigations*, **43** (4), 337-348.

Full Text: [2014\Imm Inv43, 337.pdf](2014/Imm%20Inv43,%20337.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous studies have provided conflicting evidence implicating the IL-13 C-1112T and G2044A polymorphisms in Graves’ disease (GD) risk. We undertook a meta-analysis to address this issue. Methods: The Medline, Pubmed and Web of Science databases were searched for published case-control studies investigating the relation of the IL-13 C-1112T and G2044A polymorphisms with GD risk. Data were extracted using standardized forms and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Results: Available data did not suggest an association between any of the two IL-13 polymorphisms and GD risk. For the C-1112T polymorphism, the combined OR was 0.96 (95% CI: 0.77-1.19) for dominant model (TT + CT vs CC), 0.97 (95% CI: 0.69-1.38) for recessive model (TT vs CT + CC), and 0.97 (95% CI: 0.68-1.39) for homozygote model (TT vs CC). ORs for the G2044A polymorphism were similar. In subgroup analyses stratified by ethnicity, we also did not find associations between these two variants and GD risk in Asians or Caucasians. Sensitivity analyses by excluding each of the involved study in turn did not change the pooled results. Conclusion: The IL-13 C-1112T and G2044A polymorphisms are not associated with GD risk.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Autoantibodies, Autoimmune Thyroid-Diseases, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, CT, CTLA-4, Data, Databases, Disease, Ethnicity, Evidence, Forms, GD, Graves’ Disease, IGE, IL-13, Immunoglobulin-E, Interleukin-13, Interleukin-13 Gene Polymorphisms, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Ophthalmopathy, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Regions, Results, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Susceptibility, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Implementation Science

Full Journal Title: [Implementation Science](http://www.implementationscience.com/articles/browse.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Estabrooks, C.A., Derksen, L., Winther, C., Lavis, J.N., Scott, S.D., Wallin, L. and Profetto-McGrath, J. (2008), The intellectual structure and substance of the knowledge utilization field: A longitudinal author co-citation analysis, 1945 to 2004. *Implementation Science*, **3**, Article Number: 49.

Full Text: [2008\Imp Sci3, 49.pdf](2008\Imp%20Sci3,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Background: It has been argued that science and society are in the midst of a far-reaching renegotiation of the social contract between science and society, with society becoming a far more active partner in the creation of knowledge. On the one hand, new forms of knowledge production are emerging, and on the other, both science and society are experiencing a rapid acceleration in new forms of knowledge utilization. Concomitantly since the Second World War, the science underpinning the knowledge utilization field has had exponential growth. Few in-depth examinations of this field exist, and no comprehensive analyses have used bibliometric methods. Methods: Using bibliometric analysis, specifically first author co-citation analysis, our group undertook a domain analysis of the knowledge utilization field, tracing its historical development between 1945 and 2004. Our purposes were to map the historical development of knowledge utilization as a field, and to identify the changing intellectual structure of its scientific domains. We analyzed more than 5,000 articles using citation data drawn from the Web of Science (R). Search terms were combinations of knowledge, research, evidence, guidelines, ideas, science, innovation, technology, information theory and use, utilization, and uptake. Results: We provide an overview of the intellectual structure and how it changed over six decades. The field does not become large enough to represent with a co-citation map until the mid-1960s. Our findings demonstrate vigorous growth from the mid-1960s through 2004, as well as the emergence of specialized domains reflecting distinct collectives of intellectual activity and thought. Until the mid-1980s, the major domains were focused on innovation diffusion, technology transfer, and knowledge utilization. Beginning slowly in the mid-1980s and then growing rapidly, a fourth scientific domain, evidence-based medicine, emerged. The field is dominated in all decades by one individual, Everett Rogers, and by one paradigm, innovation diffusion. Conclusion: We conclude that the received view that social science disciplines are in a state where no accepted set of principles or theories guide research (i.e., that they are pre-paradigmatic) could not be supported for this field. Second, we document the emergence of a new domain within the knowledge utilization field, evidence-based medicine. Third, we conclude that Everett Rogers was the dominant figure in the field and, until the emergence of evidence-based medicine, his representation of the general diffusion model was the dominant paradigm in the field.

Keywords: Activity, Analyses, Analysis, Applied Social-Research, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Contract, Data, Development, Diffusion, Diffusion Model, Disciplines, Domain Analysis, Emergence, Emerging, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Medicine, Field, First, Forms, General, Group, Growth, Guidelines, Health-Care, Information, Innovation, Intellectual Structure, Invisible College, Knowledge, Knowledge Production, Longitudinal, Medicine, Methods, Model, NOV, Paradigm, Practice Gap, Principles, Production, Rapid, Renegotiation, Representation, Research, Science, Similarity Measures, Social, Social Contract, Social Science, Society, State, Structure, Substance, Technology, Technology Transfer, Technology-Transfer, Theory, Transfer, United-States, Uptake, Utilization, Web of Science

? Vest, J.R. and Gamm, L.D. (2009), A critical review of the research literature on Six Sigma, Lean and StuderGroup’s Hardwiring Excellence in the United States: the need to demonstrate and communicate the effectiveness of transformation strategies in healthcare. *Implementation Science*, **4**, Article Number 35.

Full Text: [2009\Imp Sci4, 35.pdf](2009\Imp%20Sci4,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: Background: U.S. healthcare organizations are confronted with numerous and varied transformational strategies promising improvements along all dimensions of quality and performance. This article examines the peer-reviewed literature from the U.S. for evidence of effectiveness among three current popular transformational strategies: Six Sigma, Lean/Toyota Production System, and Studer’s Hardwiring Excellence. Methods: The English language health, healthcare management, and organizational science literature (up to December 2007) indexed in MEDLINE, Web of Science, ABI/Inform, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, and ERIC was reviewed for studies on the aforementioned transformation strategies in healthcare settings. Articles were included if they: appeared in a peer-reviewed journal; described a specific intervention; were not classified as a pilot study; provided quantitative data; and were not review articles. Nine references on Six Sigma, nine on Lean/Toyota Production System, and one on StuderGroup meet the study’s eligibility criteria. Results: The reviewed studies universally concluded the implementations of these transformation strategies were successful in improving a variety of healthcare related processes and outcomes. Additionally, the existing literature reflects a wide application of these transformation strategies in terms of both settings and problems. However, despite these positive features, the vast majority had methodological limitations that might undermine the validity of the results. Common features included: weak study designs, inappropriate analyses, and failures to rule out alternative hypotheses. Furthermore, frequently absent was any attention to changes in organizational culture or substantial evidence of lasting effects from these efforts. Conclusion: Despite the current popularity of these strategies, few studies meet the inclusion criteria for this review. Furthermore, each could have been improved substantially in order to ensure the validity of the conclusions, demonstrate sustainability, investigate changes in organizational culture, or even how one strategy interfaced with other concurrent and subsequent transformation efforts. While informative results can be gleaned from less rigorous studies, improved design and analysis can more effectively guide healthcare leaders who are motivated to transform their organizations and convince others of the need to employ such strategies. Demanding more exacting evaluation of projects consultants, or partnerships with health management researchers in academic settings, can support such efforts.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Attention, Cochrane, Culture, Effectiveness, Errors, Evaluation, Improvement, Intervention, Journal, Leaders, Literature, Management, Methods, Organizational Transformation, Outcomes, Partnerships, Principles, Quality, Quantitative, Reduction, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Strategy, Surgery, Time, Toyota Production System, Validity, Waste, Web of Science

? Hrisos, S., Eccles, M.P., Francis, J.J., Dickinson, H.O., Kaner, E.F.S., Beyer, F. and Johnston, M. (2009), Are there valid proxy measures of clinical behaviour? A systematic review. *Implementation Science*, **4**, Article Number 37.

Full Text: [2009\Imp Sci4, 37.pdf](2009\Imp%20Sci4,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Accurate measures of health professionals’ clinical practice are critically important to guide health policy decisions, as well as for professional self-evaluation and for research-based investigation of clinical practice and process of care. It is often not feasible or ethical to measure behaviour through direct observation, and rigorous behavioural measures are difficult and costly to use. The aim of this review was to identify the current evidence relating to the relationships between proxy measures and direct measures of clinical behaviour. In particular, the accuracy of medical record review, clinician self-reported and patient-reported behaviour was assessed relative to directly observed behaviour. Methods: We searched: PsycINFO; MEDLINE; EMBASE; CINAHL; Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials; science/social science citation index; Current contents (social & behavioural med/clinical med); ISI conference proceedings; and Index to Theses. Inclusion criteria: empirical, quantitative studies; and examining clinical behaviours. An independent, direct measure of behaviour (by standardised patient, other trained observer or by video/audio recording) was considered the ‘gold standard’ for comparison. Proxy measures of behaviour included: retrospective self-report; patient-report; or chart-review. All titles, abstracts, and full text articles retrieved by electronic searching were screened for inclusion and abstracted independently by two reviewers. Disagreements were resolved by discussion with a third reviewer where necessary. Results: Fifteen reports originating from 11 studies met the inclusion criteria. The method of direct measurement was by standardised patient in six reports, trained observer in three reports, and audio/video recording in six reports. Multiple proxy measures of behaviour were compared in five of 15 reports. Only four of 15 reports used appropriate statistical methods to compare measures. Some direct measures failed to meet our validity criteria. The accuracy of patient report and chart review as proxy measures varied considerably across a wide range of clinical actions. The evidence for clinician self-report was in conclusive. Conclusion: Valid measures of clinical behaviour are of fundamental importance to accurately identify gaps in care delivery, improve quality of care, and ultimately to improve patient care. However, the evidence base for three commonly used proxy measures of clinicians’ behaviour is very limited. Further research is needed to better establish the methods of development, application, and analysis for a range of both direct and proxy measures of behaviour.

Keywords: Agreement, Chart Abstraction, General-Practice, Medical-Record, MEDLINE, Patient, Performance, Policy, Quality, Research, Standardized Patients, Systematic Review, Tape, Vignettes

? Squires, J.E., Hutchinson, A.M., Bostrom, A.M., O’Rourke, H.M., Cobban, S.J. and Estabrooks, C.A. (2011), To what extent do nurses use research in clinical practice? A systematic review. *Implementation Science*, **6**, Article Number 21.

Full Text: [2011\Imp Sci6, 21.pdf](2011\Imp%20Sci6,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the past forty years, many gains have been made in our understanding of the concept of research utilization. While numerous studies exist on professional nurses’ use of research in practice, no attempt has been made to systematically evaluate and synthesize this body of literature with respect to the extent to which nurses use research in their clinical practice. The objective of this study was to systematically identify and analyze the available evidence related to the extent to which nurses use research findings in practice. Methods: This study was a systematic review of published and grey literature. The search strategy included 13 online bibliographic databases: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, HAPI, Web of Science, SCOPUS, OCLC Papers First, OCLC WorldCat, ABI Inform, Sociological Abstracts, and Dissertation Abstracts. The inclusion criteria consisted of primary research reports that assess professional nurses’ use of research in practice, written in the English or Scandinavian languages. Extent of research use was determined by assigning research use scores reported in each article to one of four quartiles: low, moderate-low, moderate-high, or high. Results: Following removal of duplicate citations, a total of 12,418 titles were identified through database searches, of which 133 articles were retrieved. of the articles retrieved, 55 satisfied the inclusion criteria. The 55 final reports included cross-sectional/survey (n = 51) and quasi-experimental (n = 4) designs. A sensitivity analysis, comparing findings from all reports with those rated moderate (moderate-weak and moderate-strong) and strong quality, did not show significant differences. In a majority of the articles identified (n = 38, 69%), nurses reported moderate-high research use. Conclusions: According to this review, nurses’ reported use of research is moderate-high and has remained relatively consistent over time until the early 2000’s. This finding, however, may paint an overly optimistic picture of the extent to which nurses use research in their practice given the methodological problems inherent in the majority of studies. There is a clear need for the development of standard measures of research use and robust well-designed studies examining nurses’ use of research and its impact on patient outcomes. The relatively unchanged self-reports of moderate-high research use by nurses is troubling given that over 40 years have elapsed since the first studies in this review were conducted and the increasing emphasis in the past 15 years on evidence-based practice. More troubling is the absence of studies in which attempts are made to assess the effects of varying levels of research use on patient outcomes.

Keywords: Analysis, Attitudes, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Citations, Cochrane, Databases, Development, Embase, Evidence-Based Practice, Guidelines, Health-Care Settings, Impact, Implementation, Individual Determinants, Interventions, Literature, Management, MEDLINE, Methods, Northern-Ireland, Nurses, Nursing Practice, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Practice, Primary, Professional, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Utilization, Web of Science

? Stone, V.I. and Lane, J.P. (2012), Modeling technology innovation: How science, engineering, and industry methods can combine to generate beneficial socioeconomic impacts. *Implementation Science*, **7**, Article Number 44.

Full Text: [2012\Imp Sci7, 44.pdf](2012/Imp%20Sci7,%2044.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Government-sponsored science, technology, and innovation (STI) programs support the socioeconomic aspects of public policies, in addition to expanding the knowledge base. For example, beneficial healthcare services and devices are expected to result from investments in research and development (R&D) programs, which assume a caUSAl link to commercial innovation. Such programs are increasingly held accountable for evidence of impact-that is, innovative goods and services resulting from R&D activity. However, the absence of comprehensive models and metrics skews evidence gathering toward bibliometrics about research outputs (published discoveries), with less focus on transfer metrics about development outputs (patented prototypes) and almost none on econometrics related to production outputs (commercial innovations). This disparity is particularly problematic for the expressed intent of such programs, as most measurable socioeconomic benefits result from the last category of outputs. Methods: This paper proposes a conceptual framework integrating all three knowledge-generating methods into a logic model, useful for planning, obtaining, and measuring the intended beneficial impacts through the implementation of knowledge in practice. Additionally, the integration of the Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) model of evaluation proactively builds relevance into STI policies and programs while sustaining rigor. Results: The resulting logic model framework explicitly traces the progress of knowledge from inputs, following it through the three knowledge-generating processes and their respective knowledge outputs (discovery, invention, innovation), as it generates the intended socio-beneficial impacts. It is a hybrid model for generating technology-based innovations, where best practices in new product development merge with a widely accepted knowledge-translation approach. Given the emphasis on evidence-based practice in the medical and health fields and “bench to bedside” expectations for knowledge transfer, sponsors and grantees alike should find the model useful for planning, implementing, and evaluating innovation processes. Conclusions: High-cost/high-risk industries like healthcare require the market deployment of technology-based innovations to improve domestic society in a global economy. An appropriate balance of relevance and rigor in research, development, and production is crucial to optimize the return on public investment in such programs. The technology-innovation process needs a comprehensive operational model to effectively allocate public funds and thereby deliberately and systematically accomplish socioeconomic benefits.

Keywords: Approach, Bibliometrics, Development, Discovery, Disparity, Econometrics, Economy, Engineering, Evaluation, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Evidence-Based Practice, Expectations, Framework, Global, Health, Hybrid, Impacts, Implementation, Innovation, Integration, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Knowledge Transfer, Knowledge Translation, Logic, Market, Medical, Methods, Metrics, Model, Modeling, Models, Needs, Performance, Planning, Policies, Policy, Practice, Practices, Progress, Public, Public Funds, Relevance, Research, Research and Development, Research Outputs, Science, Services, Society, Support, Technology, Transfer Offices

# Title: Indexer

Full Journal Title: Indexer

ISO Abbreviated Title: Indexer

JCR Abbreviated Title: Indexer

ISSN: 0019-4131 (print), 1756-0632 (online)

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hua, W.N. (2001), The development of the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index. *Indexer*, **22** (3), 128-129.

Abstract: An account is given of the development and use of the first Chinese social sciences citation index. It has helped to fill a gap in the field of Chinese social science research, becoming a useful database for information retrieval and an important tool for evaluating research work and social science journals.

Keywords: Chinese, Citation, Database, Development, Field, First, Index, Information, Information Retrieval, Journals, Research, Research Work, Science, Science Journals, Science Research, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Work

# Title: Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sinha, B. (2012), Global biopesticide research trends: A bibliometric assessment. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, **82** (2), 95-101.

Full Text: [2012\Ind J Agr Sci82, 95.pdf](2012\Ind%20J%20Agr%20Sci82,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: Combined realization of the negative effects of chemical pesticides and the positive attributes of biopesticide led to intensive research programmes on the later by both public and private institutions across nations. This has generated a knowledge pool and accumulated vast scientific literature. This paper tries to capture the nature of basic research in biopesticide and growth of the discipline during the last four decades. Bibliometric methods such as analysis of title-word and author keywords have been used to capture direction of research and to identify thrust areas of research. Growth of biopesticide research output has been encouraging, particularly since 1996. Microbial pesticides, particularly Bacillus thuringiensis-related research has dominated the discipline so far. The paper also identifies the leading institutes, countries, and the nature of inter-country as well as inter-institutional collaboration. As in most other disciplines of science, United States had an upper hand in biopesticide research, followed distantly by India. Two aspects that need immediate attention are the decline in participation of industry and international collaboration in biopesticide research, both of which are critical for developing cost-effective and environment-friendly pesticides having world-wide application.

Keywords: Agriculture, Analysis, As, Assessment, Attention, Author, Bacillus, Bacillus Thuringiensis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Biological Control, Biopesticides, Botanical Pesticides, Collaboration, Countries, Environment, Growth, Hand, India, Industry, Institutions, International Collaboration, Knowledge, Literature, Participation, Pesticides, Research, Research Output, Research Trends, Science, Scientific Literature, Trends, United States

# Title: Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B-Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B-Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Nishy, P., Parvatharajan, P. and Prathap, G. (2012), Visibility and impact of the *Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B* during 2005-2009 using scientometric techniques. *Indian Journal of Chemistry Section B-Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry*, **51** (1), 269-284.

Full Text: [2012\Ind J Che Sec B51, 269.pdf](2012\Ind%20J%20Che%20Sec%20B51,%20269.pdf)

Abstract: Organic chemistry has always been one of the strongest areas of research in the chemical sciences in India. The Indian Journal of Chemistry. Section B is the leading journal from India covering important contributions in the area of organic and medicinal chemistry. This is the first attempt to carry out a scientometric assessment of the visibility and impact of this journal towards serving the needs of researchers, mainly from India, in these areas. All papers published in this journal during 2005 to 2009 have been analysed using various scientometric parameters like geographical distribution, citations received each year, authorship patterns. etc. The papers are grouped under four main fields: (i) Heterocyclic Chemistry, (ii) Synthetic Organic Chemistry, (m) Natural Products Chemistry and (iv) Theoretical Chemistry and assessment and performance of these and the forty five specialized sub-fields in organic chemistry have been studied.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Activity, Assessment, Asymmetric, Authorship, Basic Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Biological Activity, Chemistry, Chemoenzymatic, Citation, Citations, Heterocyclic, Impact, India, Indian Journal of Chemistry, Indicators, Information-Science, Journal, Natural Products, Organic Chemistry, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Research, Researchers, Sciences, Scientometric Techniques, Section B, Synthesis, Theoretical Chemistry, Visibility

# Title: Indian Journal of Dermatology Venereology & Leprology

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Dermatology Venereology & Leprology

ISO Abbrev. Title: Indian J. Dermatol. Venereol. Leprol.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Indian J Dermatol Ve

ISSN: 0378-6323

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: India

Publisher: Medknow Publications

Publisher Address: B-9, Kanara Business Centre, Off Link Rd, Ghaktopar-E, Mumbai 400075, India

Subject Categories:

Dermatology: Impact Factor 0.932, 43/55 (2010)

? Singh, S. (2009), Criteria for authorship. *Indian Journal of Dermatology Venereology & Leprology*, **75** (2), 211-213.

Full Text: [2009\Ind J Der Ven Lep75, 211.pdf](2009\Ind%20J%20Der%20Ven%20Lep75,%20211.pdf)

Keywords: Gift Authorship

? Singh, S. and Chaudhary, R. (2009), Accuracy of references cited in articles published in *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*: A pilot study. *Indian Journal of Dermatology Venereology & Leprology*, **75** (5), 488-491.

Full Text: [2009\Ind J Der Ven Lep75, 488.pdf](2009/Ind%20J%20Der%20Ven%20Lep75,%20488.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Progress in science takes place when investigators build on the work of others. Therefore, in scientific communications, it is very important that others work is correctly noted and understood. Cited references have been found to be inaccurate in every journal in which they have been examined. Aim: To analyze references cited in articles published in Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology for their citation and quotation precision as an indicator of the quality of articles. Methods: Twelve citation and five quotation errors were identified and defined. Fifty cited references were selected randomly from the May-June 2008 issue of the journal. For these citations, we obtained 44 full texts of papers and two abstracts. In one case, only citation errors could be verified from the Internet. Three citations of books could not be verified. Thus, citation errors were examined in 47 and quotation errors in 46 citations. Results: Thirteen cited references (28.3; 95 confidence interval [CI] 15.3-41.3) were error-free. Twenty-eight citations (59.6; 95 CI 45.5-73.6) contained citation errors and 20 (43.5; 95 CI 29.2-57.8) quotation errors. Conclusion: Results of this pilot study suggest that improving accuracy of the references is important. Solutions to this problem are suggested.

Keywords: Accuracy, Citation, Citation Errors, Citations, Cited References, Communications, Confidence, Errors, Indicator, Internet, Interval, Journal, Papers, Pilot, Precision, Quality, Quality of, Quotation, Quotation Errors, Reference Accuracy, References, Science, Work

# Title: Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kumar, K.V.S.H. and Aravinda, K. (2012), Publication trends of research articles from infectious diseases specialty in a medical journal from India. *Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology*, **30** (3), 338-341.

Full Text: [2012\Ind J Med Mic30, 338.pdf](2012/Ind%20J%20Med%20Mic30,%20338.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Details about research productivity in the infectious diseases specialty from India are lacking. Objective: To analyse publishing trends and research productivity of articles related to infectious diseases in the Journal of the Association of Physicians of India (JAPI). Materials and Methods: We carried out bibliometric analysis of articles related to infectious diseases specialty from JAPI published between 2000 and 2011. Data were derived from the journal’s website and the articles were analysed for type (original article, case reports, etc.), microorganism (bacterial, viral, etc.) place of the research and timelines for publication. Results: Out of 2977 articles published in JAPI over last 12 years, 256 articles belong to infectious diseases subspecialty. Infectious diseases contributed 11-18% of the published articles per year in JAPI during the last decade. Original articles (31%), case reports (38%) and correspondence (22%) constitute the majority of article types, while remaining 9% was made up by images. Bacterial (22%), protozoal and helminthic (20%), HIV (15%) and mycobacterial (16%) diseases lead the type of microorganisms represented in the research articles. Mumbai (16%), Delhi (9%) and Kolkata (7%) are the top three places contributing to the articles, followed by Chandigarh and Chennai. Original articles and case reports took approximately 14 months for publication, as compared to 6 months for an image (P < 0.0001). Conclusion: Infectious diseases specialty contributes about 15% of articles per annum in JAPI. HIV and tuberculosis together account for 30% of published litearture with fair representation from other organisms. Mumbai and Delhi are the leading contributors towards research productivity in this specialty.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical Journals, Case Reports, Diseases, HIV, India, Infectious Diseases, Journal, Lead, Medical, Microorganism, Microorganisms, Mumbai, P, Productivity, Publication, Publication Trends, Publishing, Representation, Research, Research Productivity, Specialty, Trends, Tuberculosis, Viral

# Title: Indian Journal of Medical Research

Full Journal Title: [Indian Journal of Medical Research](http://www.icmr.nic.in/ijmr/ijmr.htm)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Indian J. Med. Res.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Indian J Med Res

ISSN: 0971-5916

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: India

Publisher: Indian Council Medical Res

Publisher Address: Po Box 4911 Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110029, India

Subject Categories:

Immunology: Impact Factor 1.516, 109/128 (2009)

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 1.516, 49/133 (2009)

Medicine, Research & Experimental: Impact Factor 1.516, 61/93 (2009)

? Borse, N.N. and Hyder, A.A. (2009), Call for more research on injury from the developing world: Results of a bibliometric analysis. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, **129** (3), 321-326.

Full Text: [2009\Ind J Med Res129, 321.pdf](2009\Ind%20J%20Med%20Res129,%20321.pdf)

Abstract: Background & objectives: Injury prevention is a daunting health challenge as public health systems particularly in the developing world are least prepared to respond to this issue. In 2005, an estimated 5.4 million people worldwide died from injuries over 90 per cent in low- and middle-income countries. The main objective of this bibliometric analysis was to document injury literature published on low- and middle-income countries, and also to quantify literature on road traffic injuries by countries before and after the World Health Day on Road Safety celebrated in April 2004. Methods: A systematic search was done using MeSH terms on PUBMED. Papers on road traffic injuries were assessed by country/cluster and by publication date for two periods (March 2001 - March 2004) and (April 2004 - April 2007). The rate of articles published per million population was calculated. Finally, a comparison was made between disease burden in disability adjusted life years (DALYs) and quantum of papers published. The search was performed on April 29, 2007. Results: PUBMED had 8.26 million articles listed; of which, 72 per cent were in English and only 2 per cent were on unintentional injuries. For papers in all languages including English on road traffic injuries, 41 per cent were from US, 36 per cent from Europe (other than Eastern Europe). Two most populous countries, China and India contributed only 0.9 and 0.7 per cent papers on road traffic injuries, respectively. On neoplasm there were 280 articles published per million population whereas for road traffic injuries, rate was 4 articles per million population. Northern Africa, India and China had less than one article on road traffic injuries per 1,000 road traffic related deaths. The percentage change in English papers on road traffic injuries for the period 2004-2007 in comparison to period 2001-2004 was +191 per cent for China, +118 per cent for India, and +106 per cent for Middle East. Unintentional injuries overall represented 18 per cent of the burden in terms of DALYs and represented only 2 per cent of all published articles. Interpretation & conclusion: The results noticeably reflected the small proportion of papers on injuries, the dominance of US, and the apparent increase in percentage of road traffic injuries papers from low- and middle-income countries after World Health Day on Road Safety in 2004. Policies on injury prevention and safety in developing countries will be effective if based on local evidence and research, and designed to suit the social, political, and economic circumstances found in developing countries.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Burden of Disease, Countries, Developing Countries, Developing-Countries, Disease Burden, Eastern Europe, Europe, Injury Prevention, Literature, Papers, Public Health, PUBMED, Research, Road Traffic Injuries, Unintentional Injuries, US

? Satyanarayana, K. (2010), Plagiarism: A scourge afflicting the Indian science. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, **131** (3), 373-376.

Full Text: [2010\Ind J Med Res131, 373.pdf](2010\Ind%20J%20Med%20Res131,%20373.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism

Notes: CCountry

? Mony, P.K. and Srinivasan, K. (2011), A bibliometric analysis of published non-communicable disease research in India. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, **134** (2), 232-234.

Full Text: [2011\Ind J Med Res134, 232.pdf](2011\Ind%20J%20Med%20Res134,%20232.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Disease, Epidemiologic Transition, India, Prevention, Research

# Title: Indian Journal of Ophthalmology

Full Journal Title: [Indian Journal of Ophthalmology](http://www.ijo.in/backissues.asp)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kumaragurupari, R., Sieving, P.C. and Lalitha, P. (2010), A bibliometric study of publications by Indian ophthalmologists and vision researchers, 2001-06. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, **58** (4), 275-279.

Full Text: [2010\Ind J Oph58, 275.pdf](2010/Ind%20J%20Oph58,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The objective was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of Indian ophthalmic papers published from 2001 to 2006 in the peer-reviewed journals, to assess productivity, trends in journal choice, publication types, research funding, and collaborative research. Materials and Methods: We searched PUBMED for articles indicating both vision-related content and author affiliation with an Indian research center. We identified research collaborations and funding from indexing for research support, and classified articles as reporting basic science, clinical science, or clinically descriptive research. Impact factors were determined from Journal Citation Reports for 2006. Results: The total number of published articles that were retrieved for the years 2001 to 2006 was 2163. During the six-year period studied, the annual output of research articles has nearly doubled, from 284 in 2001 to 460 in 2006. Two-thirds of these were published in international journals; 41% in vision-related journals with 2006 impact factors; and 3% in impact factor journals which were not vision-related. Fifty percent of the publications came from nine major eye hospitals. Clinical science articles were most frequently published whereas basic science the least. Publications resulting from international collaborations increased from 3% in 2001 to 8% in 2006. The focus of the journal with the highest number of publications corresponds to the most common cause of bilateral blindness in India, cataract. Conclusion: This bibliometric study of publications of research from India in the field of ophthalmic and vision research shows that research productivity, as measured in both the number of publications in peer-reviewed journals and qualitative measures of those journals, has increased during the period of this study.

Keywords: Author, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, India, Journals, Ophthalmic Research, Ophthalmology, Publication, Publications, PUBMED, Research, Researchers, Science, Vision Research

# Title: Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xue, T., Wei, L., Zha, D.J., Qiao, L., Qiu, J.H., Lu, L.J. and Shi, Z.H. (2012), Publications about hearing in otorhinolaryngology journals from Chinese authors: A 11-year survey of the literature. *Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery*, **64** (2), 106-109.

Full Text: 2012\Ind J Oto Hea Nec Sur64, 106.pdf

Abstract: Hearing loss is a leading cause of disability in China. However, the research status in the field of hearing among Chinese individuals in the three major regions of China: Mainland (ML), Hong Kong (HK) and Taiwan (TW), are unknown. The output of hearing articles published in international otorhinolaryngology journals from these three regions were compared in this study. Articles published in 31 international otorhinolaryngology journals related to hearing originating from the ML, TW and HK from 2000 to 2011 were retrieved from the PubMed database search. The number of total articles, clinical trials, randomized controlled trials, case reports, and articles published in the top 5 international otorhinolaryngology journals were assessed in terms of quantity and quality comparisons. The total number of articles from the three regions increased significantly from 2000 to 2011. There were 379 articles from ML (143), TW (180) and HK (56) in the past 10 years. The number of articles published per year from the ML has exceeded those from TW in 2009 and HK in 2003. TW had the most articles (46) published in the top 5 international otorhinolaryngology journals among the three regions. The total number of articles from the three major regions of China increased significantly from 2000 to 2011. The numbers of articles published per year from the ML have exceeded those from TW and HK. However, the quality of articles from TW is better than that from ML.

Keywords: 10-Year Survey, Articles, Case Reports, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Database, Differentiation, Disability, Field, Gastroenterology, Hair-Cell, Hearing, Hepatology, Hong Kong, Impact Factor (IF), International, Journals, Literature, Otorhinolaryngology, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rat, Research, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Scientific Publications, Taiwan

# Title: Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xue, T., Wei, L., Zha, D.J., Qiao, L., Qiu, J.H., Lu, L.J. and Shi, Z.H. (2012), Publications about hearing in otorhinolaryngology journals from Chinese authors: A 11-year survey of the literature. *Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery*, **64** (2), 106-109.

Full Text: 2012\Ind J Oto Hea Nec Sur64, 106.pdf

Abstract: Hearing loss is a leading cause of disability in China. However, the research status in the field of hearing among Chinese individuals in the three major regions of China: Mainland (ML), Hong Kong (HK) and Taiwan (TW), are unknown. The output of hearing articles published in international otorhinolaryngology journals from these three regions were compared in this study. Articles published in 31 international otorhinolaryngology journals related to hearing originating from the ML, TW and HK from 2000 to 2011 were retrieved from the PubMed database search. The number of total articles, clinical trials, randomized controlled trials, case reports, and articles published in the top 5 international otorhinolaryngology journals were assessed in terms of quantity and quality comparisons. The total number of articles from the three regions increased significantly from 2000 to 2011. There were 379 articles from ML (143), TW (180) and HK (56) in the past 10 years. The number of articles published per year from the ML has exceeded those from TW in 2009 and HK in 2003. TW had the most articles (46) published in the top 5 international otorhinolaryngology journals among the three regions. The total number of articles from the three major regions of China increased significantly from 2000 to 2011. The numbers of articles published per year from the ML have exceeded those from TW and HK. However, the quality of articles from TW is better than that from ML.

Keywords: 10-Year Survey, Articles, Case Reports, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Database, Differentiation, Disability, Field, Gastroenterology, Hair-Cell, Hearing, Hepatology, Hong Kong, Impact Factor (IF), International, Journals, Literature, Otorhinolaryngology, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rat, Research, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Scientific Publications, Taiwan

# Title: Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Peddireddy, M.K.R. (2011), Pharmacological tools for the correction of gastrointestinal motility disorders. *Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research*, **45** (1), 15-24.

Full Text: [2011\Ind J Pha Edu Res45, 15.pdf](2011\Ind%20J%20Pha%20Edu%20Res45,%2015.pdf)

Abstract: A recent bibliographic survey in three reputed pharmacology journals during 2007 indicated that gastrointestinal (GI) pharmacology is the leading fields of pharmacological research. This led to undertake a bibliographic search for various pharmacological tools in exploring the common mechanisms involved in GI motility, which would help in suggesting corrections for its deranged state. 5-HT tools: Peristaltic and secretory reflexes are initiated by submucosal intrinsic primary afferent neurons through 5-HT. Discovery of 5-HT3 receptor antagonists (Ondansetron and granisetron) led to a major breakthrough in the control of chemotherapy-induced emesis. Cholinergic tools: Parasympathetic nervous system is the major one for maintaining normal intestinal motility by releasing acetylcholine (ACh) which stimulate cholinoceptors-muscarini (M) and nicotinic receptors. Contraction can also be induced by M receptor agonists (carbachol, oxotremorine) and with nicotinic agonists (nicotine, dimethylphenyl piperazinium iodide (DMPP)). These effects can be identified by muscarinic antagonists (atropine) and ganglionic blockers (mecamylamine). Tachykinin tools: TK antagonists (Aprepitant, SR140333) could counteract the most significant symptoms characterizing gut diseases. Nitric oxide(NO) tools: The gas, NO is considered as one of the important inhibitory mediators of non-adrenergic non-cholinergic (NANC) transmission in gut. Neuronal nitric oxide synthase inhibitors (Methyl arginine, nitroarginine) are used to identify NO actions. Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) tools: VIP plays an important role in the mediation of NANC relaxation of smooth muscles and in inhibitory regulation of GI motility. ATP and its tools: ATP acts on purinergic receptors on intestinal smooth muscle and nerve endings that causes relaxation or contraction. Pyridylisatogen, a specific ATP antagonist blocks the relaxation induced by ATP in guinea pig taenia caeci.

Keywords: 5-Ht Release, Bibliographic, Enterochromaffin Cells, Experimental Tools, Guinea-Pig Intestine, Journals, Motor Activity, Muscarinic Receptors, Myenteric Plexus, Nicotinic Acetylcholine-Receptors, Nitric-Oxide, Peristalsis, Peristaltic Reflex, Primary, Rat Small-Intestine, Research, Scientometric Study, Smooth-Muscle, Survey

? Ammed, K.K.M., Gupta, R. and Gupta, B.M. (2014), Pharmocology research in India: A scientometric analysis of publications output, 2003-12. *Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research*, **48** (2), 16-34.

Full Text: 2014\Ind J Pha Edu Res48, 16.pdf

Abstract: The study analyses the performance of Indian pharmacological research during the last ten years (2003-12) using publications data covered in Scopus database, based on several parameters including global publication share and rank of 15 most productive countries, India’s publication growth rate and citations impact, its pattern of citations output, international collaboration profile, institutional profile, geographical distribution of output, contribution and impact of top institutions and authors, pattern of communications and characterstics of high cited papers.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Citations, Collaboration, Communications, Contribution, Data, Database, Distribution, Global, Growth, Growth Rate, Impact, India, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, Papers, Pattern, Performance, Pharmacology, Publication, Publications, Rank, Research, Research Output, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Scopus, Scopus Database

# Title: Indian Journal of Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: Indian Journal of Pharmacology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tewari, S., Salman, M.T. and Ahmad, A. (2013), Role of herbal drugs in dementia: A scientometric study of published clinical trials. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*, **45**, S224-S225.

Full Text: 2013\Ind J Pha45, S224.pdf

Keywords: Clinical Trials, Dementia, Drugs, Scientometric

# Title: Indian Pediatrics

Full Journal Title: [Indian Pediatrics](http://indianpediatrics.net/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Indian Pediatrics

JCR Abbreviated Title: Indian Pediatr

ISSN: 0019-6061

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: India

Language: English

Publisher: Indian Acad Pediatrics

Publisher Address: Maulana Azad Medical College, Dept Pediatrics, New Delhi 110 002, India

Subject Categories:

Pediatrics: Impact Factor 0.750, 62/78 (2007)

? Gupta, P., Yadav, M., Mohta, A. and Choudhury, P. (2005), References in Indian pediatrics: Authors need to be accurate. *Indian Pediatrics*, **42** (2), 140-145.

Full Text: [2005\Ind Ped42, 140.pdf](2005\Ind%20Ped42,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: To determine the accuracy of references published in Indian Pediatrics, we reviewed the reference lists appended to the original articles published in Indian Pediatrics during the year 2002 (volume 39) for citation and quotation accuracy. A total of 176 references out of 322 cited in 17 original articles could be retrieved from available resources. Errors of citation were found in 69 (39.2%) references while errors of quotation were found in 15 (8.6%) references. The most common errors were those in the name of authors and title of the article. Contributors should make serious efforts to check the accuracy of the references cited in their manuscripts.

Keywords: Accuracy, Anesthesia, Citation, Error Rate, Errors, Indian Pediatrics, Journals, Pediatrics, Quality, Quotation, Quotation Accuracy, Reference, Volume

? Gupta, P., Sharma, B. and Choudhury, P. (2007), Limiting authorship in Indian pediatrics: An initiative to curb gift authorship. *Indian Pediatrics*, **44** (1), 37-39.

Full Text: [2007\Ind Ped44, 37.pdf](2007\Ind%20Ped44,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: Indian Pediatrics limited the number of authorship to 5, 4 and 2 for Brief Reports (BR), Case Reports (CR), and Letters to the Editor (LE), respectively from January 2003, to curb gift authorship. To analyze the impact of this policy, a comparative analysis was conducted for years 2002-2004. Mean (SD) number of authors was comparable for the three categories over 2002-2004 [BR: 4.2(1.7), 3.8(1.4), 3.9(1.5); CR: 3.3(0.8), 3.3(0.8), 3.2(0.8); LE: 2.1(1.3), 1.9(0.9), 1.8(0.5); P >0.05]. There was a signifcant reduction in the number of Senior authors during 2003-2004, as compared to 2002 (P <0.05). The policy resulted in fewer authorship credits for Senior authors.

Keywords: Gift Authorship, Indian Pediatrics

? Shah, D., Giri, M. and Gupta, P. (2013), Citation classics from *Indian Pediatrics*. *Indian Pediatrics*, **50** (1), 61-67.

Full Text: [2013\Ind Ped50, 61.pdf](2013/Ind%20Ped50,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific papers are often assessed by the number of citations they receive in subsequent years. We retrieved the most cited articles published in ‘Indian Pediatrics’ by counting the number of citations on ‘Google scholar’. 17 scientific papers received more than 50 citations; all except one were research articles. The maximum number of most cited articles (six each) were related to neonatology and infectious diseases. Most of these articles made significant impact in formulation of guidelines and/or change in practice and policy.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Care, Citation, Citations, Diseases, Formulation, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Health, Impact, Impact Factors, Infectious Diseases, Journal Impact Factor, Papers, Policy, Practice, Rates, Research

# Title: Individual Psychology-The Journal of Adlerian Theory Research & Practice

Full Journal Title: Individual Psychology-The Journal of Adlerian Theory Research & Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Watkins, Jr., C.E. and Bradford, B.D. (1988), Significant contributors to and classic publications in Adlerian psychotherapy. *Individual Psychology-The Journal of Adlerian Theory Research & Practice*, **44** (2), 144-149.

Full Text: [1988\Ind Psy- J Adl The Res Pra44, 144.pdf](1988/Ind%20Psy-%20J%20Adl%20The%20Res%20Pra44,%20144.pdf)

# Title: Indoor Air

Full Journal Title: Indoor Air

ISO Abbrev. Title: Indoor Air

JCR Abbrev. Title: Indoor Air

ISSN: 0905-6947

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Denmark

Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell

Publisher Address: Commerce Place, 350 Main St, Malden 02148, MA,

Subject Categories:

Construction & Building Technology: Impact Factor 2.550, 3/56 (2011)

Engineering, Environmental: Impact Factor 2.550, 11/45 (2011);

Notes: JJournal

? Sundell, J. and Nazaroff, W.W. (2009), The most cited articles in *Indoor Air*, through 18 years. *Indoor Air*, **19** (2), 91-92.

Full Text: [2009\Ind Air19, 91.pdf](2009\Ind%20Air19,%2091.pdf)

# Title: Industrial and Corporate Change

Full Journal Title: [Industrial and Corporate Change](http://icc.oupjournals.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Grupp, H. (2000), Learning in a science-driven market: The case of lasers. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **9**, 143-172.

Full Text: [2000\Ind Cor Cha9, 143.pdf](2000\Ind%20Cor%20Cha9,%20143.pdf)

Abstarct: Innovation literature centres more on technical advance and less on scientific change. In this paper the scientific basiscomes under specific scrutiny. The empirical part consists of a case study of the laser market and the particularly interestinglaser medicine submarket. A new measurement concept known as‘technometrics’ measures the quality of innovative productsfrom their technological characteristics. It is found that ina knowledge-driven market in which ‘inventions are in search of a purpose’, two stages of market formation can be discerned: a wasteful science-pushed, and a subsequent demand-led period.Pricing of the innovative products can be explained by a fewleading characteristics, but certain providers are able to createstable demand from public knowledge with non-optimal price-performanceratios.

Mahdi, S. (2003), Search strategy in product innovation process: Theory and evidence from the evolution of agrochemical lead discovery process. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **12**, 235-270.

Full Text: [2003\Ind Cor Cha12, 235.pdf](2003\Ind%20Cor%20Cha12,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: This paper investigates different problem-solving strategies—hereincalled ‘search strategies’—in the process of product innovation. It takes issue with the basic assumption of current models of the product innovation process (PIP), whichunrealistically consider that the actors of product innovation—theproduct innovators—are all hyper-rational, homogeneous and non-choice-restricted actors. In order to take into accountthe more realistic view of the product innovators—as boundedrational, heterogeneous and choice-restricted actors—thispaper proposes an alternative model of PIP based on cognitivepsychology. According to this framework, the options of searchstrategy available to each product innovator depend on certain‘problem-solving-related’ capabilities that he orshe is able or not to use. To examine the validity of this theoreticalframework, this paper investigates the phenomenon of the evolution of discovery methods in the agrochemical lead discovery process.Data for this investigation have been gathered through chronologicalproduct innovation survey of an agrochemical product registrationdatabase as well as a patent and publications index database.Results from this investigation seem to confirm the above argument.

# Title: Industrial Crops and Products

Full Journal Title: [Industrial Crops and Products](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09266690)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Ind. Crop. Prod.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Ind Crop Prod

ISSN: 0926-6690

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Agricultural Engineering: Impact Factor 2.103, 3/11 (2009)

Agronomy: Impact Factor 2.103, 12/61 (2009)

? Cruz, V.M.V. and Dierig, D.A. (2012), Trends in literature on new oilseed crops and related species: Seeking evidence of increasing or waning interest. *Industrial Crops and Products*, **37** (1), 141-148.

Full Text: [2012\Ind Cro Pro37, 141.pdf](2012\Ind%20Cro%20Pro37,%20141.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliographic records on eight new crop species Camelina, Crambe, Cuphea, Physaria, Limnanthes, Stokesia, Thlaspi, and Vernonia from Agricola, CAB Abstracts, Scopus, and Web of Science were analyzed for historical and recent trends on the areas of research, author distribution, and quantity and impact of publications. A total of 6786 non-redundant bibliographic records were curated and used in the analyses with about 59% of the records pertaining to the primary oilseed species. The highest number of records was found to be on Thlaspi while the least on Stokesia. Authors representing a total of 110 countries were determined to have worked in these new crops and their relative species during the past six decades with those from United States contributing about 27% in the total number of publications. There was an increase of more than ten-fold in the number of publications on new crops and relatives from 1950 to 2010 and this was paralleled by a similar increase on articles in popular and news media. The h-Index values, indicating the collective impact of publications by researchers in the crop groups, show an increasing trend until the year 2000 then followed by a decline. It was determined that in recent times, there are fewer papers in the areas of chemistry, agronomy and horticulture, and more publications dealing with genetics and plant biology. Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Asteraceae, Bibliographic Analysis, Bibliometrics, Biology, Brassicaceae, Chemistry, Countries, Crops, Distribution, Evidence, Genetics, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Limnanthaceae, Literature, Lythraceae, Media, Oil, Papers, Plant, Primary, Publications, Recent, Records, Research, Science, Scopus, Species, Trend, Trends, United States, Web of Science

# Title: Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research

[Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research](http://pubs.acs.org/journals/iecred/index.html)

[I&EC](http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/toc.page?incoden=iechad) Industrial & Engineering Chemistry (1909-1970)

[I&EC Fundamentals](http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/toc.page?incoden=iecfa7) (1962-1986)

[I&EC Process Design and Development](http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/toc.page?incoden=iepdaw) (1962-1986)

[I&EC Product Research and Development](http://pubs3.acs.org/acs/journals/toc.page?incoden=iepra6) (1962-1986)

[Scope of the Journal](http://pubs.acs.org/scope/iecred.pdf)

[Guidelines for Authors](PDF-Ref\Guidelines-Ind%20Eng%20Che%20Res.pdf)

Full Journal Title: [Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research](http://pubs.acs.org/journals/iecred/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ind Eng Chem Res

ISSN: 0888-5885

Issues/Year: 13

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Chemical Soc

Publisher Address: 1155 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Chemical: Impact Factor 1.290, 10/110 (1999); Impact Factor 1.294, 13/110 (2000); Impact Factor 1.351, 13/123 (2001); Impact Factor 1.247, 12/126 (2002); Impact Factor 1.317, 15/119 (2003); Impact Factor 1.424, 17/116 (2004); Impact Factor 1.504, 22/116 (2005); Impact Factor 1.518, 23/110 (2006); Impact Factor 1.749, 18/114 (2007); Impact Factor 1.895, 22/116 (2008); Impact Factor 1.758, 35/126 (2009)

? Yesil-Celiktas, O. and Senyay, D. (2010), The breadth and intensity of supercritical particle formation research with an emphasis on publication and patent disclosures. *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research*, **49** (15), 7017-7026.

Full Text: [2010\Ind Eng Che Res49, 7017.pdf](2010\Ind%20Eng%20Che%20Res49,%207017.pdf)

Abstract: The drawbacks of the conventional mechanical treatments for particle micronization often resulting in product damage or performance degradation have highlighted the need for alternative particle formation processes. The aim of this study was to shed light on the trends of the scientific studies and innovations in the field of particle formation using supercritical fluids (SCF) in order to observe the progress of science and technology and to satisfy the need for a global view of research activities. The publications in the ISI Web and the patents in a patent database were screened using nine different keywords in title or topics. A total of 939 journal publication and 206 patent disclosures between 1980-2009, with the contributions of 3588 authors and 604 innovators, were found to focus on particle formation using SCF. The results showed that the majority of the publication (59.2%) and patent (40.3%) disclosures were related to antisolvent precipitation and rapid expansion of SCF (18.3, 16%). Patents originating from United States (56.8%) were dominating, followed by those from the European Union (30.1%) and Japan (9.2%). The analysis revealed the appetite of the companies for commercialization (73.8%), which can be interpreted as an indicator of upcoming industrial applications.

Keywords: Anti-Solvent Process, Bibliometric Analysis, Carbon-Dioxide, CO2, Fluid Technology, ISI, Micronization, Pharmaceutical Applications, Publication, Publications, Rapid Expansion, Research, Ress Process, Submicron Particles, Web

# Title: Industrial Health

Full Journal Title: Industrial Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0019-8366

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

: Impact Factor

? Smith, D.R. (2007), Historical development of the journal impact and its relevance for occupational health. *Industrial Health*, **45** (6), 730-742.

Full Text: [2007\Ind Hea45, 730.pdf](2007\Ind%20Hea45,%20730.pdf)

Abstract: For better or for worse, the advent of journal impact factors last century marked a key turning point in the global development of scientific publication and referencing systems. Since that time however, the concept has attracted considerable attention from a variety of sources, and its usefulness for relatively small research fields such as occupational health, has also been debated. For these reasons, the current paper provides a descriptive history of the journal impact factor and a discussion of its relevance for occupational health. Developmental milestones, inherent shortcomings and future challenges are also described, along with techniques used for increasing the impact factor and some potential strategies for improvement of the citation indexing system. While many scholars now question its increasingly prominent role in the evaluation of scientific research, the journal impact factor continues to form an important component in the dissemination and retrieval of scientific literature in the occupational health field, as elsewhere. Due to the controversy incurred since its inception however, and the increasingly diverse manner in which it is now being used, it remains to be seen what the next 50 years of journal impact factors will bring.

Keywords: Association, Citation Classics, Citation Index, Classics, Editors, Epidemiology, Future, History of The Journal, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Publishing, Literature, Medical Journals, Occupational Health, Publication, Quality, Research, Science-Citation-Index, Scientific Journals, Scientific Research

? Smith, D.R., Gehanno, J.F. and Takahashi, K. (2008), Bibliometric research in occupational health. *Industrial Health*, **46** (6), 519-522.

Full Text: [2008\Ind Hea46, 519.pdf](2008\Ind%20Hea46,%20519.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation-Classics, Environmental-Health, Impact Factor, Journal Impact, Manuscripts, Medicine, Research, Trends

? Smith, D.R. and Leggat, P.A. (2009), Estimation of some missing bibliometric indicators at *Industrial Health*. *Industrial Health*, **47** (2), 202-203.

Full Text: [2009\Ind Hea47, 202.pdf](2009\Ind%20Hea47,%20202.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Health, Impact Factor, Industrial, Journal Impact, Mar, Trends

? Scutaru, C., Quarcoo, D., Takemura, M., Welte, T., Fischer, T.C. and Groneberg-Kloft, B. (2010), Density-equalizing mapping and scientometric benchmarking in *Industrial Health*. *Industrial Health*, **48** (2), 197-203.

Full Text: [2010\Ind Hea48, 197.pdf](2010\Ind%20Hea48,%20197.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric techniques have been introduced to the field of industrial health in the past two decades. Since then, several studies have assessed progression of science in this area using quantitative measures and qualitative measures such as impact factor or H-indices. Since novel procedures such as density-equalizing mapping have not been used so far, the present study combined classical bibliometric tools with novel scientometric and visualizing techniques. All “INDUSTRIAL HEALTH” entries listed in the ISI database since 1987 were screened and analyzed. Using bibliometric approaches, a continuous increase in qualitative markers such as collaboration numbers or citations were found while quantity markers such as author numbers or publication numbers remained relatively constant. The combination with density equalizing mapping revealed a distinct global pattern of research productivity and citation activity with Japanese institutions at the leading position. Radar chart techniques were used to visualize bi- and multilateral research cooperations and institutional cooperations. In summary, the present study supplies a first scientometric-bibliometric approach that visualizes research activity in “INDUSTRIAL HEALTH” over the past decades.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Burden, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Database, Density Equalizing, Disease, Global, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Industrial Health, ISI, ISI Database, Journals, Mapping, Medicine, Occupational Health, Occupational-Health, Productivity, Publication, Quantitative, Radar, Radar Chart, Research, Research Activity, Research Productivity, Science, Scientometric, Scientometry, Techniques, Tools, Trends

# Title: Industrial Laboratory

Full Journal Title: Industrial Laboratory

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ind. Lab.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ind Lab

ISSN: 0019-8447

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Russia

Language: English

Publisher: Plenum Publ Corp

Publisher Address: Consultants Bureau, 233 Spring St, New York, NY 10013

Subject Categories

Instruments & Instrumentation Materials Science, Characterization & Testing: Impact Factor

? Orient, I.M. (1967), A statistical study of citation of papers on analytical chemistry. *Industrial Laboratory*, **33** (11), 1575-??.

Notes: TTopic

? Berezkin, V.G., Koshevnik, M.A., Sorokina, E.Y. and Guglya, E.B. (1989), Scientometric analysis of advances in chromatography (review). *Industrial Laboratory*, **55** (11), 1221-1229.

# Title: Industrial Marketing Management

Full Journal Title: Industrial Marketing Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Backhaus, K., Lugger, K. and Koch, M. (2011), The structure and evolution of business-to-business marketing: A citation and co-citation analysis. *Industrial Marketing Management*, **40** (6), 940-951.

Full Text: [2011\Ind Mar Man40, 940.pdf](2011\Ind%20Mar%20Man40,%20940.pdf)

Abstract: The field of business-to-business (B2B) marketing has grown considerably in the past four decades. However the state of knowledge about its structure and evolution remains limited. Who are the key players and what are the key papers in B2B marketing? What main research topics have been investigated over time? This article answers these questions by applying bibliometric methods for the first time to the existing body of scholarly B2B research. The key findings reveal a highly dynamic discipline in the 1970s and 1980s, when new knowledge was being intensively exchanged among an increasing number of B2B researchers. Since that time, the pace of development has slowed, and diversification in the discipline manifested itself in a distinctive number of core research subfields. Yet initial research topics such as organizational buying behavior, where much research is still undone, are to a large extent not addressed by modern B2B scholars. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Co-Citation Analysis, Author Cocitations, B2B Marketing, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Buyer-Seller Relationships, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Consumer Research, Development, Evolution, Intellectual Development, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Management, Model, Networks, Papers, Relative Presence, Research, Research Topics, Researchers, Topics

? Peters, L.D., Vanharanta, M., Pressey, A.D. and Johnston, W.J. (2012), Taking time to understand theory. *Industrial Marketing Management*, **41** (5), 730-738.

Full Text: [2012\Ind Mar Man41, 730.pdf](2012/Ind%20Mar%20Man41,%20730.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose of the paper and literature addressed: The purpose of this paper is to examine how one of the most cited theories in sociology, structuration theory, might help inform our understanding of time in business networks. Structuration theory deals with the creation and maintenance of ideas and structures as well as with change and continuity processes. It defines a social system as any set of practices, patterns of interaction and social relationships that are relatively enduring. Research method: This is a conceptual paper. Main contribution: This paper outlines improved theoretical and methodological bases in industrial marketing research, which specifically takes into consideration time. This new understanding draws upon Giddens structuration theory, and more recent critiques of his work. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Agency, Business, Business Networks, Interaction, Literature, Marketing, Networks, Organizations, Perspective, Practices, Purpose, Recent, Research, Rights, Social, Social Theory, Sociology, Structuration, Structuration Theory, Theory, Time, Understanding, Work

? Coombes, P.H. and Nicholson, J.D. (2013), Business models and their relationship with marketing: A systematic literature review. *Industrial Marketing Management*, **42** (5), 656-664.

Full Text: 2013\Ind Mar Man42, 656.pdf

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to identify the degree to which the marketing discipline has hitherto engaged with business model literature. The results of a systematic review of business model literature are presented and utilise both the citation counts and the h-Index to objectively demonstrate the limited engagement that the marketing discipline has had with business model literature, and the limited degree that the discipline has influenced that literature. The key findings reveal a growing, but formative body of literature that, hitherto, has been dominated by non-marketing disciplines and which has only just begun to be addressed by present day marketing scholars. Using the most influential articles identified in the analysis, the paper concludes with a case for the empirical development of the business model concept with industrial marketing scholarship. Such development is argued to be grounded in the potential of open business models, co-created with multiple stakeholders in a supply chain and the end users of a value proposition. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Associations, Bibliometrics, Business, Business Models, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Cocitation Analysis, Definition, Development, Disciplines, Engagement, H Index, H-Index, Impact Factors, Industrial Marketing, Influential Articles, Literature, Literature Review, Marketing, Model, Models, Networks, Open, Performance, Perspective, Policy, Potential, Purpose, Review, Rights, Scholarship, Si, Stakeholders, Systematic Review, Value, Value Co-Creation, Value Co-Creation

# Title: Industry and Innovation

Full Journal Title: Industry and Innovation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Valentin, F. and Jensen, R.L. (2003), Discontinuities and distributed innovation: The case of biotechnology in food processing. *Industry and Innovation*, **10** (3), 275-310.

Full Text: 2003\Ind Inn10, 275.pdf

Abstract: This paper examines the organization of distributed innovation shaped by the major discontinuity in the life sciences and their associated technologies that has unfolded over the past three decades. While most studies have focused on its effects on pharmaceutical R&D, this paper studies food processing technologies, taking biotech exploitation of the ubiquitous micro-organism of Lactic Acid Bacteria as its example. Patents provide most of the data. Although highly distributed forms of innovation emerge from 1980 onwards, incumbents introduce virtually all innovations in this field, while the role of dedicated biotechnology firms (DBFs) remains negligible. Public research organizations contribute significantly to distributed R&D, and to a limited extent they also take on the role of economic actors. To explain the organizational characteristics of this distributed innovation this paper suggests a distinction between definition and solution of innovation problems. Extending Simon’s analysis of complex problems, it is argued that definition and problem solving in innovation need not have the same levels of decomposability. By implication, the US model for biotech growth, emphasizing the market mechanisms of DBF formation, venture capital and scientist entrepreneurs, should not incautiously be pursued in all contexts and for all applications of biotechnology. Low decomposability of problem definition in innovations may preclude the emergence of these vehicles for market-driven growth, and in such cases distributed innovation must take other forms, including not least an active role of public science.

? Bergenholtz, C. and Waldstrom, C. (2011), Inter-organizational network studies: A literature review. *Industry and Innovation*, **18** (6), 539-562.

Full Text: [2011\Ind Inn18, 539.pdf](2011\Ind%20Inn18,%20539.pdf)

Abstract: Research on inter-organizational networks is generally fragmented which renders some of the studies incompatible and hinders a greater understanding and coherence of the field. The major distinction-which is not clearly stated in most research-is between the metaphorical description of some type of interaction across organizational boundaries, or whether the term refers to specific social structures between organizations. Whereas the metaphorical approach has previously dominated research, there has been a rise in the use of more structured and quantifiable research, most notably in the use of social network analysis. However, this has not been without serious theoretical and methodological issues. Most notably, a number of the concepts, methods and theories used within the field of inter-organizational networks originate from research in interpersonal and intra-organizational networks where some of the methodological issues (e. g. unit of analysis and boundary specification) are more easily addressed. In order to map the different methodological approaches in the field of inter-organizational networks, this paper presents a large-scale systematic literature review of the last 12 years’ research on inter-organizational networks, with a focus on the methodological features. Some of the main variables relate to the unit of analysis, whether social network analysis is applied and what concept of a network is involved. The main findings of this paper are that few of the previous studies have used the full methodological (and thus theoretical) scope of the available data, the most cited papers and those appearing in top-ranked journals are more prone to using social network analysis than papers in general and there is a recent tendency among influential papers to go beyond a narrow application of social network analysis, and rely on multiplex relational data and whole networks.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Approach, Biotechnology, Boundaries, Centrality, Citations, Collaboration, Data, Embeddedness, Field, General, Innovation, Inter-Organizational Networks, Interaction, Interfirm Relationships, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Methodology, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Organizational, Organizational Networks, Papers, Perspective, Recent, Research, Review, Scope, SI, Social, Social Network Analysis, Social-Structure, Structural Holes, Term, Understanding

# Title: Infant Behavior & Development

Full Journal Title: Infant Behavior & Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Evans, T., Whittingham, K., Sanders, M., Colditz, P. and Boyd, R.N. (2014), Are parenting interventions effective in improving the relationship between mothers and their preterm infants? *Infant Behavior & Development*, **37** (2), 131-154.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Beh Dev37, 131.pdf](2014/Inf%20Beh%20Dev37,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To systematically review the efficacy of parenting interventions in improving the quality of the relationship between mothers and preterm infants. Method: Randomized or quasi-randomized controlled trials (RCT) of parenting interventions for mothers of preterm infants where mother-infant relationship quality outcomes were reported. Databases searched: The Cochrane Library, PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO and Web of Science. Results: Seventeen studies met the inclusion criteria, 14 with strong methodological quality. Eight parenting interventions were found to improve the quality of the mother preterm infant relationship. Conclusions: Heterogeneity of the interventions calls for an integrated new parenting program focusing on cue-based, responsive care from the mother to her preterm infant to improve the quality of the relationship for these mother preterm infant dyads. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attachment, Attachment, Birth, Care, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Databases, Efficacy, Family-Based Intervention, Follow-Up, Guided Participation, Infant, Infants, Interventions, Mental-Health, Mother, Mother-Infant Relationship, Mothers, Neonatal Intensive-Care, Outcomes, Parenting Intervention, Premature-Infants, Prematurity, Preterm, Preterm Infant, Preterm Infants, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Rct, Responsive, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Web Of Science

# Title: Infant Mental Health Journal

Full Journal Title: Infant Mental Health Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Herd, M., Whittingham, K., Sanders, M., Colditz, P. and Boyd, R.N. (2014), Efficacy of preventative parenting interventions for parents of preterm infants on later child behavior: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, **35** (6), 630-641.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Men Hea J35, 630.pdf](2014/Inf%20Men%20Hea%20J35,%20630.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this systematic review was to determine the efficacy of parenting interventions for parents of preterm infants to improve child behavior. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of parenting interventions for parents of preterm infants were included. Searchers were conducted of PubMed from 1951 to April 2013, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) from 1982 to April 2013, Scopus from 1966 to April 2013, PsycINFO from 1840 to April 2013, the Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library. Twelve RCTs were identified that assessed child behavior. Of these studies, only data from three were able to be pooled for meta-analysis: the Infant Health and Development Program (IHDP) at 3 years, the Mother-Infant Transaction Program (modified; MITP-M) at 5 years, and the Victorian Infant Brain Studies (VIBeS Plus) at 4 years. Outcome from this analysis revealed a small, but significant, effect on child behavior favoring the intervention (95% CI: 0.08-0.32; p = .001). There is evidence that preterm parenting interventions can improve child behavior. Streamlined interventions such as MITP-M and VIBeS Plus that have a strong focus on the mother-infant relationship may have greatest potential.

Keywords: 3-Year-Old Children, Analysis, Behavior, Born, Brain, Child, Data, Development, Development-Program, Efficacy, Emotional-Problems, Evidence, From, Health, Infant, Infants, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Low-Birth-Weight, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modified, Nursing, Outcome, Outcomes, Parenting, Parents, Potential, Premature-Infants, Preschool-Age, Preterm, Preterm Infants, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Science, Scopus, Small, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Infection

Full Journal Title: Infection

ISO Abbreviated Title: Infection

JCR Abbreviated Title: Infection

ISSN: 0300-8126

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: MMV Medien & Medizin Verlagsgesellschaft MBH

Publisher Address: Neumarkter Str 18, D-81673 Munich, Germany

Subject Categories:

Infectious Diseases: Impact Factor

? Tang, H., Huang, T., Jing, J., Shen, H. and Cui, W. (2009), Effect of procalcitonin-guided treatment in patients with infections: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Infection*, **37** (6), 497-507.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to review the effectiveness of procalcitonin (PCT)-guided therapy in companson to standard therapy in patients with suspected or confirmed bacterial infections in terms of antibiotic prescription at inclusion, duration of antibiotic therapy, total antibiotic exposure days/1,000 days, length of stay in the intensive care unit (ICU), Length of stay in the hospital, and mortality. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane central register of controlled trials were searched up to November 2008. Studies considered to be eligible were randomized controlled trials comparing PCT-guided therapy with standard therapy in adult patients with bacterial infections. No language restriction was applied. Data were combined in a meta-analysis using random-effect models. Results: Seven studies with 1,458 patients were included. PCT-guided therapy was associated with a significant reduction in antibiotic prescription at inclusion (four studies; pooled odds ratio [OR] 0.506, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.290-0.882, p = 0.016), duration of antibiotic therapy (six studies; weighted mean difference [WMD] 2.785, 95% CI 1.225-4.345, p = 0.000), total antibiotic exposure days/1,000 days (four studies; pooled relative risk [RR] 1.664, 95% CI 1.155-2.172, p = 0.000), and length of stay in the ICU (three studies; 292 patients; pooled WMD 3.49 days, 95% CI 1.28-5.70, p = 0.002). There were no significant differences in length of stay in the hospital (three studies; pooled WMD 1.003, 95% CI -0.430 to 2.437, p = 0.17) and mortality (seven studies; pooled OR 0.838, 95% CI 0.571-1.229, p = 0.365). Conclusions: Based on the results of this meta-analysis, it would appear that an algorithm based on serial PCT measurements would allow a more judicious use of antibiotics than currently occurs during the traditional treatment of patients with infections. PCT-guided antibiotic treatment appears to be safe and may also improve clinical outcome.

Keywords: Adult, Antibiotic, Antibiotic-Treatment, Antibiotics, Cochrane, Critically-Ill Patients, Diagnosis, Effectiveness, Embase, Exacerbations, Hospital, Icu, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Length of Stay, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mortality, Optimal Antimicrobial Therapy, Outcome, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Ratio, Relative Risk, Resistance, Respiratory-Tract Infections, Review, Risk, Science, Sepsis, Septic Patients, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Traditional, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology

Full Journal Title: Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Birgand, G., Saliou, P. and Lucet, J.C. (2015), Influence of staff behavior on infectious risk in operating rooms: What is the evidence? *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*, **36** (1), 93-106.

Full Text: 2015\Inf Con Hos Epi36, 93.pdf

Abstract: A systematic literature review was performed to assess the impact of surgical-staff behaviors on the risk of surgical site infections. Published data are limited, heterogeneous, and weakened by several methodological flaws, underlying the need for more studies with accurate tools. OBJECTIVE. To assess the current literature regarding the impact of surgical-staff behaviors on the risk of surgical-site infection (SSI). DESIGN. Systematic literature review. METHODS. We searched the Medline, EMBASE, Ovid, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases for original articles about the impact of intraoperative behaviors on the risk of SSI published in English before September 2013. RESULTS. We retrieved 27 original articles reporting data on number of people in the operating room (n = 14), door openings (n= 14; number [n= 6], frequency [n = 7], reasons [n = 4], or duration [n= 3]), surgical-team discipline (evidence of distraction; n= 4), compliance with traffic measures (n= 6), or simulated behaviors (n = 3). Most (59%) articles were published in 2009-2013. End points were the 30-day SSI rate (n = 8), air-particle count (n = 2), or microbiological air counts (n = 6); 11 studies were only descriptive. Number of people in the operating room and SSI rate or airborne contaminants (particle/bacteria) were correlated in 2 studies. Door openings and airborne bacteria counts were correlated in 2 observational studies and 1 experimental study. Two cohort studies showed a significant association between surgeon interruptions/distraction or noise and SSI rate. The level of evidence was low in all studies. CONCLUSIONS. Published data about the impact of operating-room behaviors on the risk of infection are limited and heterogeneous. All studies exhibit major methodological flaws. More studies with accurate tools should be performed to address the influence of operating room behaviors on the infectious risk.

Keywords: Air, Airborne, Articles, Association, Bacteria, Behavior, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Cohort, Compliance, Conclusions, Contaminants, Data, Databases, Design, Duration, Embase, English, Evidence, Experimental, France, General-Surgery, Health-Care, Impact, Infection, Infections, Influence, Knee Replacement, Literature, Literature Review, Measures, Medline, Methods, Noise, Observational, Observational Studies, Preventing Wound Contamination, Relative Importance, Reporting, Review, Risk, Science, Site, Surgical Site Infection, Surgical-Site Infections, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Theater, Traffic, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Infection, Genetics and Evolution

Full Journal Title: [Infection, Genetics and Evolution](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6650&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=e75c0f8c24c7f050596233ef8244a1b5)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gong, T., Yang, M., Qi, L., Shen, M. and Du, Y.K. (2013), Association of MCP-1-2518A/G and-362G/C variants and tuberculosis susceptibility: A meta-analysis. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, **20**, 1-7.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Gen Evo20, 1.pdf](2013/Inf%20Gen%20Evo20,%201.pdf)

Abstract: A number of studies have found that the -2518A/G and -362G/C polymorphisms in the monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) gene are implicated in the susceptibility to tuberculosis. However, the results are inconsistent. To investigate the relationship between -2518A/G and -362G/C polymorphisms in MCP-1 gene and the susceptibility of tuberculosis, a systematic literature search for relevant articles published up to January, 2013 was conducted in the databases of PubMed, Elsevier, Web of Science, Wanfang and CNKI. A total number of twenty-two case-control studies that included 9365 cases and 10149 controls on two single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): -2518A/G and -362G/C, were identified. The results indicated that the G allele of -2518A/G polymorphism was associated with increased risk of tuberculosis (GG vs. AA + AG: OR 1.455, 95% CI 1.092-1.937, P = 0.01). In the subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significant elevated risks were found in Asians and Americans, but not in Africans. The C allele of -362G/C polymorphism was associated with resistance to tuberculosis (CC vs. GG + GC: OR 0.837, 95% CI 0.772-0.987, P = 0.03). This meta-analysis suggests that the G allele of -2518A/G polymorphism is a risk factor for tuberculosis in Asians and Americans, while not in Africans. It further indicates that C allele of -362G/C polymorphism is a protective factor for tuberculosis. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Ag, Analysis, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Databases, Ethnicity, Gene, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Resistance, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risks, Science, Systematic Literature Search, Tuberculosis, Web of Science

? Sheng, Y.J., Wu, G., He, H.Y., Chen, W., Zou, Y.S., Li, Q., Zhong, L., Huang, Y.M. and Deng, C.L. (2014), The association between CYP2E1 polymorphisms and hepatotoxicity due to anti-tuberculosis drugs: A meta-analysis. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, **24**, 34-40.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Gen Evo24, 34.pdf](2014/Inf%20Gen%20Evo24,%2034.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Although there have been previous studies on the potential association between cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1) polymorphisms and the risk of anti-tuberculosis drug-induced hepatotoxicity (ATDH), the results have generally been controversial. Methods: We searched Medline/PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library using the following key words: cytochrome P450 2E1, CYP2E1, polymorphism, tuberculosis and TB. The strength of the association between the CYP2E1 PstI/RsaI and DraI polymorphism and ATDH risk as measured by odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) was studied. Results: Compared with the wild genotype (c1/c1), the OR of ATDH was 1.41 (95% CI: 1.1-1.82, P = 0.007) for the PstI/RsaI polymorphism, and 0.78 (95% CI: 0.51-1.18, P = 0.23) for the DraI polymorphism. Compared with individuals with N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) fast or intermediate acetylator genotype and c1/c1 genotype patients who were NAT2 slow acetylators and carried the high activity CYP2E1 c1/c1 genotype had higher risk for ATDH (OR = 3.10, P < 0.0001). Conclusion: The present meta-analysis indicates that the CYP2E1 c1/c1 genotype may be a risk factor for ATDH, and the concomitant presence of the slow acetylator NAT2 genotype may further increase this risk. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Activity, Association, Atdh, Concomitant, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cyp2e1, Cytochrome, Cytochrome P450, Cytochrome-P450, Drugs, Embase, Genetic Polymorphisms, Hepatotoxicity, Induced Hepatitis, Induced Liver-Injury, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, N-Acetyltransferase 2, Nat2, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Potential, Results, Rifampin, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk-Factors, S-Transferase M1, Science, Strength, Susceptibility, Tb, Tuberculosis, Web Of Science

? Liu, Q.Q., Li, W.Z., Li, D.D., Feng, Y.L. and Tao, C.M. (2014), TIRAP C539T polymorphism contributes to tuberculosis susceptibility: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, **27**, 32-39.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Gen Evo27, 32.pdf](2014/Inf%20Gen%20Evo27,%2032.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Toll-interleukin 1 receptor domain containing adaptor protein (TIRAP), an important adaptor protein downstream of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) 2 and 4 pathways, is highly involved in the activation and coordination of the anti-mycobacterial immune response. We performed a meta-analysis to assess the association between TIRAP C539T polymorphism and tuberculosis (TB) risk. Methods: A systematic literature search for relevant studies up to February 27, 2014 was conducted in PUBMED, EMBASE, Web of science, CNKI, VIP, and Wanfang database. The association between gene and disease was assessed using odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (95%CIs) based on five genetic models. Results: A total of 16 qualified studies were enrolled in this meta-analysis. The results of pooling all studies detected statistically resistance of TIRAP C539T mutants to TB risk (T vs. C: OR 0.80, 95%CI 0.65-0.97; TC vs. CC: OR 0.71, 95%Cl 0.55-0.92; TT + TC vs. CC: OR 0.74, 95% Cl 0.58-0.94). Further subgroup analyses by ethnicity also demonstrated reduced risk of TB in European population (T vs. C: OR 0.71, 95%CI 0.52-0.95; TC vs. CC: OR 0.56, 95%Cl 0.35-0.91; TT TC vs. CC: OR 0.61, 95%CI 0.40-0.92), whereas no such effects were observed in other ethnicities. Conclusion: This present meta-analysis suggests TIRAP C539T polymorphism is significantly correlated with reduced risk of TB infection, with stronger effect in European. Additional well-designed, larger-scale epidemiological studies among different ethnicities are needed. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activation, Analyses, Association, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coordination, Database, Disease, Effects, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene, Genetic, Immune, Immune Response, Infection, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Mal, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Myd88, Pathways, Polymorphism, Population, Protein, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Resistance, Response, Results, Rights, Risk, S180l Variant, Science, Susceptibility, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Tb, Tirap, Tlr4, Toll-Like Receptor, Tuberculosis, Web Of Science

? Guo, P.F., Jin, J. and Sun, X.R. (2015), Influence of IL10 gene polymorphisms on the severity of liver fibrosis and susceptibility to liver cirrhosis in HBV/HCV-infected patients. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, **30**, 89-95.

Full Text: [2015\Inf Gen Evo30, 89.pdf](2015/Inf%20Gen%20Evo30,%2089.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Previous studies about the association of the interleukin-10 (IL-10) polymorphisms with the progression of liver fibrosis or cirrhosis susceptibility in chronic hepatitis B/C (CHB/C) disease were inconsistent. The aim of this meta-analysis was to derive a more precise estimation of the association. Methods: We searched Medline, PubMed, EMBASE and Web of Science electronic databases using the following key words: liver fibrosis/cirrhosis, IL10, and polymorphism. Statistical analyses were performed by STATA11.0 software, with odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: 12 independent studies in relation to IL10-1082A/G, -819C/T and -592C/A polymorphisms were included in our study, which consisted of 197 moderate/severe liver fibrosis cases and 426 mild fibrosis controls as well as 536 liver cirrhosis cases and 881 non-cirrhosis controls. The results indicated that a significantly decreased risk of moderate/severe fibrosis was associated with the GCC haplotype (IL10-1082G, -819C and -592C) in the overall CHB/C patients (OR: 0.547, 95% CI; 0.317-0.946, P=0.031). We did not detect any significant association between these polymorphisms and liver cirrhosis susceptibility in the total population or a subgroup of Asians. However, subgroup analyses by different aetiologies showed that the -819T heterozygotes (TC) were associated with a significantly increased risk of HCV-related liver cirrhosis in the Japanese population (OR: 1.254, 95% CI: 1.033-1.522, P=0.022). Conclusions: The putative high IL-10 production haplotype GCC is more likely to be associated with less severe liver fibrosis in CHB/C patients. Additionally, the IL10-819T allele may be a susceptible factor for HCV-related liver cirrhosis in the Japanese population. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Analyses, Asians, Association, B-Virus, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Chronic Hepatitis-C, Cirrhosis, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytokine Production, Databases, Disease, Disease Progression, Embase, Fibrosis, Gcc, Gene, Hepatitis, Histological Activity, Il-10, Il10 Gene, Influence, Interferon-Gamma, Interleukin-10, Interleukin-10 Promoter Polymorphisms, Intervals, Liver, Liver Cirrhosis, Liver Fibrosis, Cirrhosis, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mild, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Progression, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Susceptibility, Virus-Infection, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practic

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Horn, D.L., Hewlett, D., Alfalla, C., Pella, P., Franchini, D., Peterson, S. and Opal, S.M. (1995), Limited Tolerance of of Ofloxacin and Pyrazinamide Prophylaxis in Health-Care Workers Following Exposure to Rifampin- Isoniazid-Streptomycin-Ethambutol-Resistant Tuberculosis. *Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice*, **4** (3), 219-225.

Abstract: late October 1991, nosocomial rifampin-isoniazid-streptomycin- ethambutol (RISE)-resistant tuberculosis began to spread in our institution. We investigated prophylaxis with ofloxacin and pyrazinamide for those health care workers whose tuberculin skin test converted after exposure to patients with RISE- resistant tuberculosis. Tolerance and completion rates for 16 such persons were compared with a group of 34 workers receiving isoniazid preventive therapy. In the first group, compliance was lower and adverse reactions were significantly more likely than in the isoniazid group. In the doses used, ofloxacin and pyrazinamide were poorly tolerated by health care workers in our institution. Because of the paucity of suitable alternatives, attempts at prophylaxis with a quinolone and pyrazinamide should still be considered. Alternative dosing regimens or other agents should be evaluated for preventive therapy for isoniazid-, multidrug-, or RISE-resistant tuberculosis

Keywords: AIDS, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Ofloxacin, Outbreak, Patient, Transmission, Tuberculosis

# Title: Infectious Diseases of Poverty

Full Journal Title: Infectious Diseases of Poverty

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sweileh, W.M., Al-Jabi, S.W., Abuzanat, A., Sawalha, A.F., AbuTaha, A.S., Ghanim, M.A. and Zyoud, S.H. (2015), Assessment of research productivity of Arab countries in the field of infectious diseases using Web of Science database. *Infectious Diseases of Poverty*, **4**, Article Number: 2.

Full Text: [2015\Inf Dis Pov4, 2.pdf](2015/Inf%20Dis%20Pov4,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Background: To meet the future challenges of infectious diseases and limit the spread of multidrug resistant microorganisms, a better understanding of published studies in the field of infectious diseases is needed. The objective of this study was to analyze the quantity and quality of research activity in the field of infectious diseases in Arab countries and compare it with that in non-Arab countries. Methods: Documents published in Arab countries within the research category of “infectious diseases” were extracted and analyzed using the Web of Science database. The data analyzed represent research productivity during the time interval between 1900 - 2012. Results: Worldwide, the total number of documents published in the field of infectious diseases up to 2012 was 227,188. A total of 2,408 documents in the field of infectious diseases were published in Arab countries, which represents 1.06% of worldwide research output. Research output from Arab countries in the field of infectious diseases was low for decades. However, approximately a five-fold increase was observed in the past decade. Arab countries ranked 56th to 218th on the standard competition ranking (SCR) in worldwide publications in the field of infectious diseases. Egypt, with a total publication of 464 (19.27%) documents ranked first among Arab countries, while Kuwait University was the most productive institution with a total of 158 (6.56%) documents. Average citation per document published in Arab countries was 13.25 and the h-index was 64. Tuberculosis (230; 9.55%), malaria (223; 9.26%), and hepatitis (189; 7.8%) were the top three infectious diseases studied as according to the retrieved documents. Conclusion: The present data reveals that some Arab countries contribute significantly to the field of infectious diseases. However, Arab countries need to work harder to bridge the gap in this field. Compared with non-Arab countries in the Middle East, research output from Arab countries was high, but more efforts are needed to enhance the quality of this output. Future research in the field should be encouraged and correctly directed.

Keywords: Activity, Antibiotic-Resistance, Arab Countries, Arab World, Assessment, Avian Influenza, Bibliometric, Bridge, Citation, Competition, Data, Database, Diseases, Documents, Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis, Egypt, Field, First, From, H Index, H-Index, Hepatitis, Infectious Diseases, International Collaboration, Interval, Kuwait, Malaria, Methods, Microorganisms, Middle East, Middle-East, North-Africa, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Research, Ranking, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, Results, Saudi-Arabia, Science, SCR, Standard, Tuberculosis, Understanding, University, Web, Web Of Science, West-Nile-Virus, Work

# Title: Inflammation Research

Full Journal Title: Inflammation Research

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Li, Z.G., Li, J.J., Sun, C.A., Jin, Y. and Wu, W.W. (2014), Interleukin-18 promoter polymorphisms and plasma levels are associated with increased risk of periodontitis: A meta-analysis. *Inflammation Research*, **63** (1), 45-52.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Res63, 45.pdf](2014/Inf%20Res63,%2045.pdf)

Abstract: Emerging evidence has showed that interleukin-18 (IL-8) promoter polymorphisms and plasma IL-18 levels may be associated with increased risk of periodontitis, but individually published results are inconclusive. The aim of this meta-analysis was to derive a more precise estimation of these associations. A literature search of PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science, SpringerLink, China BioMedicine and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases was conducted on articles published before April 1st, 2013. Crude odds ratio (OR) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with 95 % confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Nine case-control studies were included with a total of 576 periodontitis patients and 458 healthy controls. Two common polymorphisms (-607A > C and -137G > C) in the IL-18 gene were addressed. Our meta-analysis results indicated that the C variant of IL-18 -607A > C polymorphism was associated with increased periodontitis risk (C allele vs. A allele: OR = 1.86, 95 % CI: 1.30-2.65, P = 0.001; AC+CC vs. AA: OR = 2.64, 95 % CI: 1.34-5.21, P = 0.005). There was also a significant association between the C variant of IL-18 -137G > C polymorphism and an increased periodontitis risk (C allele vs. G allele: OR = 1.47, 95 % CI: 1.13-1.91, P = 0.004; GC+CC vs. GG: OR = 1.66, 95 % CI: 1.21-2.29, P = 0.002). Furthermore, the mean levels of plasma IL-18 of periodontitis patients were also higher than those of healthy controls (SMD = 1.18, 95 % CI: 0.51-1.85, P = 0.001). The current meta-analysis suggests that IL-18 promoter polymorphisms and plasma IL-18 levels are associated with increased risk of periodontitis. IL-18 promoter polymorphisms and elevated plasma IL-18 levels may be useful biomarkers for predicting the development of periodontitis.

Keywords: Association, Biomarkers, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytokines, Databases, Development, Disease, Epidemiology, Etiology, Evidence, Family, Gene, Il-18 Gene Variants, Il-8, Impact, Interleukin-18, Intervals, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, P, Pathogenesis, Patients, Periodontitis, Plasma, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Tlr4, Web of Science

? Pan, C.X., Tang, J., Wang, X.Y., Wu, F.R., Ge, J.F. and Chen, F.H. (2014), Role of Interleukin-22 in liver diseases. *Inflammation Research*, **63** (7), 519-525.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Res63, 519.pdf](2014/Inf%20Res63,%20519.pdf)

Abstract: Interleukin (IL)-22, originally referred to as IL-TIF for IL-10-related T cell-derived inducible factor, is a member of the IL-10-like cytokine family. IL-22 is highly expressed by Th17 cells and is tightly linked to chronic inflammation, including inflammatory bowel disease and local intestinal inflammation among others. A PubMed and Web of Science databases search was performed for studies providing evidences on the role of IL-22 in liver diseases. IL-22 plays an important role in ameliorating liver injury in many rodent models by targeting hepatocytes that express high levels of IL-22 receptor 1 and IL-10 receptor 2. This review concisely summarizes the role of IL-22 in the development progression of liver disease of different etiologies. It is focused mainly on the IL-22 intracellular signaling and its influence on liver diseases.

Keywords: Bowel, Cells, Chronic, Concanavalin-A, Cytokine, Databases, Development, Disease, Diseases, Family, Hepatocytes, Il-10, Il-22, Inflammation, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Influence, Injury, Innate, Liver, Liver Disease, Local, Mice, Models, Progression, Pubmed, Review, Role, Science, Signaling, Targeting, Therapeutic, Virus-Infection, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Li, X.H., Wang, Y.R., Wang, H., Huang, C., Huang, Y. and Li, J. (2015), Endoplasmic reticulum stress is the crossroads of autophagy, inflammation, and apoptosis signaling pathways and participates in liver fibrosis. *Inflammation Research*, **64** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2015\Inf Res64, 1.pdf](2015/Inf%20Res64,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the review is to examine the crossroads of autophagy, inflammation, and apoptosis signaling pathways and their participation in liver fibrosis. Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress was emerged as a common feature relevant to the pathogenesis of diseases associated with organ fibrosis. However, the functional consequences of these alterations on ER stress and the possible involvement in liver fibrosis were currently largely unexplored. Here, we will survey the recent literature in the field and discuss recent insights focusing on some cellular models expressing mutant proteins involved in liver fibrosis. A computer-based online search with PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases was performed for articles published, concerning ER stress, adaptation, inflammation and apoptosis with relevance to liver fibrosis. Progression of liver fibrosis requires sustained inflammation leading to hepatocytes apoptosis through ER stress, whereas associated with activation of hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) into a fibrogenic and proliferative cell type. Faced with persistent and massive ER stress, HSCs adaptation starts to fail and apoptosis occurs in reversal of liver fibrosis, possibly mediated through calcium perturbations, unfolded protein response, and the pro-apoptotic transcription factor CHOP. Although limited in scope, current studies underscored that ER stress is tightly linked to adaptation, inflammation and apoptosis, and recent evidences suggested that these processes are related to the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis and its recovery.

Keywords: Activation, Adaptation, Apoptosis, Articles, Autophagy, Calcium, Caspase-12, Cell, Databases, Death, Diseases, Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress, Feature, Fibrogenesis, Fibrosis, Field, Hepatic Stellate Cells, Hepatocytes, Inflammation, Injury, Literature, Liver, Liver Fibrosis, Mechanisms, Mice, Models, Online, Participation, Pathogenesis, Pathways, Progression, Protein, Proteins, Pubmed, Recent, Recovery, Relevance, Response, Review, Science, Scope, Scopus, Signaling, Stress, Survey, Transcription, Unfolded Protein Response, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Taverna, G., Pedretti, E., Di Caro, G., Borroni, E.M., Marchesi, F. and Grizzi, F. (2015), Inflammation and prostate cancer: Friends or foe? *Inflammation Research*, **64** (5), 275-286.

Full Text: [2015\Inf Res64, 275.pdf](2015/Inf%20Res64,%20275.pdf)

Abstract: Prostate cancer is the most common non-cutaneous malignancy diagnosed in men. Moving from histological observations since a long time, it has been recognized that innate and adaptive immunity actively participates in the pathogenesis, surveillance, and progression of prostate cancer. A PubMed and Web of Science databases search was performed for studies providing evidence on the roles of the innate and adaptive immunity during the development and progression of prostate cancer. There are growing evidences that chronic inflammation is involved in the regulation of cellular events in prostate carcinogenesis, including disruption of the immune response and regulation of the tumor microenvironment. This review discusses the role played by the innate and adaptive immune system in the local progression of prostate cancer, and the prognostic information that we can currently understand and exploit.

Keywords: Androgen Receptor, Benign Prostate, Cancer, Chemokine Receptors, Chemokines, Chronic, Databases, Development, Events, Evidence, From, Immune, Immune Response, Immune System, Immunity, Inflammation, Information, Innate, Local, Malignancy, Men, Molecular-Biology, Motif Ligand 2, Observations, Pathogenesis, Peripheral-Blood, Prognostic, Progression, Prostate, Prostate Cancer, Pubmed, Receptor Ccr5 Antagonists, Regulation, Regulatory T-Cells, Response, Review, Role, Science, Surveillance, Targeted Therapy, Tumor, Tumor Microenvironment, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

Full Journal Title: Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Herfarth, H.H., Osterman, M.I., Isaacs, K.L., Lewis, J.D. and Sands, B.E. (2010), Efficacy of methotrexate in ulcerative colitis: Failure or promise. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **16** (8), 1421-1430.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Bow Dis16, 1421.pdf](2010\Inf%20Bow%20Dis16,%201421.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Low-dose methotrexate is a widely used and efficacious therapy in chronic inflammatory disorders such as psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis. Prospective randomized controlled trials have demonstrated the efficacy of parenteral methotrexate in Crohn’s disease (CD). We performed a systematic review of the efficacy of methotrexate in ulcerative colitis (UC) and discuss the results in the context of the known pharmacokinetics and adverse events of methotrexate therapy in inflammatory bowel diseases and other inflammatory conditions. Materials and Methods: We performed a systematic review of the literature in MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science. All publications describing patients with UC treated with methotrexate were included. Results: We identified 12 studies or retrospective case series and 5 meeting abstracts that met the inclusion criteria. Only I study reported a prospective randomized placebo-controlled trial using methotrexate at a dose of 12.5 mg orally with no significant clinical benefit. However, the majority of uncontrolled retrospective analyses suggest a clinical response to methotrexate therapy in a range of 30%-80% when the drug is applied by parenteral route in doses between 20-25 mg. Conclusions: The only randomized controlled trial of methotrexate in UC employed oral dosing and doses lower than those shown to be effective in CD and did not demonstrate efficacy, whereas uncontrolled, retrospective studies using doses and routes of administration similar to those employed in CD suggest benefit. Well-designed, prospective, placebo-controlled trials of methotrexate in UC are needed.

Keywords: Case Series, Cd, Crohn’s Disease, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Efficacy, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Israeli Multicenter Trial, Literature, Low-Dose Methotrexate, Maintaining Remission, Methods, Methotrexate, of-the-Literature, Oral Methotrexate, Parenteral Methotrexate, Pediatric Crohns-Disease, Publications, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Ulcerative Colitis, Web of Science

? Khan, N., Abbas, A.M., Whang, N., Balart, L.A., Bazzano, L.A. and Kelly, T.N. (2012), Incidence of liver toxicity in inflammatory bowel disease patients treated with methotrexate: A meta-analysis of clinical trials. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **18** (2), 359-367.

Full Text: [2012\Inf Bow Dis18, 359.pdf](2012\Inf%20Bow%20Dis18,%20359.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis are chronic debilitating diseases for which there are multiple treatment options. There are limited data on methotrexate’s efficacy and safety profile. Our aim was to estimate the hepatotoxicity associated with its use in inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs). Methods: We systematically searched the MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and EMBASE databases and manually examined references in selected articles for trials that used methotrexate as a treatment for IBDs. Thirteen trials that fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in the meta-analysis. Information on trial and patient characteristics, use of methotrexate as well as other treatments or placebo, and levels of hepatic aminotransferase enzymes were abstracted by two independent investigators using a standardized form. A random effects model was used to pool the incidence rates of reported abnormalities in hepatic aminotransferases. Results: The pooled incidence rate of abnormal hepatic aminotransferase levels (defined as up to a 2-fold increase over the upper limit of the normal range) in patients treated with methotrexate for IBD was 1.4 per 100 person-months, while the rate of hepatotoxicity (defined as greater than a 2-fold over the upper limit of the normal range) was 0.9 per 100 person-months. The rate of withdrawal from treatment due to these abnormalities was 0.8 per 100 person-months. Conclusions: The incidence of methotrexate-related hepatotoxicity as measured by elevation in transaminases and drug withdrawal secondary to elevated transaminases is relatively low.

Keywords: Active Crohns-Disease, Articles, Azathioprine, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Combining Infliximab, Crohn’s Disease, Databases, Debilitating, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Efficacy, Embase, Incidence, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Israeli Multicenter Trial, Liver Aminotransferase, Low, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Methotrexate, Model, Normal, Patients, Profile, Remission, Resistant, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Safety, Science, Toxicity, Treatment, Ulcerative Colitis, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Mason, M. and Siegel, C.A. (2013), Do inflammatory bowel disease therapies cause cancer? *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **19** (6), 1306-1321.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Bow Dis19, 1306.pdf

Abstract: Immunomodulators and biological agents are effective for the treatment of ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease; however, there is concern that these therapies may be associated with an increased risk of malignancy. MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science were searched for articles regarding these medications and their associations with hematologic malignancies and solid tumors in inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs) and transplant, rheumatology, dermatology, and neurology patient populations. There is evidence that use of thiopurines and anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF) agents is associated with an increased risk of lymphoma, particularly non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in patients with IBD. Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma, although rare, also occurs with increased frequency in patients treated with thiopurines and anti-TNF medications, and young male patients with Crohn’s disease appear to be at greatest risk. Furthermore, thiopurines and anti-TNF agents are associated with elevated rates of nonmelanoma skin cancer in non-IBD and IBD patients, and anti-TNF agents may also increase the risk of melanoma. Rates of abnormal cervical cytology may be elevated by the use of immunosuppressive agents in female patients with IBD. There is little evidence that exposure to the therapeutic agents prescribed for IBD increases the risk of any other solid tumors or hematologic malignancies in non-IBD or IBD patients. Although the use of immunomodulators and anti-TNF agents can promote certain types of lymphoma and skin cancer, patients and clinicians should be aware that the absolute rates of these malignancies remain low, and these risks should be weighed carefully against the substantial benefits offered by these therapies.

Keywords: Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor, Benefits, Biological, Bowel, Cancer, Crohn’S Disease, Crohns-Disease, Cytology, Disease, Diseases, Evidence, Exposure, Female, Hematologic, Immunomodulators, Immunosuppressive Therapy, Increased Risk, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Long-Term Safety, Lymphoma, Male, Malignancy, Medline, Melanoma, Methotrexate, Necrosis, Necrosis-Factor Antagonists, Neurology, Nonmelanoma Skin-Cancer, Organ Transplant Recipients, Patients, Populations, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Rates, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Rheumatology, Risk, Risks, Science, Skin, T-Cell Lymphoma, Therapeutic, Thiopurine, Tnf, Treatment, Ulcerative Colitis, Web of Science

? Singh, S., Khanna, S., Pardi, D.S., Loftus, E.V. and Talwalkar, J.A. (2013), Effect of ursodeoxycholic acid use on the risk of colorectal neoplasia in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis and inflammatory bowel disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **19** (8), 1631-1638.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Bow Dis19, 1631.pdf

Abstract: Background:Ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) may modify the risk of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)-associated colorectal cancer. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies evaluating the effect of UDCA on the risk of IBD-associated colorectal neoplasia (CRN) (defined as colorectal cancer and/or dysplasia) in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis with concomitant IBD (PSC-IBD).Methods:We conducted a systematic search of Medline, Embase, and Web of Science and manually reviewed the literature. Studies were included if they: (1) evaluated exposure to UDCA in patients with PSC-IBD, (2) reported IBD-associated CRN as outcome, and (3) reported relative risks or odds ratios (ORs) or provided data for their calculation. Summary OR estimates with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the random-effects model.Results:Eight studies (5 observational, 3 randomized controlled trials) reporting 177 cases of CRN in 763 patients with PSC-IBD were included in the analysis. Overall, meta-analysis showed no significant protective association between UDCA use and CRN (OR, 0.81; 95% CI, 0.41-1.61). However, there was a significant chemopreventive effect on the risk of advanced CRN (colorectal cancer and/or high-grade dysplasia) (OR, 0.35; 95% CI, 0.17-0.73). in a subgroup analysis, low-dose UDCA use (8-15 mg/kg/d) was associated with significant risk reduction of CRN (OR, 0.19; 95% CI, 0.08-0.49).Conclusions:UDCA, particularly at low doses, may reduce the risk of advanced CRN in patients with PSC-IBD. However, results should be interpreted with caution, given limited reporting of cancer-related outcomes, primarily from tertiary care centers.

Keywords: Adenoma, Analysis, Association, Azoxymethane Model, Bile-Acids, Bowel, Calculation, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Care, Chemoprevention, Chemopreventive Agent, Cholangitis, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Concomitant, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Disease, Dysplasia, Dysplasia, Effect, Estimates, Exposure, F344 Rats, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Intervals, Literature, Low-Dose, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neoplasia, Observational, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Primary, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Proliferation, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reduction, Reporting, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Systematic Review, Tertiary Care, Ulcerative-Colitis Patients, Web of Science

? Tang, D.H., Harrington, A.R., Lee, J.K., Lin, M. and Armstrong, E.P. (2013), A systematic review of economic studies on biological agents used to treat Crohn’s disease. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **19** (12), 2673-2694.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Bow Dis19, 2673.pdf

Abstract: Background:Identifying clinical scenarios that maximize the cost-effectiveness of biological treatments can lead to optimized health care cost-saving and clinical effectiveness from a society’s perspective.Methods:Published articles between January 1995 and June 2012 were searched in PubMed, EMBASE, ABI/INFORM, Tuft’s Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Registry Database, Cochrane National Health Service Economic Evaluation Database, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Studies of interest included the following: (1) cost studies, (2) economic evaluations, or (3) narrative or systematic reviews related to economic evaluations of biological treatments for moderate-to-severe Crohn’s disease (CD). The primary outcomes of interest included costs associated with biological treatments and cost-effectiveness measures, including incremental cost-effectiveness ratios. A threshold of $100,000/quality-adjusted life year (60,000/quality-adjusted life year) gained was used for treatment cost-effectiveness.Results:Thirty-eight studies were identified, including 15 economic evaluations and 23 cost studies or reviews of economic evaluations. Economic evaluations found that infliximab and adalimumab were more cost-effective than standard therapy for luminal CD when provided as an induction therapy followed by episodic therapy over 5 or more years. The cost-effectiveness of infliximab and adalimumab versus standard therapy for luminal CD was less certain when used as 1-year maintenance treatment with or without previous induction therapy. Cost studies revealed that infliximab therapy reduced health care resource utilization and cost. Older reviews were inconclusive about the cost-effectiveness of biological treatments used for CD.Conclusions:Current evidence suggests that biological treatments may be cost-effective for CD under certain clinical scenarios. Future studies evaluating all biological treatments are needed to compare their respective benefits and costs.

Keywords: Adalimumab Therapy, Analysis, Benefits, Biological, Biologics, Care, Cd, Clinical, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Utility Analysis, Costs, Crohn’S Disease, Database, Disease, Economic, Effectiveness, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Care, Induction, Induction Therapy, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Infliximab Treatment, Lead, Life, Measures, Nov, Outcomes, Payor Perspective, Pharmaceutical, Primary, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Resource Use, Review, Reviews, Scenarios, Scheduled Maintenance Treatment, Science, Standard, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Threshold, Treatment, Ulcerative-Colitis, United-States, Utilization, Web of Science

? Valentino, P.L., Church, P.C., Shah, P.S., Beyene, J., Griffiths, A.M., Feldman, B.M. and Kamath, B.M. (2014), Hepatotoxicity caused by methotrexate therapy in children with inflammatory bowel disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **20** (1), 47-59.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Bow Dis20, 47.pdf

Abstract: Background:Methotrexate (MTX) is an immunomodulator used in pediatric inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) maintenance regimens. However, MTX use is associated with liver toxicity. We aimed to systematically review and meta-analyze the incidence of hepatotoxicity with MTX use among children with IBD.Methods:We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials databases from 1946 to April 2013 for cohort studies and collected information about the study design, IBD treatment results, and hepatotoxicity. Pooled proportions of toxicity with 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated using a random-effects model.Results:Twelve high-quality studies were included in this review. Fifty-seven of 457 patients treated with MTX developed varied degrees of abnormal liver biochemistry. The pooled proportion of patients with abnormal liver biochemistry was 10.2% (95% CI 5.4%-18.5%) across all studies included in the meta-analysis. Due to hepatotoxicity, dose reductions were required in 6.4% (95% CI 4.3%-9.5%), whereas 4.5% (95% CI 2.8%-7.2%) of patients required discontinuation.Conclusions:Hepatotoxicity after the use of MTX among IBD patients was a relatively common event. Monitoring for hepatotoxicity is strongly recommended, as discontinuation of MTX may be necessary in a significant proportion of children.

Keywords: Biochemistry, Bowel, Children, Cohort, Colitis, Confidence, Crohn Disease, Databases, Design, Disease, Embase, Hepatotoxicity, Incidence, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Information, Interval, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Liver, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methotrexate, Patients, Pediatric, Pediatric Crohns-Disease, Psoriasis, Review, Risk, Science, Study Design, Therapy, Thiopurine Therapy, Toxicity, Treatment, Ulcerative Colitis, Web of Science

? Moreau, A.C., Paul, S., Del Tedesco, E., Rinaudo-Gaujous, M., Boukhadra, N., Genin, C., Peyrin-Biroulet, L. and Roblin, X. (2014), Association between 6-Thioguanine nucleotides levels and clinical remission in inflammatory disease: A meta-analysis. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **20** (3), 464-471.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Bow Dis20, 464.pdf

Abstract: Background: A previous meta-analysis suggested that 6-thioguanine nucleotides levels are associated with clinical remission in inflammatory bowel disease. It was criticized because of the relatively small number of patients included in this meta-analysis and heterogeneity between studies. Recent studies provided conflicting results, and the source of those discrepancies has yet to be explored. Methods: A comprehensive, computerized literature search was conducted in Medline, ISI Web of Science, and EMBASE until December 31, 2012. A combined odd ratio with its 95% confidence interval was calculated using a fixed effects model based on the Mantel-Haenszel method. Between-study heterogeneity was assessed using Cochran’s Q statistic. Results: Seventeen studies enrolling 2049 patients with inflammatory bowel disease were analyzed. A significant heterogeneity was found in the overall analysis (P = 0.005). As heterogeneity among studies could be explained by differences in metabolite assay methods, an analysis including only studies using the reference method by Lennard et al (N = 10) was performed, and the pooled odds ratio for clinical remission among patients with 6-thioguanine nucleotides levels over a cut-off value between 230 and 260 pmol/8.10^8 RBC was 3.15 (95% confidence interval, 2.41-4.11). Conclusions: This meta-analysis clearly establishes an association between 6-thioguanine nucleotides levels and clinical remission rates in patients with inflammatory bowel disease and explains the heterogeneity of results among selected studies. The lack of standardization in 6-thioguanine nucleotides assays is responsible for recent contradictory results. Whether therapeutic drug monitoring of thiopurines should be systematically used in clinical practice in inflammatory bowel disease to improve disease outcomes will require further investigation.

Keywords: 6-Mercaptopurine Therapy, 6-Tgn, Analysis, Association, Azathioprine Therapy, Blood, Bowel, Bowel-Disease, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Confidence, Crohns-Disease, Disease, Drug, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Fixed Effects Model, Heterogeneity, IBD, Ibd Patients, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Interval, Investigation, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Literature, Literature Search, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolite Levels, Methods, Model, Monitoring, N, Odds Ratio, Outcomes, P, Patients, Practice, Rates, Recent, Reference, Results, Science, Small, Source, Standardization, Therapeutic, Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, Thiopurine Methyltransferase Activity, Thiopurines, Ulcerative-Colitis, Value, Web of Science

? Lin, J.F., Chen, J.M., Zuo, J.H., Yu, A., Xiao, Z.J., Deng, F.H., Nie, B. and Jiang, B. (2014), Meta-analysis: Fecal calprotectin for assessment of inflammatory bowel disease activity. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **20** (8), 1407-1415.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Bow Dis20, 1407.pdf

Abstract: Background: Fecal calprotectin (FC) is a promising biomarker for diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). However, the utility of FC for assessment of IBD activity has yet to be clearly demonstrated. The aim of our study was to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of FC for differentiating between patients with active IBD and those in remission. Methods: We systematically searched the databases Medline, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and EMBASE for eligible studies from December 2013 or earlier that evaluated activity in ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn’s disease (CD). A hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristic model was performed to calculate the area under the curve to evaluate the overall diagnostic accuracy. The sensitivities and specificities of each commonly applied cutoff value were pooled using a random effects model. Results: We included 13 studies (744 patients with UC and 727 with CD) in the final analysis. The area under the curve values were 0.89 (95% confidence interval, 0.86-0.92), 0.93 (0.89-0.97), and 0.88 (0.83-0.93) in the IBD, UC, and CD groups, respectively. For the IBD group at a cutoff value of 50 mu g/g, the pooled sensitivity was 0.92 (0.90-0.94) and specificity 0.60 (0.52-0.67). For a cutoff value at 100 mu g/g, the pooled sensitivity was 0.84 (0.80-0.88) and specificity was 0.66 (0.59-0.73). For a cutoff value at 250 mu g/g, the pooled sensitivity was 0.80 (0.76-0.84) and specificity was 0.82 (0.77-0.86). Conclusions: The FC test is a reliable marker for assessing IBD disease activity and may have greater ability to evaluate disease activity in UC than CD.

Keywords: Accuracy, Activity, Analysis, Assessing, Assessment, Biomarker, Blood Leukocytes, Bowel, C-Reactive Protein, Calprotectin, Cd, Clinical Indexes, Confidence, Crohn’s Disease, Crohns-Disease, CRP, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, Effects, Embase, Endoscopic Activity, Fecal Calprotectin, Groups, Ibd, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Interval, Intestinal Inflammation, Lactoferrin, Marker, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Patients, Random Effects Model, Results, Science, Sensitivity, Specificity, Surrogate Markers, Ulcerative Colitis, Ulcerative-Colitis, Utility, Value, Web Of Science

? Peris, M.A., Del Hoyo, J., Bebia, P., Faubel, R., Barrios, A., Bastida, G., Valdivieso, B. and Nos, P. (2015), Telemedicine in inflammatory bowel disease: Opportunities and approaches. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **21** (2), 392-399.

Full Text: 2015\Inf Bow Dis21, 392.pdf

Abstract: This review article summarizes the evidence about telemedicine applications (e.g., telemonitoring, teleconsulting, and tele-education) in the management of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and we aim to give an overview of the acceptance and impact of these interventions on health outcomes. Based on the literature search on inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis in combination with e-health, telemedicine, and telemanagement, we selected 58 titles and abstracts published up to June 2014 and searched in PubMed, EMBASE, MEDLINE, Cochrane Database, Web of Science and Conference Proceedings. Titles and abstracts were screened for a set of inclusion criteria: e-health intervention, IBD as the main disease, and a primary study performed. Finally, 16 were included for full reading, data extraction, and critical appraisal of the evaluation. Most studies use telemonitoring (home telemanagement system or web portal) and telecare (real-time telephone and image) as telemedicine applications and assessed the feasibility and acceptance of these systems, adherence to treatment, quality of life, and patient knowledge, particularly in patients with ulcerative colitis. Furthermore, some of these studies evaluated the patients’ empowerment, health care costs, and safety of telemonitoring in IBD. In conclusion, the health outcomes of telemedicine applications in IBD suggest that these could be implemented in clinical practice because they are safe and feasible applications that are well accepted by the patient and improve adherence, quality of life, and disease knowledge. Further studies with large sample sizes and complex diseases are needed to confirm these results.

Keywords: Abstracts, Acceptance, Adherence, Adherence To Treatment, Adults, Article, Bowel, Care, Children, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Conference, Costs, Criteria, Crohn’s Disease, Data, Database, Disease, Diseases, E-Health, Education, Embase, Empowerment, Evaluation, Evidence, Extraction, Feasibility, Health, Health Care, Health Care Costs, Health Outcomes, Home Telemanagement, Ibd, Impact, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Information And Communication Technology, Intervention, Interventions, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Medline, Outcomes, Overview, Patient, Patients, Practice, Primary, Proceedings, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reading, Resources, Review, Review Article, Safety, Science, Self-Management, Spain, Systems, Telemedicine, Titles, Treatment, Ulcerative Colitis, Ulcerative-Colitis, Web, Web Of Science

? Grigoras, C.A., Ziakas, P.D., Jayamani, E. and Mylonakis, E. (2015), ATG16L1 and IL23R variants and genetic susceptibility to Crohn’s disease: Mode of inheritance based on meta-analysis of genetic association studies. *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases*, **21** (4), 768-776.

Full Text: 2015\Inf Bow Dis21, 768.pdf

Abstract: Background:Autophagy and regulation of IL-23 signaling pathways have been implicated in the pathogenesis of Crohn’s disease (CD). We studied the mode of inheritance and reviewed the association of 2 polymorphic variants of ATG16L1 and IL23R with CD.Methods:We searched the PubMed and ISI Web of Science databases (up to May 2014) for pertinent articles. We included all studies that had a case-control design, with cases having CD and controls being healthy and reported full genotype frequencies for the ATG16L1 and/or IL23R variant of interest. We quantified the relative genetic risk using the model-free approach of the generalized odds ratio metric (ORG) and reported 95% precision estimates. Also, we explored the mode of inheritance using the degree of dominance h-index.Results:Fifty-one studies fulfilled these requirements and were included in the analysis. These studies involved 12,762 patients and 16,735 controls evaluating the association of ATG16L1 (rs2241880 p.Thr300Ala) and 8110 patients and 11,900 controls evaluating the association of IL23R (rs11209026 p.Arg381Gln) with CD. The ATG16L1 variant rs2241880 was associated with increased susceptibility to CD (combined ORG = 1.38; 95% confidence interval, 1.29-1.48) and a nondominant mode of inheritance (suggesting that the effect of heterozygosity lies exactly in the middle of extreme homozygotes, h = 0). The IL23R variant rs11209026 was associated with significant protection (ORG = 0.46; 95% confidence interval, 0.41-0.53) and a recessive mode of inheritance, indicating that the effect of a heterozygous genotype would lie close to the wild-type homozygous genotype. In subgroup analysis, the significant effects persisted across Caucasian ancestry studies and pediatric populations but were lacking across studies in Asian populations.Conclusions:The ATG16L1 variant rs2241880 was associated with 38% increase in the risk for CD for higher mutational load, whereas IL23R variant rs11209026 decreased the risk by 54% for higher mutational load. The mode of inheritance for ATG16L1 variant demonstrated perfect additivity for genetic risk, whereas it showed recessiveness for the IL23R variant. This analysis permits risk stratification for CD based on the mutational status and highlight the need for additional studies in certain populations.

Keywords: African-Americans, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Asian, Association, Autophagy, Autophagy, Case-Control, Caucasian, Cd, Childhood-Onset, Confidence, Crohn’S Disease, Databases, Design, Disease, Effects, Estimates, Genetic, Genome-Wide Association, Genotype, German Children, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Interleukin, Interleukin-23 Receptor, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, ISI Web Of Science Databases, Italian Population, Load, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mode, Mode Of Inheritance, Odds Ratio, Pathogenesis, Pathways, Patients, Pediatric, Populations, Precision, Protection, Pubmed, Regulation, Risk, Risk Stratification, Science, Signaling, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Stratification, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos

Full Journal Title: Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Graeml, A.R., Macada, M.A. and Rossoni, L. (2010), Intellectuals in social networks and information administration: Scientometric analysis of the period 1997-2006 abstract. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **20** (1), 95-110.

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to identify and analyze the social and intellectual networks in the field of Information Management, trying to understand the social conditioning to knowledge construction in the area. Having the bibliometric data from all papers published in the proceedings of Enanpad (the major yearly management academic conference in Brazil), from 1997 to 2006, scientometric analyses were developed about the academic profile of the Information Management field. Thus, social networks were built based on the authorship information and co-authorship networks, generated from the references adopted, in the proceedings. 339 papers were included in the study, involving 9287 references that were analyzed using UCINET 6 and PAJEK 1.22 software. The social relationships had showed the existence of a still very fragmented co-authoring network, and the main post-graduation courses leading the structuring of the area. Besides, from the analysis of the co-citation network it was possible to identify what is main stream in the area and the relevant topics. Finally, the results made possible to state that the relationship among the researchers first, conditioned the individual intellectual preferences, but later (2002-2006) the influence were broader, conditioning the groups.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Bibliometrics, Citation, Co-Authorship, Co-Citation, Collaboration, Groups, Intellectual Networks, Knowledge, Management, Networks, Researchers, Science, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Social Networks, Software, State, Topics

? Vanz, S.A.D. and Stumpf, I.R.C. (2010), Procedures and Tools Applied to Bibliometric Studies. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **20** (2), 67-75.

Abstract: Discusses the process of scientific prodution evaluation and the necessary development of indicators for this purpose. Presents sources for data collection for development of scientific production indicators and presents the procedures for cleaning/standardization and organization of bibliometric data. Describes free softwares for bibliometric analysis and the importance of using relative indicators. Discusses some procedures adopted by the international scientific community for multivariate analysis of bibliometric data.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibexcel, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Evaluation, Information, International Scientific Collaboration, Jaccard Index, Pearsons R, Production, Quantitative Analysis, Saltons Cosine, Science, Scientometrics, Similarities Measures, Similarity Measures

? de Moura, A.M.M. and Caregnato, S.E. (2010), Co-classification between articles and patents: A study of the interaction between S & T on Brazilian biotech. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **20** (2), 119-132.

Abstract: The article examines the interaction between science and technology (S&T) from a scientometrics perspective, using the technique of co-classification, also used in other studies. It aims at showing the transit of researchers and inventors from the area of Biotechnology in Brazil, from 2001 to 2005, through the scientific and technological spheres by means of the correlation between articles and patents of their own. The corpus is made up of 194 patents and 2584 articles, collected from the INPI Applications for Patents database and the WebofScience, respectively. The correlation between the subjects of the articles and patents was done by a specialist in the area of biotechnology, by mapping the categories proposed by Glanzel and Schubert (2003) and the codes of the International Patent Classification (IPC). The results indicate the area of Biotechnology in Brazil is characterized by an interaction between S&T, as shown by the co-classification between the two types of documents produced by the researchers, reaching a high percentage of interaction.

Keywords: 2001, Biotechnology, Co-Classification, Indicators, Interaction S&T, Patent, Researchers, Science, Scientific Article, Scientometrics, Technology

? Alvarado, R.U. (2010), Scientometric as a scientific field. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **20** (3), 41-62.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Soc-Est20, 41.pdf](2010\Inf%20Soc-Est20,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: It explores the possibility that both the elite of authors and those who are at research front, in the area of authors’ productivity or Lotka’s law, are the consequence of their position in the field of Bibliometrics. To achieve this purpose, we adopted the concepts of “habitus”, “cultural capital”, “field”, and “practice theory”, developed by Pierre Bourdieu. When analyzing the formation of the elite and the research front from the perspective of the position occupied by authors, it appears that explanatory variables are the fact that authors devote themselves to teaching as university professors. In addition, taking part in the editorial board of an academic journal, being director of a information center, or leader in an association or professional organization are variables that grant visibility, prestige and authority in the researched area, thence, likely to be cited. From the perspective of the habitus of the authors in the field of Bibliometrics, it was found that having obtained the academic degree of doctor, which somehow ensures the mastery of matrices that make it possible to have familiarity with the doxa of the area, as well as being trained in the statistical, mathematical and scientometric secrets are the variables with the greatest explicative chances.

Keywords: Association, Authors, Authors’ Productivity, Bibliometrics, Cultural Capital, Field, Habitus, Infometrics, Information, Journal, Law, Lotka’s Law, Organization, Productivity, Purpose, Research, Research Front, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Teaching, University, Visibility

? Valerio, E.D., Bernardino, M.C.R. and da Silva, J. (2012), Scientific production about black people in enancibs under a scientometric look. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **22** (2), 157-169.

Full Text: [2012\Inf Soc-Est22, 157.pdf](2012/Inf%20Soc-Est22,%20157.pdf)

Abstract: It presents that scientific production of a given area may help us to check the degree of informational production and its dialogue with society. It intends to research the scientific literature that deals with racial issues, especially the population of African descent in the annals of the National Congress of the Research in Information Science (ENANCIB) for the years 2005-2010, organized by the National Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Information Science (ANCIB). Which is intended to guide the activities of graduate teaching and research in Information Science in Brazil. ENANCIB reports that the benchmark has importance in the context of Information Science (IS) and produces a material with high relevance for scientific society. It emphasizes that to rescue the culture and the history of black people, the Black Movement has developed for decades actions for the Brazilian society with the promise to recognize and combat discrimination against religion, color, race, sex or any other to eliminate forms of inequality. It establishes methodology as scientometrics, whose object of study are the disciplines, subjects and fields of science and technology, patents, theses and dissertations, which aims at identifying the communication between the scientists and their fields of interest. It presents from the analysis that there are few works dealing with racial issues, with emphasis on black people. It ends from the reflections in which many researchers to give more emphasis to the universal themes, creating a distancing from the issues that concern the population of African descent in the country.

Keywords: Analysis, Brazil, Communication, Context, Country, Culture, Dialogue, Discrimination, Enancibs -Race Relations, Forms, Graduate, Grey Literature, History, Inequality, IS, Literature, Methodology, Patents, Population, Race, Relevance, Religion, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Scientific Literature, Scientific Production, Scientometric, Scientometrics, Sex, Society, Teaching, Technology

? da Silva, E.L., Pinheiro, L.V. and Reinheimer, F.M. (2013), Knowledge networks in articles on science communication: A study based on citations in journal articles in the field of information science in Brazil. *Informacao & Sociedade-Estudos*, **23** (1), 159-174.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Soc-Est23, 159.pdf](../HO-reference/2013/Inf%20Soc-Est23,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: This study is founded on the assumption that journal articles represent the published science in a specific area of knowledge and that citations and co-citations give an indication of relationships established between researchers, thus allowing a knowledge network to be mapped. Based on the analysis of the articles and citations in the articles that refer to science communication published in the principal information science journals in Brazil, this study seeks to map and show the development of research in the field in the country. The results show that the most influential authors on the theme are academics from Science Communication, the most cited of whom are Meadows and Mueller. There is a high frequency of national authors among the most influential, and this shows the growth and consolidation of the field in Brazil. This shows that Brazilian Science Communication has a corpus of significant work and research that are cited in the articles produced. The network is tightly connected, and there appear to be no isolated communities. However, there is a grouping of certain studies and authors around the most influential authors. Based on these results one can infer that the field of Science Communication in Brazil is developed in the main by educational institutions with study groups and/or post-graduate programmes with a research line in common with the subject at hand; it is connected with a group of researchers - authors of the scientific articles and also the cited authors - who work in universities and develop studies in the field, making it possible to assert that this group influences and inspires Science Communication in Brazil. The research process showed that bibliometric citation and co-citation analysis techniques are able to show standards and key elements of production in science communication published in Information Science journal articles in Brazil.

Keywords: Academics, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Brazil, Citation, Citations, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Co-Citations, Cocitation, Communication, Country, Development, Field, Groups, Growth, Indication, Information, Information Science, Institutions, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Knowledge, Network, Networks, Programmes, Research, Science, Science Communication, Science Journals, Standards, Techniques, Universities, Work

# Title: Informatics for Health & Social Care

Full Journal Title: Informatics for Health & Social Care

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Whipple, E.C., Dixon, B.E. and McGowan, J.J. (2013), Linking health information technology to patient safety and quality outcomes: A bibliometric analysis and review. *Informatics for Health & Social Care*, **38** (1), 1-14.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Hea Soc Car38, 1.pdf](2013/Inf%20Hea%20Soc%20Car38,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Objective.: To assess the scholarly output of grants funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) that published knowledge relevant to the impact of health information technologies on patient safety and quality of care outcomes. Study design: We performed a bibliometric analysis of the identified scholarly articles, their journals, and citations. In addition, we performed a qualitative review of the full-text articles and grant documents. Data collection/extraction methods: Papers published by AHRQ-funded investigators were retrieved from MEDLINE, journal impact factors were extracted from the 2010 Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Report, citations were retrieved from ISI’s Web of Knowledge and Google Scholar. Principal findings.: Seventy-two articles met the criteria for review. Most articles addressed one or more of AHRQ’s outcome goals and focus priorities. The average impact factor for the journals was 4.005 (range: 0.654-28.899). The articles, and their respective grants, represented a broad range of health information technologies. Conclusions.: This set of AHRQ-funded research projects addressed the goals and priorities of AHRQ, indicating notable contributions to the scientific knowledge base on the impact of information system use in healthcare.

Keywords: Adverse Drug Events, Agency, Agency For Healthcare Research and Quality, Analysis, Bibliography of Medicine, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Care, Citation, Citations, Clinical Decision-Support, Cluster-Randomized-Trial, Criteria, Design, Disease Management, Electronic Medical-Record, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Health Information, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Information, Information Dissemination, Information Technology, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Long-Term-Care, Medical Informatics, MEDLINE, Methods, Of-Care, Outcome, Outcomes, Patient Safety, Physician Order Entry, Qualitative, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Care, Research, Review, Rural Hospitals, Safety, Scholarly Output, System, Technologies, Technology, Web of Knowledge

? Flaherty, D., Hoffman-Goetz, L. and Arocha, J.F. (2015), What is consumer health informatics? A systematic review of published definitions. *Informatics for Health & Social Care*, **40** (2), 91-112.

Full Text: [2015\Inf Hea Soc Car40, 91.pdf](2015/Inf%20Hea%20Soc%20Car40,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Consumer health informatics (CHI) is an emerging field that utilizes technology to provide health information to enhance health-care decision making by the public. There is, however, no widely accepted or uniform definition of CHI. A consensus definition would be important for pedagogical reasons, to build capacity and to reduce confusion about what the discipline consists of. Aim: We undertook a systematic review of published definitions of CHI and evaluated them using five quality assessment criteria and measures of similarity. Methods: Five databases were searched (Embase, Web of Science, MEDLINE, CINAHL and Business Source Complete) resulting in 1101 citations. Twenty-three studies met the inclusion criteria. Definitions were appraised using five criteria (with each scoring out of one): use of published citation, multi-disciplinarity, journal impact, definition comprehensibility, text readability. Results: Most definitions scored low on citation (Mean +/- SD: 0.22 +/- 0.42), multi-disciplinarity (0.15 +/- 0.28) and readability (0.04 +/- 0.21) and somewhat higher on IF (0.35 +/- 0.45) and definition comprehensibility (idea density) (0.87 +/- 0.34) criteria. Overall, the quality of the published definitions was low 1.63 +/- 0.80 (out of five). Conclusions: The definitions of CHI were variable in terms of the quality assessment criteria. This suggests the need for continued discussion amongst consumer health informaticians to develop a clear consensus definition about CHI.

Keywords: Assessment, Business, Canada, Cancer, Capacity, Care, Citation, Citations, Consensus, Consumer, Criteria, Databases, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Definition, Definitions, Density, Education, Field, Health, Health Care, Health Informatics, Health Information, If, Impact, Impact Factor, Informatics, Information, Internet, Journal, Journal Impact, Mar, Mean, Measures, Medical Informatics, Medline, Methods, Multidisciplinarity, Public, Quality, Quality Of, Readability, Results, Review, Science, Similarity, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Tools, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Information

Full Journal Title: Information

ISO Abbreviated Information

JCR Abbreviated Title: Information

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Magnone, E. (2014), An overview on the South Korean scientific production in the field of chemistry (1993–2012). *Information*, **5** (2), 285-304.

Full Text: [2014\Information5, 285.pdf](2014/Information5,%20285.pdf)

Abstract: The present review seeks to take stock of the South Korean publication activity on the field of chemistry by analyzing systematically all chemistry-related scholarly communications collected in the Web of Science (WOS) database published by at least one Korean author or Korean institute- or university-affiliated author from 1993 to 2012. The studied parameters included the growth in number of the communications, as well as the language-, document-, category-, source-, organization-, and collaboration-wise distribution of the South Korean communications. A total of 5660 communications on chemistry were found to be published by South Korean researchers during the aforementioned period of time, and South Korea was the 15th country (1.77%) in the world in terms of informational communication activity in chemistry.

Keywords: Communication, Information Science, Information Flow, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Korea, Chemistry, Scientific Production, Research Performance

# Title: Information Communication & Society

Full Journal Title: Information Communication & Society

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Raban, D.R., Gordon, A. and Geifman, D. (2011), The information society the development of a scientific specialty. *Information Communication & Society*, **14** (3), 375-399.

Full Text: [2011\Inf Com Soc14, 375.pdf](2011\Inf%20Com%20Soc14,%20375.pdf)

Abstract: This study explains the application of three bibliometric tools for the exploration of the maturity of the information society as a field of research. The authors discovered a disparity between the realization of the information society in everyday life and the state of the research in the area which is at a fairly early stage of evolving into a mature research discipline. Preliminary analysis of the data uncovers the three disciplinary foundations as Library and Information Science, Communication, and Information systems. The Bradford distribution reveals that the core of information society journals is not yet fully established. Journal citation and self-citation patterns lend further support for this and help identify which journals are firmly part of the core and which are less so. Finally, research collaboration patterns demonstrate that this area of research is moving towards disciplinary maturity. The paper concludes with some practical and academic recommendations.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Communication, Core and Peripheral Journals, Data, Disciplines, Disparity, Distribution, Field, Field Cohesiveness, Field Maturity, Information, Information Society, Journal, Journals, Library and Information Science, Life, Multiple Authorship, Patterns, Quality, Recommendations, Research, Research Collaboration, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Self-Citation, Society, State, Support, Systems

# Title: Information Development

Full Journal Title: Information Development

ISO Abbreviated

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Johnson, I.M. (2011), Bibliometrics and the brain dead. *Information Development*, **27** (2), 92-93.

Full Text: [2011\Inf Dev27, 92.pdf](2011\Inf%20Dev27,%2092.pdf)

Abstract: Many bibliometric and webometric studies are superficial, failing to explore the reasons underlying the phenomenon that they measure. Why do so many LIS researchers show so little curiosity about the context within which information is produced and used? Why do they neglect this opportunity to demonstrate the importance of information to development? What more do teachers need to communicate about the purpose of bibliometrics and how to apply them in an influential way?

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Development, Library and Information Science Research, Scientometrics, Webometrics

Notes: CCountry

? Xie, Z.L. and Willett, P. (2013), The development of computer science research in the People’s Republic of China 2000-2009: A bibliometric study. *Information Development*, **29** (3), 251-264.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Dev29, 251.pdf](2013/Inf%20Dev29,%20251.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports a bibliometric study of the development of computer science research in the People’s Republic of China in the 21st century, using data from the Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports and CORE databases. Focusing on the areas of data mining, operating systems and web design, it is shown that whilst the productivity of Chinese research has risen dramatically over the period under review, its impact is still low when compared with established scientific nations such as the USA, the UK and Japan. The publication and citation data for China are compared with corresponding data for the other three BRIC nations (Brazil, Russian and India). It is shown that China dominates the BRIC nations in terms of both publications and citations, but that Indian publications often have a greater individual impact.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Brazil, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Computer Science, Core, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Databases, Design, Development, Impact, India, Japan, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Mining, Nations, People’s Republic of China, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Research, Review, Science, Science Research, Systems, UK, USA, Web, Web of Science

# Title: Information & Management

Full Journal Title: [Information & Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5968&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=59e46df62ae76552476ee4cb929cf21f)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Inf. Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Inform Manage-Amster

ISSN: 0378-7206

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 Ae Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Computer Science, Information Systems: Impact Factor 1.299, 14/77 (2002) SCI

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 1.299, 7/55 (2002) SSCI

Management: Impact Factor 1.299, 16/65 (2002) SSCI

Notes: JJournal

Suomi, R. (1993), On the nationality balance of authors and references in selected MIS journals. *Information & Management*, **24** (6), 339-347.

Full Text: [1993\Inf Man24, 339.pdf](1993\Inf%20Man24,%20339.pdf)

Abstract: Citation analysis is an established technique in literature analysis. It can be used to reveal citation patterns and thus results stemming from the analysis, including co-citation patterns and groupings of researchers, even reveal paradigmatic schools within a certain field. In this article, twelve major MIS journals –– six European and six American –– are studied to find out whether there are any differences in author selection and referencing patterns. It was discovered that the American MIS community is much more self-sustaining than the European one, which relies heavily on work by American authors. This points either to the superiority of the American MIS community, or the under-appreciation of foreign research, or possibly both. On the European side, the result might be interpreted as a sign of low-quality research, lack of self-esteem and pride, or again both. Clear differences between the editorial policy of the journals can be discerned: some journals accept the American hegemony; some try to maintain a balance between contributions from different countries; and some favour European research.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Communication of Research, Diffusion of IS Research, Diffusion of MIS Research, IS Journal Orientation, IS Literature, IS Research, Journal Stratification, Journals, Literature, Management Information-Systems, MIS, MIS Journal Orientation, MIS Literature, Nationality Issues, Reference Analysis, Referencing, Research, Researchers

# Title: Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal

Full Journal Title: [Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal](http://www.revue-i3.org/index.php)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Information

JCR Abbrev. Title: Information-Tokyo

ISSN: 1343-4500

Issues/Year: 6

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Japan

Publisher: Int Information Inst

Publisher Address: Fac Eng, Hosei Univ, Koganei, Tokyo 184-8584, Japan

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.099, 71/79 (2009)

? Kwon, O., Seo, J., Noh, K., Kim, J., Kim, J.S. and Shin, S.Y. (2007), Categorizing influential patents using bibliometric analysis of patent citations network. *Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, **10** (3), 313-326.

Full Text: 2007\Inf-Int Int J10, 313.pdf

Abstract: Recently, research for network has been actively progressing. Internet, bio-metabolic, and coauthor networks of scientific thesis has a decreasing distribution to power law. However, researches on network utilizing patent information have not been very active. It suggests the method calculating large sparse matrix by supercomputer, examining patent network distribution by bibliographic coupling and co-citation, and identifying influential patents. The majority of studies, which are targeted to find Hub patents, are using the number of forward citation of patents. Yet the most recent technological convergences among different fields have been enforced, and the development of this fusion technology has been rapidly progressing. Therefore the forward citation of patent occurs in the applicable field of technologies as well as in other fields of technology; the method to find influential patents within the applicable field of technology is using only the number of forward citation of patents that may cause severe distortions. This study will explore three types of influential patents by minimizing the distortion phenomenon accompanied by the number of patent forward citation. To serve this purpose, the patent classification method is using bibliographic coupling and co-citation analysis used in knowledge search.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic Coupling, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citations, Classification, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Development, Distribution, Field, Fusion, Influential Patent Search, Information, Internet, Knowledge, Law, Matrix, Network, Networks, Patent, Patent Citations, Patents, Power, Power Law, Purpose, Research, Technologies, Technology

? Lee, H.J., Kang, J. and Moon, Y. (2007), Network analysis of solar cell-related patent information. *Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, **10** (3), 351-363.

Full Text: 2007\Inf-Int Int J10, 351.pdf

Abstract: In this paper, the result of quantitative analysis on solar cell-related patent information is provided. The analysis covers basic quantitative analysis on bibliometric information such as patent counts, patent assignees, inventors, and network analysis on patent assignees and inventors. Co-patenting pattern and other results such as evolution of networks were found from patent assignee and inventor network analysis. The patent data were collected from DWPI (Derwent World Patent Index(R)) database.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Data, Database, Evolution, Information, Network, Network Analysis, Networks, Patent, Pattern, Quantitative Analysis, Similarity, Solar Cell

? Kim, W.J. and Seo, J. (2007), Evaluation of an individual’s scientific productivity using author rank. *Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, **10** (3), 365-372.

Full Text: 2007\Inf-Int Int J10, 365.pdf

Abstract: There are many measuring tool to evaluate individual’s or institutional scientific productivity using scientific articles based on bibliometrics. Especially succeeding discussions are accomplished at an trial for individual’s scientific productivity after Hirsch’s 2005 proposal using h-Index. and there are many succeeding discussions and applications to evaluate journals, articles and qualitative level of researchers using h-Index, g-index, y-index. But these indices have a same indices without regard to first author-or other co-author if a article has a same number of citations. This research aims to propose K-index integrated between these indices and author rank.

Keywords: Author Evaluation, Bibliometrics, Citations, Co-Author, First, g Index, g-Index, h Index, h-Index, Index, Journals, KG-Index, KH-Index, Outcome Evaluation, Qualitative, Rank, Research, Trial

? Ahn, S., Kang, J. and Lee, H.J. (2011), Research trends in condensed matter physics based on bibliometric analysis. *Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, **14** (5), 1745-1760.

Full Text: 2011\Inf-Int Int J14, 1745.pdf

Abstract: in this paper the research trends in condensed matter physics are investigated based on bibliometric analysis of journal articles collected from the Web of Science (WoS) database for the selected 37 main journals. The analyses are performed from the journal articles published between 1996 and 2005 on the aspects of megatrend, country, research institute, research level and global collaboration network. The research result covers the qualitative analysis based on impact factor and citation as well as the basic quantitative analysis. The result of this study was provided to the policy makers as a complementary material of guidelines for science & technology.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Collaboration, Condensed Matter Physics, Guidelines, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Article, Journals, Physics, Policy, Quantitative, Research, Research Trends, Science, Trends, Web of Science, WOS

? Fu, Y.H. (2013), F-Index: A new index in citation analysis. *Information-An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, **16** (2A), 987-994.

Full Text: 2013\Inf-Int Int J16, 987.pdf

Abstract: In this paper, the f-index is proposed as a new index in citation analysis that measures both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientific researcher. Firstly, the definitions of h-Index and g-index are shortly revisited. Next, a new index f-index for citation analysis is proposed and then some properties of f-index are investigated. The relationships between f-index and some other bibliometric indicators (such as h-Index and g-index) are discussed. Finally, we conclude this paper with some remarks.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, F-Index, g Index, g-Index, h Index, h-Index, h-Index, Impact, Index, Indicators, Informetrics, Productivity, SI, Work

# Title: Information Processing & Management

Full Journal Title: [[Information Processing & Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5948&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=f35a70b413655ede29ab59e469f919fd)](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=QuickSearchListURL&_method=list&_aset=A-WA-A-WC-MsSAYWA-UUW-AUVWUUZUEZ-ABUDVEEZY-WC-U&_sort=d&wchp=dGLbVzb-lSztz&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_userid=1134284&md5=02add6421fb1cfcf7c5a9015675981a0)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Inf. Process. Manage.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Inform Process Manag

ISSN: 0306-4573

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 1.877, 2/55 (2001); Impact Factor 1.506, 5/55 (2002) SSCI

Bourne, C.P. (1977), Frequency and impact of spelling errors in bibliographic data bases. *Information Processing & Management*, **13** (1), 1-12.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Pro Man13, 1.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Pro%20Man13,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Using a composite sample of over 3600 index terms drawn from 11 different machine-readable bibliographic data bases, estimates were made of the spelling error frequencies of each of these data bases, as well as the frequency of posting to misspelled terms. The terms studied included assigned index terms as well as some terms from titles and abstracts. The frequency of index term misspellings ranged from a high of almost 23% for one data base to a low of less than 1/2% for another data base. The frequency of posting to misspelled terms ranged from about one posting in 8000 citations for one data base, to about one posting in 160 citations in another data base. The impact of these error rates is discussed for the tape supplier, tape user and end user. Some suggestions are given regarding search strategry.

Culnan, M.J. (1979), Literature and bibliometrics: Nicholas, D, Ritchie, M. Clive Bingley Ltd., London 1978. 183 pp. (Published in the United States by Linnet Books, Hamden, Connecticut.). *Information Processing & Management*, **15** (3), 170.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Pro Man15, 170.pdf](1960-80\\Inf%20Pro%20Man15,%20170.pdf)

? Small, H. (1981), The relationship of information-science to the Social-Sciences - A co-citation analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **17** (1), 39-50.

Full Text: [1981\Inf Pro Man17, 39.pdf](1981\Inf%20Pro%20Man17,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: A co-citation cluster analysis of a three year (1975–1977) cumulation of the Social Sciences Citation Index is described, and clusters of information science documents contained in this data-base are identified using a journal subset concentration measure. The internal structure of the information science clusters is analyzed in terms of co-citations among clusters, and external linkages to fields outside information science are explored. It is shown that clusters identified by the journal concentration method also cohere in a natural way through cluster co-citation. Conclusions are drawn regarding the relationship of information science to the social sciences, and suggestions are made on how these data might be used in planning an agenda for research in the field.

Hurt, C.D. (1983), A comparison of a bibliometric approach and an historical approach to the identification of important literature. *Information Processing & Management*, **19** (3), 151-157.

Full Text: [1983\Inf Pro Man19, 151.pdf](1983\Inf%20Pro%20Man19,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the problem of identification of important literature in a specific scientific area, quantum mechanics. An examination was conducted using two literature sets. The first set was identified using a bibliometric approach and the second was identified using an historical approach. A gamma test of association was employed, resulting in a finding of no significant association between the two files of important literature. Particular attributes of the literature under examination were also studied. These tests supported the finding of no association. Validation testing was done to insure the integrity of the results. The major conclusion in the study was that the use of citation analysis alone or historica analysis alone will not result in the same set of literature being produced. Use of one method singly appears to be risky since the second method of selection produces an entirely different literature. Areas for further investigation of this problem are suggested.

Keywords: Bibliometric

O’Connor, J. (1983), Biomedical citing statements: Computer recognition and use to aid full-text retrieval. *Information Processing & Management*, **19** (6), 361-368.

Full Text: [1983\Inf Pro Man19, 361.pdf](1983\Inf%20Pro%20Man19,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Citing statements can be used to aid retrieval, to increase the efficiency of citation indexes and for the study of information flow and use. These uses are only feasible on a large scale if computers can identify citing statements within the texts of documents with reasonable accuracy.

Computer recognition of multi-sentence citing statements is not easy. Procedures developed for chemistry papers in an earlier experiment were tested on biomedical papers (dealing with various aspects of cancer) and were almost as successful. Specifically, (1) 78% of the words in computer-recognized citing statements were correctly attributable to the corresponding cited papers; and (2) the computer procedures missed 4% of the words in the actual citing statements. When the procedures were modified on the basis of those results and tested on a new sample of cancer papers the results were comparable: 72 and 3% respectively.

In an earlier experiment in use of full-text searching to retrieve answer-passages from cancer papers, recall in the ‘test phase’ averaged about 70% and the false retrieval rate was thirteen falsely retrieved *sentences* per answer-paper retrieved. Unretrieved answer-papers in that experiment’s ‘development phase’, and citing statements referring to them, were studied to develop computer procedures for using citing statements to increase recall. The procedures developed only produced slight recall increases for development phase answer-papers, and similarly for the test phase papers on which they were then tested. Specifically, the test phase results were the following: recall was increased from 70 to 74%, and there was no increase in false retrieval. This contrasts with an earlier experiment in which 50% recall of chemistry papers by search of index terms and abstract words was increased to 70% by the addition of words from citing statements. The difference may be because the average number of citing papers per unretrieved cancer paper was only six while that for chemistry papers was thirteen.

Notes: MModel

Brookes, B.C. (1984), Ranking techniques and the empirical log law. *Information Processing & Management*, **20** (1-2), 37-46.

Full Text: [1984\Inf Pro Man20, 37.pdf](1984\Inf%20Pro%20Man20,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: Four empirical laws of bibliometrics––those of anomalous numbers, of Lotka, Zipf and Bradford, together with Laplace’s notorious ‘law of succession’ and de Solla Price’s cumulative advantage distribution, are shown to be almost identical. Some of these laws are expressed as frequency distributions, some are frequency-ranked. A simple model which discriminates these various forms is described. It shows that the frequency forms conform with an inverse square law over the appropriate interval and that the equivalent rank distribution––the Log Law––has the Df

Q (r) = logb(r+l)

where b is the rank interval. It is further shown that frequency distributions discard empirical statistical information which the equivalent rank distributions retain for analysis. So that rank distributions offer theoretical advantages in this field. The paper concludes with comments on the analysis of the empirical hybrid forms which arise. The reduction of the above laws, empirical and hypothetical, to a single law is achieved by NOT equating the ordinals 1st, 2nd, 3rd, .... to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. as is commonly done.

Notes: MModel

Pao, M.L. (1985), Lotka’s law: A testing procedure. *Information Processing & Management*, **21** (4), 305-320.

Full Text: [1985\Inf Pro Man21, 305.pdf](1985\Inf%20Pro%20Man21,%20305.pdf)

Abstract: Instead of the commonly accepted inverse square law, Lotka’s original formulation was based on a more general inverse power law: xn·y = c. The exponent and the constant must be estimated from the given set of author productivity data. A step-by-step outline is presented for testing the applicability of Lotka’s law. Steps include the computation of the values of the exponent and the constant based on Lotka’s method, and the test for significance of the observed frequency distribution against the estimated theoretical distribution derived from Lotka’s formula.

Pao, M.L. and McCreery, L. (1986), Bibliometric application of Markov Chains. *Information Processing & Management*, **22** (1), 7-17.

Full Text: [1986\Inf Pro Man22, 7.pdf](1986\Inf%20Pro%20Man22,%207.pdf)

Abstract: A rudimentary description of Markov chains is presented in order to introduce its use to describe and to predict authors’ movements among subareas of a discipline. Other possible applications are suggested.

Tomer, C. (1986), A statistical assessment of two measures of citation: The impact factor and the immediacy index. *Information Processing & Management*, **22** (3), 251-258.

Full Text: [1986\Inf Pro Man22, 251.pdf](1986\Inf%20Pro%20Man22,%20251.pdf)

Abstract: The dynamics and internal structure of the system of scientific communication are greatly influenced by the varying quality of the primary journals in which scientific information is published. The analysis of citations is among the means by which policy-makers, scientists and librarians seek to achieve a greater understanding of the qualitative forces that affect formal communications in science. This paper reports the findings of an investigation which was conducted in order to determine if either the impact factor or the immediacy index––two derivative measures of citation formulated by Garfield and the Institute for Scientific Information––provide useful insights into the qualitative relations among scientific journals. The results of the investigation, which was concerned with the statistical characteristics of the relationships among the variables forming the basis for the two measures, indicate that the measures are not significant and that the order which either produces among a list of journals is not markedly different than that which is produced when such journals are ranked in terms of uncorrected rates of citation.

Notes: MModel

Nicholls, P.T. (1986), Empirical validation of Lotka’s law. *Information Processing & Management*, **22** (5), 417-419.

Full Text: [1986\Inf Pro Man22, 417.pdf](1986\Inf%20Pro%20Man22,%20417.pdf)

Abstract: Two modifications to the Pao procedure for testing Lotka’s law are proposed and applied to 15 samples drawn from the humanities, social sciences, and sciences.

? Tague, J. and Nicholls, P. (1987), The maximal value of a Zipf size variable sampling properties and relationship to other parameters. *Information Processing & Management*, **23** (3), 155-170.

Full Text: [1987\Inf Pro Man23, 155.pdf](1987\Inf%20Pro%20Man23,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Because the Zipf size-frequency distribution is used to so often as a mathematical model for bibliometric variables, it is important that the relationships among its parameters and its sampling properties be understood by investigators in this field. This paper examines these relationships and properties. In addition, it provides tables for the sampling distribution of the maximal value of a finite Zipf distribution and an approximation formula for confidence intervals. Confidence limits for the maximal value in a number of previous studies are determined.

Chen, Y.S. and Leimkuhler, F.F. (1987), Analysis of Zipf’s law: An index approach. *Information Processing & Management*, **23** (3), 171-182.

Full Text: [1987\Inf Pro Man23, 171.pdf](1987\Inf%20Pro%20Man23,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: A rigorous analysis of Zipf’s law is made using an index for the sequence of observed values of the variables in a Zipf-type relationship. Three important properties relating rank, count, and frequency are identified. Using this approach, the shape of Zipf-type curves can be described in terms of three distinct regions and two parameters of the Mandelbrot-Zipf law. This result has considerable practical significance, since it provides rigorous foundations for the application of Zipf’s law.

Burton, H.D. (1988), Use of a virtual information system for bibliometric analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **24** (1), 39-44.

Full Text: [1988\Inf Pro Man24, 39.pdf](1988\Inf%20Pro%20Man24,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: This article defines and discusses bibliometrics, particularly as carried out in automated systems. The specific requirements to which the data should conform in order to support bibliometric analysis are detailed and explained. Examples of earlier bibliometric work are presented, followed by a discussion of efforts supported by the Intelligent Gateway of the University of California’s Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Difficulties in doing manual analysis are discussed and the article concludes with a recommendation for greater use of this type of analysis via the increasingly available automated tools.

Notes: MModel

Nicholls, P.T. (1988), Price’s square root law: Empirical validity and relation to Lotka’s law. *Information Processing & Management*, **24** (4), 469-477.

Full Text: [1988\Inf Pro Man24, 469.pdf](1988\Inf%20Pro%20Man24,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: Price’s well-known square root law states that half of the literature on a subject will be contributed by the square root of the total number of authors publishing in that area. Price’s contention is treated here as a hypothesis and assessed against the evidence presented by both empirical and simulated author productivity distributions. The results do not support the square root hypothesis. The problem with Price’s original claim is traced to its basis in Lotka’s law, which is considered as an inverse square law rather than as a generalized model taking variable parameter values. Varying parameter values engender a family of related, but systematically different, distributions in which the nature of inequality in publication productivity, including the size and relative contribution of the most prolific subset of authors, also varies.

Egghe, L. (1988), Mathematical relations between impact factors and average number of citations. *Information Processing & Management*, **24** (5), 567-576.

Full Text: [1988\Inf Pro Man24, 567.pdf](1988\Inf%20Pro%20Man24,%20567.pdf)

Abstract: Instead of the two-year impact factor as used in the *Journal Citation Reports*, there is much m favor of using *x*-year impact factors (*x*>0). These impact factors are studied as a function of *x* and compared with the average number of citations per paper to papers that appeared in the journal *x* years ago. It is shown that both are equal if and only if the derivative of the impact-factor function is zero. Based on this, a simple classification of impact-factor curves versus mean citation curves is established and examples are given. These results are also applied to recent practical data that were obtained by Rousseau.

Hamers, L., Hemeryck, Y., Herweyers, G., Janssen, M., Keters, H., Rousseau, R. and Vanhoutte, A. (1989), Similarity measures in scientometric research: The Jaccard index versus Salton’s cosine formula. *Information Processing & Management*, **25** (3), 315-318.

Full Text: [1989\Inf Pro Man25, 315.pdf](1989\Inf%20Pro%20Man25,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: It is shown that in most practical cases Salton’s cosine formula yields a numerical value that is twice Jaccard’s index.

Notes: MModel

Chen, Y.S. (1989), Analysis of Lotka’s law: The Simon-Yule approach. *Information Processing & Management*, **25** (5), 527-544.

Full Text: [1989\Inf Pro Man25, 527.pdf](1989\Inf%20Pro%20Man25,%20527.pdf)

Abstract: A major difficulty in using the well-known Lotka’s law in information science is in the estimation of parameters. In this paper, we argue that the difficulty arises from the misuse of goodness-of-fit tests. As an alternative, we adopt Simon’s five-step modeling process for the study of Lotka’s law. Three significant contributions can be identified. First, an index approach is used to identify a general formulation of Lotka’s law. Second, a time series approach is used to identify two influential variables associated with the empirical data. Third, the constructive mechanism proposed by Simon is used to derive a distribution resembling the general formulation of Lotka’s law. Further research on refining the constructive mechanism is suggested.

Notes: JJournal

Zmaić, L., Maričić, S. and Simeon, V. (1989), Visibility of peripheral journals through the Science Citation Index. *Information Processing & Management*, **25** (6), 713-719.

Full Text: [1989\Inf Pro Man25, 713.pdf](1989\Inf%20Pro%20Man25,%20713.pdf)

Abstract: The effect of the inclusion of a journal into the SCI source journals selection on the journal’s ‘visibility’ was studied by analyzing the number of independent citations of the articles published in two journals (*Croatica Chemica Acta* (CCA) and *Roczniki Chemii*(RC)) in two periods. The ‘echo factor,’ i.e. The citation count normalized by the size of CCA and RC publication source pools and of SCI citing pool, did not show any increase upon the inclusion of either of the two journals into SCI selection: for CCA it even showed a decrease and for RC remained essentially constant. A statistically significant increase in the SCI citing pool, that took place around 1976, was also noticed.

Rousseau, R. (1989), Constraint propagation applied to citation analysis: An example. *Information Processing & Management*, **25** (6), 721-725.

Full Text: [1989\Inf Pro Man25, 721.pdf](1989\Inf%20Pro%20Man25,%20721.pdf)

Abstract: A simple numeric constraint-propagation technique is applied to impact factors of scientific journals. This eliminates part of the irregular behavior of this bibliometric measure.

Qiu.L.W. (1990), An empirical examination of the existing models for Bradford’s law. *Information Processing & Management*, **26** (5), 655-672.

Full Text: [1990\Inf Pro Man26, 655.pdf](1990\Inf%20Pro%20Man26,%20655.pdf)

Abstract: All the existing models for Bradford’s law were summarized and classified into different categories (e.g., rank-frequency cumulative, rank-frequency noncumulative, size-frequency, and other forms). The relationships between some models were established by mathematical deduction. Nineteen data sets were used to estimate the parameters of the models and then goodness of fit tests were conducted to identify empirically the model in each category which can best describe the phenomenon of journal productivity.

Todorov, R. and Glaenzel, W. (1990), Computer bibliometrics for journal classification. *Information Processing & Management*, **26** (5), 673-680.

Full Text: [1990\Inf Pro Man26, 673.pdf](1990\Inf%20Pro%20Man26,%20673.pdf)

Abstract: Data on article distributions over journal titles and subject subdivisions of a selected field could be extracted (on- or offline) from every bibliographic file including a classification scheme. On the basis of such data, journals could be subdivided into specialized, average, or general using an appropriate measure of dispersion (or concentration). To this end, Pratt’s absolute measure of dispersion *q* = σr\* *F*r, is suggested, where the *F*r, represent the relative frequencies (in descending order) of articles from a given journal in the unidentified subject subdivisions with rank *r* = 1, 2, ..., *n*. In order to separate specialized and general journals from average ones, it is assumed that each empirical *q*-value has a ‘random’ deviation *d*. A w-statistic is introduced to test whether the *q*-values differ significantly from the average *q*av on a specified confidence level, where *w* = (*q* –– *q*av)/*d*. In addition, a subject relative measure of dispersion *Q* is used to determine which subdivisions are favored by which journals. Another *w*-statistic is proposed to test whether the *Q*-values differ significantly from *Q*s (absolute measure of dispersion of the subject distribution). This bibliometric technique is applied to data from the 1984 INSPEC file. The results could help library staff and information scientists in classifying journals according to the two measures of article dispersion over subject subdivisions.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Computer

Notes: MModel

Kinnucan, M.T. and Wolfram, D. (1990), Direct comparison of bibliometric models. *Information Processing & Management*, **26** (6), 777-790.

Full Text: [1990\Inf Pro Man26, 777.pdf](1990\Inf%20Pro%20Man26,%20777.pdf)

Abstract: This study describes a technique for statistically comparing bibliometric models, and illustrates its use with three different examples. The technique is based on the idea of comparing full and restricted models as developed in analysis of variance, regression, and log-linear models. In bibliometrics, any two models where one is a special case of the other can be thought of as a full model and a restricted model. One can use the likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic, which has gained acceptance with log-linear models, as a test statistic to directly compare the full model and the restricted model. The first two examples involved Lotka’s law. In the first example we investigated the feasibility of applying a single set of global parameter values to eight different author productivity distributions drawn from two different disciplines. In the second example we looked at whether or not a finite maximum productivity level was necessary as an additional parameter in Lotka-type models of author productivity. The final example compared three different forms of a model of library circulation frequencies.

Notes: MModel

Nath, R. and Jackson, W.M. (1991), Productivity of management information systems researchers: Does Lotka’s law apply? *Information Processing & Management*, **27** (2-3), 203-209.

Full Text: [1991\Inf Pro Man27, 203.pdf](1991\Inf%20Pro%20Man27,%20203.pdf)

Abstract: By examining 899 Management Information Systems (MIS) research articles published in ten journals between 1975 and 1987, it is shown that while Lotka’s inversesquare law relating the number of authors of papers to the number of papers written by each author does not apply, a generalized version of Lotka’s law referred to as the inverse-power law fits remarkably well.

Keywords: Co-Citation Analysis, MIS, Science, Scientific Productivity

Tague-Sutcliffe, J. (1992), An introduction to informetrics. *Information Processing & Management*, **28** (1), 1-3.

Full Text: [1992\Inf Pro Man28, 1.pdf](1992\Inf%20Pro%20Man28,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The scope and significance of the field of informetrics is defined and related to the earlier fields of bibliometrics and scientometrics. The phenomena studied by informetricians are identified. The major contributors to the field in the past are described and current emphases are related to the contributions in this Special Issue.

? Sichel, H.S. (1992), Anatomy of the generalized inverse Gaussian-poisson distribution with special applications to bibliometric studies. *Information Processing & Management*, **28** (1), 5-17.

Full Text: [1992\Inf Pro Man28, 5.pdf](1992\Inf%20Pro%20Man28,%205.pdf)

Abstract: The vast number of observed bibliometric and scientometric datasets display a definite downward deviation from a straight line in the upper tail, when plotted in a double logarithmic coordinate grid. For this reason customary theoretical distribution laws are very poor representations of the observed phenomena. This disadvantage also extends to recently suggested models such as the Yule, the two- and the three-parameter Waring distributions. The main types of the GIGP distribution are described and two important limiting cases are discussed. The constrained minimum x2 method is developed for the estimation of the three parameters α, b, and γ. Finally it is argued that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test is not applicable in the field of bibliometrics.

Burrell, Q.L. (1992), The Gini Index and the Leimkuhler Curve for Bibliometric Processes. *Information Processing & Management*, **28** (1), 19-33.

Full Text: [1992\Inf Pro Man28, 19.pdf](1992\Inf%20Pro%20Man28,%2019.pdf)

Abstract: It has recently been emphasized that the Leimkuhler curve and the Gini index are valuable in giving respectively graphical and numerical summaries of the concentration of bibliometric distributions. In this paper these tools are further investigated from a probabilistic viewpoint. In particular, the importance of the time parameter and the special nature of the ‘nonproducers’ in bibliometric studies are highlighted.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Distributions, Model, Science

Bekavac, A., Petrak, J. and Buneta, Z. (1994), Citation behavior and place of publication in the authors from the scientific periphery: A matter of quality. *Information Processing & Management*, **30** (1), 33-42.

Full Text: [1994\Inf Pro Man30, 33.pdf](1994\Inf%20Pro%20Man30,%2033.pdf)

Abstract: This research examines the communication pattern of a selected group of Croatian scientists in the field of biomedicine related to citing articles published in domestic sources. It studies a possible difference in attitude of Croatian scientists toward domestic and international journals. The research included as analysis of references and a survey of authors. Using 1988 and 1989 Science Citation Index on compact disc, as well as a sample of domestic journals and domestic journals covered by Science Citation Index, we identified papers by Croatian authors and confirmed that the same authors apply different criteria in citing relevant literature, depending on the type (domestic or foreign) of the journal in which they are to publish their paper. Domestic literature is cited four times less often in foreign than in domestic journals, so there is a complete absence of national bias in citing earlier literature by the same authors. The relationship between citation behavior and place of publication could be related to the general approach of Croatian biomedical authors to domestic and international journals, and could be indicative of a poor quality of scientific papers published in domestic journals.

Keywords: Journals

Notes: MModel

Stewart, J.A. (1994), The poisson-lognormal model for bibliometric/scientometric distributions. *Information Processing & Management*, **30** (2), 239-251.

Full Text: [1994\Inf Pro Man30, 239.pdf](1994\Inf%20Pro%20Man30,%20239.pdf)

Abstract: The Poisson-lognormal model assumes that the intensity parameter of a Poisson process has a lognormal distribution in a sample of observations. This model can yield highly skewed, discrete distributions, but must be estimated by numerical methods. When applied to many of the empirical data sets related to the ‘laws’ of Lotka, Bradford, and Zipf, this compound Poisson model produces good to excellent fits. Discussion includes possible ‘caUSAl’ processes and some implications for future bibliometric and scientometric studies.

Keywords: Bradford’s Law, Citation Analysis, Index Approach, Inequality, Lotka’s Law, Parameters, Science, Scientific Productivity, Zipf’s Law

Bédécarrax, C. and Huot, C. (1994), A new methodology for systematic exploitation of technology databases. *Information Processing & Management*, **30** (3), 407-418.

Full Text: [1994\Inf Pro Man30, 407.pdf](1994\Inf%20Pro%20Man30,%20407.pdf)

Abstract: Nowadays technology watch must be considered as a strategic tool for business enterprises. The increase of database volume has forced a change in information management. The purpose of this article is to explain how a mathematical data analysis method can help to transform sequential raw data into valuable information.

Keywords: Technology Watch, Relational Analysis, Patents, Bibliometrics, Database, Automatic Classification, Strategic Information

Notes: MModel

Chen, Y.S., Chong, P.P. and Tong, M.Y. (1994), The Simon-Yule approach to bibliometric modeling. *Information Processing & Management*, **30** (4), 535-556.

Full Text: [1994\Inf Pro Man30, 535.pdf](1994\Inf%20Pro%20Man30,%20535.pdf)

Abstract: Using an index approach to take into account the scattering pattern of the observed values, Chen and Leimkuhler showed that the three well-known bibliometric distributions (i.e., Lotka’s law of scientific productivity, Bradford’s law of bibliographic scattering, and Zipf’s law of word frequency) are equivalent. Furthermore, Chen showed that Lotka’s law can be derived from a generating mechanism (the Simon-Yule Model) proposed by Herbert A. Simon. In this paper, we use a simulation algorithm based on the Simon-Yule model to conduct computational experimentation on these three laws. The results indicate that the probability of a new entry (α), be it constant or decreasing, determines the characteristics of all three distributions.

Notes: TTopic

Zhang, H.Q. (1995), A bibliometric study on articles of medical librarianship. *Information Processing & Management*, **31** (4), 499-510.

Full Text: [1995\Inf Pro Man31, 499.pdf](1995\Inf%20Pro%20Man31,%20499.pdf)

Abstract: Three medical library periodicals published in China, Japan and U.S.A. were selected for this study. During the years 1990-1992, 36 issues, 410 articles, and 2915 cited references were compared to find each country’s trends of research in medical library and information services by way of a bibliometric method. The citation characteristics in the periodicals provided evidence that differences were likely attributable to the fact that the three periodicals were published in different countries.

Havemann, F. (1996), Changing publication behaviour of East and Central European scientists and the impact of their papers. *Information Processing & Management*, **32** (4), 489-496.

Full Text: [1996\Inf Pro Man32, 489.pdf](1996\Inf%20Pro%20Man32,%20489.pdf)

Abstract: In the past many scientists in the former socialist countries could not always freely communicate with their Western colleagues. It was often difficult for them to publish in Western journals or to participate in international conferences if they were not held in the East. So some of their results were little known in the West. The flow of scientific information was restrained by political, financial and cultural barriers. Some barriers are lower today, and changing bibliometric indicators should reflect the transformation processes. How often, for example, Eastern scientists have published articles in leading international journals of their field could be an appropriate indicator. In the present study I have investigated for the period 1980-1994 the cases of the journals *Physical Review A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, published in New York, to get an impression how the publication behaviour of East and Central European scientists has changed. Could Eastern research groups which changed their publication behaviour increase the impact of their papers? The citation rates of two groups of Russian physicists have been considered to yield an answer to this question.

Keywords: Natural Sciences Computing, Information Dissemination, Technical Presentations, Information Management, Information Analysis, Personnel, Information Services, European Scientists, Scientific Information, International Conferences, Publication

Bates, M.J. (1996), Document familiarity, relevance, and Bradford’s law: The getty online searching project report no. 5. *Information Processing & Management*, **32** (6), 697-707.

Full Text: [1996\Inf Pro Man32, 697.pdf](1996\Inf%20Pro%20Man32,%20697.pdf)

Abstract: The Getty Online Searching Project studied the end-user searching behavior of 27 humanities scholars over a 2-year period. Surprising results were that a number of scholars anticipated––and found––that they were already familiar with a very high percentage of the records their searches retrieved. Previous familiarity with documents has been mentioned in discussion of relevance and information retrieval (IR) theory, but it has generally not been considered a significant factor. However, these experiences indicate that high document familiarity can be a significant factor in searching. Some implications are drawn regarding the impact of high document familiarity on relevance and IR theory. Finally, some speculations are made regarding high document familiarity and Bradford’s Law.

Notes: CCountry

Zhang, H. and Zhang, Y. (1997), Scientometric study on research performance in China. *Information Processing & Management*, **33** (1), 81-89.

Full Text: [1997\Inf Pro Man33, 81.pdf](1997\Inf%20Pro%20Man33,%2081.pdf)

Abstract: Research performance in China has increased appreciably during the past few years, both in regard to relative output of publications and in their impact on the international research productivity. The purpose of this survey, based on the data recorded in the Science Citation Index (SCI) database between 1987 and 1993, is to study the research performance in the People’s Republic of China. The 35,087 papers published in domestic or foreign periodicals were selected for analysis and evaluation of the distribution of publications and citations, for the numerical characterization of research performance in China. The findings indicate that 17,687 papers covered by the Source Indexes of the SCI in the period 1990-1992 had received 7944 citations in the year 1993 and that the mean citation rate is 0.45. The number of cited papers is 4491 and the proportion of cited papers to the total is 0.25.

Notes: TTopic

Reid, E.O.F. (1997), Evolution of a body of knowledge: An analysis of terrorism research. *Information Processing & Management*, **33** (1), 91-106.

Full Text: [1997\Inf Pro Man33, 91.pdf](1997\Inf%20Pro%20Man33,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: This study provides an analysis of the development of contemporary terrorism research in the United States. Using on-line bibliometrics, tracing and citation analysis, it explores how terrorism researchers interacted with other knowledge producers to shape the perception of terrorism. The results indicate that the research area was influenced directly by knowledge producers such as the media and the U.S. government. They had major impacts on the definitions of terrorism, the types of data used in analysis, and the diffusion of ideas. This resulted in the creation of invisible colleges of pro-western terrorism researchers and generation of many terrorism studies from a one-sided perspective of terrorism from below (small insurgent groups).

Kostoff, R.N., Eberhartt H.J. and Toothman, D.R. (1998), Database tomography for technical intelligence: A roadmap of the near-earth space science and technology literature. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (1), 69-85.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 69.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Database Tomography (DT) is a system which includes algorithms for extracting multi-word phrase frequencies and performing phrase proximity analyses (relating physical closeness of the multi-word technical phrases to thematic relationships) on any type of large textual database. As an illustration of the DT process applied to the published literature, DT was used to derive technical intelligence from a near-earth space (NES) database derived from the Science Citation Index and the Engineering Compendex. Phrase frequency analysis (the occurrence frequency of multi-word technical phrases) provided the pervasive technical themes of the space database, and the phrase proximity analysis provided the relationships among the pervasive technical themes. Bibliometric analysis of the NES literature supplemented the DT results by identifying: the recent most prolific NES authors; the journals which contain numerous NES papers; the institutions which produce numerous NES papers; the keywords most frequently specified by the NES authors; the authors whose works are cited most frequently in the NES papers; and the particular papers and journals cited most frequently in the NES papers.

Keywords: Database Systems, Computerized Tomography, Information Retrieval, Technology, Computational Linguistics, Text Processing, Database Tomography, Technical Intelligence, Near Earth Space Database, Phrase Frequency Analysis

Notes: MModel

Gupta, B.M., Sharma, L. and Kumar, S. (1998), Literature growth and author productivity patterns in Indian Physics. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (1), 121-131.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 121.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: Studies the growth of Indian and World physics literature from 1900-50. Explores the applicability of selected technology diffusion models to the growth of literature in Indian and World physics. Focuses on the applicability and validity of two forms of Lotka’s Law and negative binomial distribution model to the cumulative author productivity data on Indian physics. Looks at the linkages between inequality/concentration measures and development of Indian physics as a discipline. Explores the relevance and applicability of two well known generalisations, Price Square Root Law and 80/20 Rule to the cumulative author productivity data on Indian physics. Studies the increase in the number of practitioners, at different productivity levels, and the emergence of core authors in Indian physics.

Tahai, A. and Rigsby, J.T. (1998), Information processing using citations to investigate journal influence in accounting. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (2-3), 341-359.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 341.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: The first objective of this study is to investigate the durability or ‘staying power’ of accounting research in representative scholarly journals by evaluating the extent and USAge of previous literature in current literature. The value or durability of research can be represented by the pattern of citation vintages that typifies a body of literature. We use the generalized gamma distribution and its four nested models (exponential, Weibull, gamma, and log-normal) to determine a mean, median, and mode for citation age. A second and significant motivation of the study is to objectively rank the relative influence of journals on the accounting literature. Three variations of an impact factor are used to make this analysis. The first impact factor is based upon simple citation count using the proportional method, while the other two impact factors use the results of the time analysis of the data to improve the method of ranking through the emphasis of current publications.

Nots: TTopic

Álvarez, P. and Pulgarín, A. (1998), Equating research production in different scientific fields. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (4), 465-470.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 465.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%20465.pdf)

Abstract: Diffusion in a scientific field is regarded as the dissemination of knowledge, channeled through citations that are distributed over different periods of time and propagated by means of scientific journals. Here it is considered to be a latent variable defined by a particular set of items (the citations made in different fields) and the Quantum Measurement technique is used as an instrument for measuring that variable on an objective scale. The different scientific fields thereby equiparated according to their diffusion. The citations generated by articles belonging to these fields were collected from the SCI/SSCI JCR of ISI (Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index Journal Citation Reports of Institute for Scientific Information). The final result is an equivalence table of citations between the areas of research.

Keywords: Information Management, Publishing, Equivalence Classes, Natural Sciences Computing, Information Analysis, Scientific Journals, Quantum Measurement Technique, Equivalence Table

Notes: MModel

Huber, J.C. (1998), The underlying process generating Lotka’s law and the statistics of exceedances. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (4), 471-487.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 771.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%20771.pdf)

Abstract: Lotka’s Law is a widely observed distribution of authors of scholarly papers and patents. Numerous studies over the past seventy years have found Lotka’s Law describes production in fields as diverse as chemistry, economics, history, information science, musicology, patents and psychology. But previously the parameters for Lotka’s Law were not linked to variables that could be measured or estimated during an individual’s career. Here we show that the statistics of exceedances generates Lotka’s Law. Specifically, the Frequency of production (papers or patents per year) and Lifetime (career duration) are exponentially distributed random variables. Empirical, phenomenological and mathematical development shows that, when suitably weighted, the product of Frequency and Lifetime produces Lotka’s Law.

Keywords: Development, Distribution, Distributions, Duration, Economics, History, Information, Information Science, Parameters, Patents, Precision, Process, Production, Productivity, Psychology, Publication, Science, Scientific Participation, Speed, Statistics

Notes: MModel

Kumar, S., Sharma, P. and Garg, K.C. (1998), Lotka’s law and institutional productivity. *Information Processing & Management*, **34** (6), 775-783.

Full Text: [1998\Inf Pro Man34, 775.pdf](1998\Inf%20Pro%20Man34,%20775.pdf)

Abstract: The present study aims at determining the applicability of Lotka’s law, negative binomial distribution and lognormal distribution for institutional productivity, in the same way as it is to authors and their productivity in the field of engineering sciences and the patents filed by industrial firms in laser S&T. The study indicates that non of the three distributions are applicable for institutional productivity in engineering sciences. However, Lotka’s law holds good for full as well as truncated set of data for the patents filed by industrial firms.

Keywords: Distribution, Distributions, Engineering, Industrial, Law, Lotka’s Law, Nigeria, Patents, Patterns, Productivity, Science, Sciences

Notes: RReference

Glänzel, W. and Schoepflin, U. (1999), A bibliometric study of reference literature in the sciences and social sciences. *Information Processing & Management*, **35** (1), 31-44.

Full Text: [1999\Inf Pro Man35, 31.pdf](1999\Inf%20Pro%20Man35,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: In earlier papers the authors focused on differences in the ageing of journal literature in science and the social sciences. It was shown that for several fields and topics bibliometric standard indicators based on journal articles need to be modified in order to provide valid results. In fields where monographs, books or reports are important means of scientific information, standard models of scientific communication are not reflected by journal literature alone. To identify fields where the role of non-serial literature is considerable or critical in terms of bibliometric standard methods, the totality of the bibliographic citations indexed in the 1993 annual cumulation of the SCI and SSCI databases, have been processed. The analysis is based on three indicators, *the* *percentage of references to serials*, *the mean references age*, and *the* *mean reference rate*. Applications of these measures at different levels of aggregation (i.e., to journals in selected science and social science fields) lead to the following conclusions. 1. The percentage of references to serials proved to be a sensitive measure to characterise typical differences in the communication behaviour between the sciences and the social sciences. 2. However, there is an overlap zone which includes fields like mathematics, technology oriented science, and some social science areas. 3. In certain social sciences part of the information seems even to be originated in non-scientific sources: references to non-serials do not always represent monographs, pre-prints or reports. Consequently, the model of information transfer from scientific literature to scientific (journal) literature assumed by standard bibliometrics requires substantial revision before valid results can be expected through its application to social science areas.

Notes: TTopic, JJournal

Ding, Y., Chowdhury, G.G. and Foo, S. (2001), Bibliometric cartography of information retrieval research by using co-word analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **37** (6), 817-842.

Full Text: [2001\Inf Pro Man37, 817.pdf](2001\Inf%20Pro%20Man37,%20817.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study is to map the intellectual structure of the field of Information Retrieval (IR) during the period of 1987-1997. Co-word analysis was employed to reveal patterns and trends in the IR field by measuring the association strengths of terms representative of relevant publications or other texts produced in IR field. Data were collected from Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) for the period of 1987-1997. In addition to the keywords added by the SCI and SSCI databases, other important keywords were extracted from titles and abstracts manually. These keywords were further standardized using vocabulary control tools. In order to trace the dynamic changes of the IR field, the whole 11-year period was further separated into two consecutive periods: 1987-1991 and 1992-1997. The results show that the IR field has some established research themes and it also changes rapidly to embrace new themes. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Co-Word Analysis, Information Retrieval Research, Research Trends, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Neural-Network Research, Science Maps, Scientometrics, Technology, Representations, Model

Notes: JJournal

He, Y. and Hui, S.C. (2002), Mining a Web Citation Database for author co-citation analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **38** (4), 491-508.

Full Text: [2002\Inf Pro Man38, 491.pdf](2002\Inf%20Pro%20Man38,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: Author co-citation analysis (ACA) has been widely used in bibliometrics as an analytical method in analyzing the intellectual structure of science studies. It can be used to identify authors from the same or similar research fields. However, such analysis method relies heavily on statistical tools to perform the analysis and requires human interpretation. Web Citation Database is a data warehouse used for storing citation indices of Web publications. In this paper, we propose a mining process to automate the ACA based on the Web Citation Database. The mining process uses agglomerative hierarchical clustering (AHC) as the mining technique for author clustering and multidimensional scaling (MDS) for displaying author cluster maps. The clustering results and author cluster map have been incorporated into a citation-based retrieval system known as PubSearch to support author retrieval of Web publications.

Keywords: Author Co-Citation Analysis, Data Mining, Web Citation Database, Intelligent Information Retrieval

Tsai, B.S. (2003), Information landscaping: Information mapping, charting, querying and reporting techniques for total quality knowledge management. *Information Processing & Management*, **39** (4), 639-664.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Pro Man39, 639.pdf](2003\Inf%20Pro%20Man39,%20639.pdf)

Abstract: Information landscaping––an integration of information mapping, charting, querying and reporting techniques––has been developed to enable the construction of a total quality knowledge management system focusing on a particular subject information field. The techniques apply five major parameters of the Fuzzy commonality model (FCM) including unionization, quantity, continuity or stability, changeability, and critical probability, to construct a series of information maps (infomaps) and a set of chronological-statistical charts (infocharts). The infomaps and infocharts are used as the blueprints and navigation agents for building and developing a web-based subject experts depository and query–report system. Focusing on the subject experts/expertise, this system enables a researcher to expedite a query search through infomaps (qualitative reference) and infocharts (quantitative reference). The entropy measurement and the entropy constant (the square root of the average entropy measure) are calculated to compare with the critical probability of the FCM. This leads to the finding of a set of regression straight lines and the establishment of an information oscillogram. The tropics (upper limit, middle range, lower limit), and the potential/solstitial population and its growth rate within a subject information domain during a particular time period can be determined. They can effectively and efficiently guide librarians and information professionals towards the construction and the continuous development of an electronic collection. The cultivation of a virtual learning and referencing environment can also be created by utilizing this data.

Keywords: Bibliometrics and Informetrics, Citation Mining, Information Landscaping, Information Mapping, Knowledge Management

Lin, X., White, H.D., and Buzydlowski, J. (2003), Real-time author co-citation mapping for online searching. *Information Processing & Management*, **39** (5), 689-706.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Pro Man39, 689.pdf](2003\Inf%20Pro%20Man39,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: Author searching is traditionally based on the matching of name strings. Special characteristics of authors as personal names and subject indicators are not considered. This makes it difficult to identify a set of related authors or to group authors by subjects in retrieval systems. In this paper, we describe the design and implementation of a prototype visualization system to enhance author searching. The system, called AuthorLink, is based on author co-citation analysis and visualization mapping algorithms such as Kohonen’s feature maps and Pathfinder networks. AuthorLink produces interactive author maps in real time from a database of 1.26 million records supplied by the Institute for Scientific Information. The maps show subject groupings and more fine-grained intellectual connections among authors. Through the interactive interface the user can take advantage of such information to refine queries and retrieve documents through point-and-click manipulation of the authors’ names.

Keywords: Author Co-Citation Analysis, Information Retrieval Systems, Author Searching, Kohonen Feature Maps, Pathfinder Networks

Burrell, Q.L. (2003), Age-specific citation rates and the Egghe-Rao function. *Information Processing & Management*, **39** (5), 761-770.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Pro Man39, 761.pdf](2003\Inf%20Pro%20Man39,%20761.pdf)

Abstract: Burrell (Scientometrics, 55 (2003) in press) has pointed out certain similarities between retrospective citation age studies and reliability theory. Here we extend these connections by considering the so-called failure rate function from reliability which is re-interpreted as the age-specific citation rate (ASCR). This is linked to earlier studies of retrospective citation distributions by Egghe and Ravichandra Rao (Information Processing and Management 28 (1992) 201) who introduced a function claimed to correspond to what they termed the (discrete time) obsolescence or ageing function. Further analysis reveals that their function is essentially one whose behaviour reflects that of the ASCR. (C) 2002 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved

Keywords: Age- Specific Citation Rate, Egghe-Rao Function, Failure Rate, Graphical Methods, Obsolescence, Retrospective Citation Age Distributions, Science

Liu, Z.M. (2003), Trends in transforming scholarly communication and their implications. *Information Processing & Management*, **39** (6), 889-898.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Pro Man39, 889.pdf](2003\Inf%20Pro%20Man39,%20889.pdf)

Abstract: Scholarly communication is undergoing transformation under the confluence of many forces. The purpose of this article is to explore trends in transforming scholarly publishing and their implications. It examines how collaboration and volume of information production were changed over the past century. It also explores how older documents are used under today’s network environment where new information is easily accessible. Understanding these trends would help us design more effective electronic scholarly publishing systems and digital libraries, and serve the needs of scholars more responsively.

Keywords: Scholarly Publishing, Authorship, Citation Analysis, Digital Library

Notes: MModel

Pulgarín, A. and Gil-Leiva, I. (2004), Bibliometric analysis of the automatic indexing literature: 1956-2000. *Information Processing & Management*, **40** (2), 365-377.

Full Text: [2004\Inf Pro Man40, 365.pdf](2004\Inf%20Pro%20Man40,%20365.pdf)

Abstract: We present a bibliometric study of a corpus of 839 bibliographic references about automatic indexing, covering the period 1956–2000. We analyse the distribution of authors and works, the obsolescence and its dispersion, and the distribution of the literature by topic, year, and source type. We conclude that: (i) there has been a constant interest on the part of researchers; (ii) the most studied topics were the techniques and methods employed and the general aspects of automatic indexing; (iii) the productivity of the authors does fit a Lotka distribution (*D*max = 0.02 and criticalvalue = 0.054); (iv) the annual aging factor is 95%; and (v) the dispersion of the literature is low.

Keywords: Automatic Indexing, Scientific Output, Bibliometric Analysis, Bradford’s Law, Obsolescence

Pulgarín, A. and Gil-Leiva, I. (2004), Finding similar academic Web sites with links, bibliometric couplings and colinks. *Information Processing & Management*, **40** (3), 515-526.

Full Text: [2004\Inf Pro Man40, 515.pdf](2004\Inf%20Pro%20Man40,%20515.pdf)

Abstract: A common task in both Webmetrics and Web information retrieval is to identify a set of Web pages or sites that are similar in content. In this paper we assess the extent to which links, colinks and couplings can be used to identify similar Web sites. As an experiment, a random sample of 500 pairs of domains from the UK academic Web were taken and human assessments of site similarity, based upon content type, were compared against ratings for the three concepts. The results show that using a combination of all three gives the highest probability of identifying similar sites, but surprisingly this was only a marginal improvement over using links alone. Another unexpected result was that high values for either colink counts or couplings were associated with only a small increased likelihood of similarity. The principal advantage of using couplings and colinks was found to be greater coverage in terms of a much larger number of pairs of sites being connected by these measures, instead of increased probability of similarity. In information retrieval terminology, this is improved recall rather than improved precision.

Keywords: Document Clustering, Webmetrics, Web Information Retrieval

Lai, K.K. and Wu, S.J. (2005), Using the patent co-citation approach to establish a new patent classification system. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (2), 313-330.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 313.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%20313.pdf)

Abstract: The paper proposes a new approach to create a patent classification system to replace the IPC or UPC system for conducting patent analysis and management. The new approach is based on co-citation analysis of bibliometrics. The traditional approach for management of patents, which is based on either the IPC or UPC, is too general to meet the needs of specific industries. In addition, some patents are placed in incorrect categories, making it difficult for enterprises to carry out R&D planning, technology positioning, patent strategy-making and technology forecasting. Therefore, it is essential to develop a patent classification system that is adaptive to the characteristics of a specific industry. The analysis of this approach is divided into three phases. Phase I selects appropriate databases to conduct patent searches according to the subject and objective of this study and then select basic patents. Phase II uses the co-cited frequency of the basic patent pairs to assess their similarity. Phase III uses factor analysis to establish a classification system and assess the efficiency of the proposed approach. The main contribution of this approach is to develop a patent classification system based on patent similarities to assist patent manager in understanding the basic patents for a specific industry, the relationships among categories of technologies and the evolution of a technology category.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Author Cocitation, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Classification, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Contribution, Databases, Efficiency, Enterprises, Evolution, Factor Analysis, Forecasting, General, Industry, Intellectual Structure, Management, Manager, Mar, Needs, Objective, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patent Classification System, Patent Management, Patents, Planning, Positioning, R&D, Relationships, Rights, Similarity, Technologies, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Understanding

? Egghe, L. (2005), Expansion of the field of informetrics: Origins and consequences. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1311-1316.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1311.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201311.pdf)

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics, Documents, Laws, Ordered Sets, Scientometrics, Strong Similarity Measures, World-Wide-Web

? Rousseau, R. (2005), Conglomerates as a general framework for informetric research. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1360-1368.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1360.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201360.pdf)

Abstract: We introduce conglomerates as a general framework for informetric (and other) research. A conglomerate consists of two collections: a finite source collection and a pool, and two mappings: a source-item map and a magnitude map. The ratio of the sum of all magnitudes of item-sets, and the number of elements in the source collection is called the conglomerate ratio. It is a kind of average, generalizing the notion of an impact factor. The source-item relation of a conglomerate leads to a list of sources ranked according to the magnitude of their corresponding item-sets. This list, called a Zipf list, is the basic ingredient for all considerations related to power laws and Lotkaian or Zipfian informetrics. Examples where this framework applies are: impact factors, including web impact factors, Bradford–Lotka type bibliographies, first-citation studies, word use, diffusion factors, elections and even bestsellers lists.

Keywords: Informetric Studies, Citation Analysis, Impact Factors, Power Laws, Inlinks, Social Networks, Collaboration, Demography, Writers, Diffusion, Elections

? Shan, S. (2005), On the generalized Zipf distribution. Part I. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1369-1386.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1369.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201369.pdf)

Abstract: This article is concerned with a class of informetric distribution, a family of skew distributions found to describe a wide range of phenomena both within or outside of information sciences and referred to as being of Zipf-type. A generalization of Zipf distribution (a size-frequency form of the Zipf’s law), named the generalized Zipf distribution, is introduced. Two main characterizations of the generalized Zipf distribution are obtained based on the proportionate hazard rate and truncated moments. Finally, some asymptotic properties of the generalized Zipf distribution are investigated.

? Lafouge, T. and Prime-Claverie, C. (2005), Production and use of information. Characterization of informetric distributions using effort function and density function: Exponential informetric process. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1387-1394.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1387.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201387.pdf)

Abstract: Statistical regularities observed in the production or use of information have been studied for a long time. In this article we define an exponential informetric process to formalize these stochastic process. It is defined by combining an effort function with a density function. Without using the powerful results of Price on the cumulative advantages process this characterization clarifies the principle of least effort. Some links between statistical theory of information and some informetric distributions are enhanced.

Keywords: Effort Function, Exponential Process, Entropy

? Zhao, D.Z. (2005), Challenges of scholarly publications on the Web to the evaluation of science: A comparison of author visibility on the Web and in print journals. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1403-1418.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1403.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201403.pdf)

Abstract: This article reveals different patterns of scholarly communication in the XML research field on the Web and in print journals in terms of author visibility, and challenges the common practice of exclusively using the ISI’s databases to obtain citation counts as scientific performance indicators. Results from this study demonstrate both the importance and the feasibility of the use of multiple citation data sources in citation analysis studies of scholarly communication, and provide evidence for a developing ‘two tier’ scholarly communication system. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Author Visibility, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Evaluation, Impact, Information, Internet, Publications, Research, Scholarly Communication, Science Evaluation, Web Publishing, World-Wide-Web, XML

? Kretschmer, H. and Aguillo, I.F. (2005), New indicators for gender studies in Web networks. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1481-1494.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1481.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201481.pdf)

Abstract: New indicators for gender studies are introduced using the multi-authored publications of a set of 64 members of the COLLNET network. Considering the sample of 223 papers and their visibility on the Web, analyses were performed on the sets comprised of publications on the one hand and the authors (social network analysis) on the other. The indicators developed include: Gender co-operation; Web visibility rates and Gender centrality in networks. The co-operation among COLLNET members results in a publication set with a different pattern to other gender studies in science, which show low contribution rates of women in collaboration activities. In the sample the collaboration patterns of female COLLNET members are almost the same as their male counterparts. However, when considering only the arrangement of gender in the by-line of publications, this is in favour of men. Regarding average Web visibility rates, there are no differences dependent upon the arrangement of gender in publications with both male and female co-authors. However, the results also show strong gender differences in favour of publications with only male co-authors. The centrality of female actors in the networks is correlated with the central positions of women in the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI), where they are leading either as presidents or organisers of its international conferences. It may well be that, with webometric methods and new indicators for gender studies, there is a real continuation of gender equality in COLLNET over time. (c) 2005 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Gender Studies, Network Analysis, Publication, Publications, Scientists, Social Network Analysis, Social Network Analysis (SNA), Web, Webometrics, Women

? Marshakova-Shaikevich, I. (2005), Bibliometric maps of field of science. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1534-1547.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1534.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201534.pdf)

Abstract: The present paper is devoted to two directions in algorithmic classificatory procedures: the journal co-citation analysis as an example of citation networks and lexical analysis of keywords in the titles and texts. What is common to those approaches is the general idea of normalization of deviations of the observed data from the mathematical expectation. The application of the same formula leads to discovery of statistically significant links between objects (journals in one case, keywords — in the other). The results of the journal co-citation analysis are reflected in tables and map for field ‘Women’s Studies’ and for field ‘Information Science and Library Science’. An experimental attempt at establishing textual links between words was carried out on two samples from SSCI Data base: (1) EDUCATION and (2) ETHICS. The EDUCATION file included 2180 documents (of which 751 had abstracts); the ETHICS file included 807 documents (289 abstracts). Some examples of the results of this pilot study are given in tabular form . The binary links between words discovered in this way may form triplets or other groups with more than two member words.

Keywords: Journal Co-Citation Analysis, Lexical Analysis of Keywords, Network, JCR:SSE, SSCI

? Glenisson, P., Glänzel, W., Janssens, F. and De Moor, B. (2005), Combining full text and bibliometric information in mapping scientific disciplines. *Information Processing & Management*, **41** (6), 1548-1572.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Pro Man41, 1548.pdf](2005\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%201548.pdf)

Abstract: In the present study results of an earlier pilot study by Glenisson, Glänzel and Persson are extended on the basis of larger sets of papers. Full text analysis and traditional bibliometric methods are serially combined to improve the efficiency of the two individual methods. The text mining methodology already introduced in the pilot study is applied to the complete publication year 2003 of the journal Scientometrics. Altogether 85 documents that can be considered research articles or notes have been selected for this exercise. The outcomes confirm the main results of the pilot study, namely, that such hybrid methodology can be applied to both research evaluation and information retrieval. Nevertheless, Scientometrics documents published in 2003 cover a much broader and more heterogeneous spectrum of bibliometrics and related research than those analysed in the pilot study. A modified subject classification based on the scheme used in an earlier study by Schoepflin and Glänzel has been applied for validation purposes.

Keywords: Algorithm, Automatic Indexing, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Chemistry, Cocitation, Evaluation, Field, Full Text Analysis, Journal, Mapping of Science, Publication, Research, Research Evaluation, Science Indicators, Text Mining, Text-Based Clustering, Word Analysis

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Full Text: [2004\Inf Pro Man41, 839.pdf](2004\Inf%20Pro%20Man41,%20839.pdf)

Abstract: Science-based industrial parks have been recognized as an effective way of promoting technology development, urban renewal, and economic growth. However, little has been done in discussing the selection strategy of high-tech industries to locate in such a park. As the space availability in the new park in Taiwan is limited, the selection of firms with higher efficiency and growth potential has become an important issue for the Taiwan government. Accordingly, this study adopted the AHP method to obtain professional’s opinions on this issue. The effort resulted in seven evaluation criteria with one, the “market potential” having the highest weight, followed by “technology level” and “government policy”. Biotechnology and photo-electronics were the two most favorable high-tech industries chosen for the introduction and development in the new park. A sensitivity analysis was carried out to determine the critical factors that affected the priority of the alternatives. (C) 2003 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Science-Based Industrial Park, High-Tech Industry, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Sensitivity Analysis, Taiwan, AHP, Selection, System, Consistency, Innovation, Model

? Nicholson, S. (2006), The basis for bibliomining: Frameworks for bringing together USAge-based data mining and bibliometrics through data warehousing in digital library services. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (3), 785-804.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 785.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%20785.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past few years, data mining has moved from corporations to other organizations. This paper looks at the integration of data mining in digital library services. First, bibliomining, or the combination of bibliometrics and data mining techniques to understand library services, is defined and the concept explored. Second, the conceptual frameworks for bibliomining from the viewpoint of the library decision-maker and the library researcher are presented and compared. Finally, a research agenda to resolve many of the common bibliomining issues and to move the field forward in a mindful manner is developed. The result is not only a roadmap for understanding the integration of data mining in digital library services, but also a template for other cross-discipline data mining researchers to follow for systematic exploration in their own subject domains.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Bibliomining, Data Mining, Data Warehousing, Data-Mining, Digital Libraries, Evaluation, Library Evaluation, Library Measurement, Research, Scholarly Communication, Theory

? Bookstein, A., Moed, H. and Yitzahki, M. (2006), Measures of international collaboration in scientific literature: Part I. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1408-1421.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1408.pdf](2006/Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201408.pdf)

Abstract: Research evaluating models of scientific productivity require coherent metrics that quantify various key relations among papers as revealed by patterns of citation. This paper focuses on the various conceptual problems inherent in measuring the degree to which papers tend to cite other papers written by authors of the same nationality. We suggest that measures can be given a degree of assurance of coherence by being based on mathematical models describing the citation process. A number of such models are developed. (c) 2006 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Assurance, Authors, Citation, Collaboration, International, International Collaboration, Literature, Mathematical Models, Metrics, Models, Papers, Productivity, Relations, Research, Scientific Literature, Scientific Productivity

? Bookstein, A., Moed, H. and Yitzahki, M. (2006), Measures of international collaboration in scientific literature: Part II. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1422-1427.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1422.pdf](2006/Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201422.pdf)

Abstract: This paper continues the attempt of Part I to develop a coherent family of measures of influence between classes of documents, for example, language or nationality classes, as indicated by citation choice. In this paper we focus on situations in which there is some ambiguity as to how to assign items to a class. For simplicity, we change our focus from citations to co-authorship patterns, restricting most of our discussion to papers with two authors. Like the earlier paper, we propose very simple models of the citation decision, and base our measures on the parameters that appear in the model. (c) 2006 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Authors, Choice, Citation, Citations, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Decision, Family, International, International Collaboration, Language, Literature, Model, Models, Papers, Scientific Literature

? Guerrero-Bote, V.P., Zapico-Alonso, F., Espinosa-Calvo, M.E., Crisóstomo, R.G. and de Moya-Anegón, F. (2006), Binary Pathfinder: An improvement to the Pathfinder algorithm. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1484-1490.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1484.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201484.pdf)

Abstract: The Pathfinder algorithm is widely used to prune social networks. The pruning maintains the geodesic distances between nodes. It has shown itself to be very useful in the analysis of, amongst others, citations in BIS (bibliometrics, informetrics, and scientometrics). It has even been proposed for the online display of the search results in an information retrieval system. However, its great time and space complexity limits its use in real-time applications and in networks of any considerable size.

The present work describes an improved algorithm with considerably reduced time and space complexity. Its lower execution costs thus increase its applicability both in real time and to large networks.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Applications, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citations, Cocitation, Costs, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Visualization, Networks, Pfnets, Scientometrics, Social, Social Networks

? Zitt, M. and Bassecoulard, E. (2006), Delineating complex scientific fields by an hybrid lexical-citation method: An application to nanosciences. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1513-1531.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1513.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201513.pdf)

Abstract: Relevance of bibliometric indicators on scientific areas critically depends on the quality of their delineation. Macro-level studies, often based on a selected list of journals, accept a high degree of fuzziness. Micro-level studies rely on sets of individual articles in order to reduce noise and enhance precision of retrieval. The most usual information retrieval process is based on lexical queries with various levels of sophistication. In the experiment on Nanosciences reported here, this process was used as a first step, to delineate a ‘seed’ of literature. It has strong limitations, especially for emerging or transversal fields. In a second step, the alternative approach of citation linkages, was used to expand the bibliography starting from lexical seed. The extension process presented is ruled by three parameters, two deal with the cited side (threshold on citation score, and specificity towards the field), one with the citing side (threshold on the number of relevant references) interplaying in the ‘referencing structure’ function (RSF) introduced in a previous work. This type of combination proves effective for delineating the transversal field of Nanosciences. Further improvements of the method are discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation Network, Cocitation, Complex, Experiment, Function, Hybrid, Indicators, Information, Information Retrieval, Informetric Distributions, Laws, Levels, Lexical Query, Limitations, Nanosciences, Nanotechnology, Noise, Parameters, Patents, Process, Quality, Referencing, Science, Scientific Area Delineation, Seed, Specialties, Specificity, Structure, Systems, Threshold, Word Analysis

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Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1567.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201567.pdf)

Abstract: The present study investigates the self-citations of the most productive semiconductor journals by synchronous (self-citing rate) and diachronous (self-cited rate) approaches. Journal’s productivity of 100 most productive semiconductor journals was gathered from INSPEC database, 1978-1997 through OVID. Data of citation frequency were obtained from the Science Citation Index (SCI), Journal Citation Reports (JCR) 2001 CDROM edition by the title-by-title search. The self-citing and self-cited data were drawn from the Citing Journal Listing and the Cited Journal Listing of the JCR CDROM version 1990-2001. Self-citing and self-cited rates were determined by the method suggested by the JCR. Eighty-seven journals common to INSPEC and JCR in semiconductor were selected as the object of this study and were listed for statistical tests. The results of the present study demonstrate that high self-citing journals are usually older than low self-citing journals. In contrast to the self-citing data, the journal self-cited rate is not closely related to the publication year but reflects the characteristics of various journals. Journals with a short time interval of publication are more possible with high self-citing and self-cited rates. Journals with higher self-citing rate tend to be more productive and receive more citation than journals with lower self-citing rate. The journal self-cited rate has no association with the number of articles that a journal published and the citation it received. A journal with a higher self-citing rate tends to be cited more by itself. The mean self-citing rate is 9.59% and the mean self-cited rate is 15.03%. There is a significant difference between self-citing and self-cited rates within the same set of journals. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Association, Bibliometrics, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Frequency, Contrast, Data, Database, Interval, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journal Self-Cited, Journal Self-Citing, Journals, Listed, Literature, Older, Ovid, Productivity, Publication, Rates, Rights, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Search, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Semiconductor, Semiconductor Journals, Statistical, Statistical Tests, Synchronous VS. Diachronous, Tests, Time, Version

Notes: CCountry

? Marshakova-Shaikevich, I. (2006), Scientific collaboration of new 10 EU countries in the field of social sciences. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1592-1598.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1592.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201592.pdf)

Abstract: The paper presents bibliometric analysis of scientific collaboration of new 10 countries EU in the field of social sciences. Material for this analysis was drawn from DB SSCI. The states as wholes are considered here as participants of collaboration. The results are mapped in a chart of counter to country links.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, EU, New 10 EU Countries, Paper, Sciences, Scientific Collaboration, Social, Social Sciences

Notes: TTopic

? Janssens, F., Leta, J., Glanzel, W. and De Moor, B. (2006), Towards mapping library and information science. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1614-1642.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1614.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201614.pdf)

Abstract: In an earlier study by the authors, full-text analysis and traditional bibliometric methods were combined to map research papers published in the journal Scientometrics. The main objective was to develop appropriate techniques of full-text analysis and to improve the efficiency of the individual methods in the mapping of science. The number of papers was, however, rather limited. In the present study, we extend the quantitative linguistic part of the previous studies to a set of five journals representing the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). Almost 1000 articles and notes published in the period 2002–2004 have been selected for this exercise. The optimum solution for clustering LIS is found for six clusters. The combination of different mapping techniques, applied to the full text of scientific publications, results in a characteristic tripod pattern. Besides two clusters in bibliometrics, one cluster in information retrieval and one containing general issues, webometrics and patent studies are identified as small but emerging clusters within LIS. The study is concluded with the analysis of cluster representations by the selected journals.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Cluster, Clusters, Co-Word Analysis, Cocitation Analysis, Combining Full-Text, Efficiency, Exercise, Field, Full-Text Analysis, General, Indicators, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Library and Information Science, Mapping, Mapping of Science, Methods, Neural-Network Research, Publications, Research, Retrieval, Science, Scientific Publications, Scientometrics, Techniques, Text-Based Clustering, Validation, Webometrics

? Braun, T. and Dióspatonyi, I. (2006), Gatekeeping in the international journal literature of chemistry. *Information Processing & Management*, **42** (6), 1652-1656

Full Text: [2006\Inf Pro Man42, 1652.pdf](2006\Inf%20Pro%20Man42,%201652.pdf)

Keywords: 27 Science Areas, Chemistry, Citation Impact, Fields, Gatekeeping, Indicators, Life Sciences, Literature, National Performances, Nations, Publication Output, Ranking, Scientific Wealth, Scientometric Weight, World Science

Notes: TTopic

? Sanz-Casado, E., Suárez-Balseiro, C., Iribarren-Maestro, I., Ramírez-de Santa Pau, M. and de Pedro-Cuesta, J. (2007), Bibliometric mapping of scientific research on prion diseases, 1973–2002. *Information Processing & Management*, **43** (1), 273-284.

Full Text: [2007\Inf Pro Man43, 273.pdf](2007\Inf%20Pro%20Man43,%20273.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of the present study is to analyse and map the trends in research on prion diseases by applying bibliometric tools to the scientific literature published between 1973 and 2002. The data for the study were obtained from the MEDLINE database. The aim is to determine the volume of scientific output in the above period, the countries involved and the trends in the subject matters addressed. Significant growth is observed in scientific production since 1991 and particularly in the period 1996–2001. The countries found to have the highest output are the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, France and Germany. The collaboration networks established by scientists are also analysed in this study, as well as the evolution in the subject matters addressed in the papers they published, that are observed to remain essentially constant in the three sub-periods into which the study is divided.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Cartography, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Diseases, Evolution, France, Germany, Growth, Japan, Mapping, Output, Prion Disease, Production, Research, Science, Scientific Production, Technology, Tools, Trends, United Kingdom, United States

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Full Text: [2007\Inf Pro Man43, 1121.pdf](2007\Inf%20Pro%20Man43,%201121.pdf)

Abstract: This paper evaluates the content of Google Scholar and seven other databases (Academic Search Elite, AgeLine, ArticleFirst, GEOBASE, POPLINE, Social Sciences Abstracts, and Social Sciences Citation Index) within the multidisciplinary subject area of later-life migration. Each database is evaluated with reference to a set of 155 core articles selected in advance-the most important studies of later-life migration published from 1990 to 2000. of the eight databases, Google Scholar indexes the greatest number of core articles (93%) and provides the most uniform publisher and date coverage. It covers 27% more core articles than the second-ranked database (SSCI) and 2.4 times as many as the lowest-ranked database (GEOBASE). At the same time, a substantial proportion of the citations provided by Google Scholar are incomplete (32%) or presented without abstracts (33%). (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citations, Coverage, Database, Databases, Field, Migration, Multidisciplinary, Rights, SSCI

? Rokaya, M., Atlam, E., Fuketa, M., Dorji, T.C. and Aoe, J.I. (2008), Ranking of field association terms using Co-word analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **44** (2), 738-755.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 738.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%20738.pdf)

Abstract: Information retrieval involves finding some desired information in a store of information or a database. In this paper, Co-word analysis will be used to achieve a ranking of a selected sample of FA terms. Based on this ranking a better arranging of search results can be achieved. Experimental results achieved using 41 MB of data (7660 documents) in the field of sports. The corpus was collected from CNN newspaper, sports field. This corpus was chosen to be distributed over 11 subfields of the field sports from the experimental results, the average precision increased by 18.3% after applying the proposed arranging scheme depending on the absolute frequency to count the terms weights, and the average precision increased by 17.2% after applying the proposed arranging scheme depending on a formula based on “TF\*IDF” to count the terms weights. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Absolute Frequency, Analysis, Association, Bibliometric, Co-Word Analysis, Data, Database, Distributed, Experimental, Fa Terms, Field, Information, Information Retrieval, Information-Retrieval, MAR, MB, Precision, Ranking, Rights, Scientometrics, Term Weight, Tf\*Idf, Word Co-Occurrence

? Egghe, L. and Rousseau, R. (2008), An h-Index weighted by citation impact. *Information Processing & Management*, **44** (2), 770-780.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 770.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%20770.pdf)

Abstract: An h-type index is proposed which depends on the obtained citations of articles belonging to the h-core. This weighted h-Index, denoted as h., is presented in a continuous setting and in a discrete one. It is shown that in a continuous setting the new index enjoys many good properties. In the discrete setting some small deviations from the ideal may occur. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Discrete and Continuous Approach, h Index, h-Index, h-Type Indices, Power Law Model, Rights, Small, Weighted h-Index

? Ma, N., Guan, J.C. and Zhao, Y. (2008), Bringing PageRank to the citation analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, **44** (2), 800-810.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 800.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%20800.pdf)

Abstract: The paper attempts to provide an alternative method for measuring the importance of scientific papers based on the Google’s PageRank. The method is a meaningful extension of the common integer counting of citations and is then experimented for bringing PageRank to the citation analysis in a large citation network. It offers a more integrated picture of the publications’ influence in a specific field. We firstly calculate the PageRanks of scientific papers. The distributional characteristics and comparison with the traditionally used number of citations are then analyzed in detail. Furthermore, the PageRank is implemented in the evaluation of research influence for several countries in the field of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology during the time period of 2000-2005. Finally, some advantages of bringing PageRank to the citation analysis are concluded. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Basic Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, China, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Network, Citations, Comparison, Evaluation, Field, Indicators, Internal Citations, MAR, Molecular-Biology, Network, Pagerank, Papers, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Rights, Science, Scientific Publications

? Jiao, Q.G., Onwuegbuzie, A.J. and Waytowich, V.L. (2008), The relationship between citation errors and library anxiety: An empirical study of doctoral students in education. *Information Processing & Management*, **44** (2), 948-956.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 948.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%20948.pdf)

Abstract: The present study investigated whether levels of library anxiety predict simultaneously the citation error rate and quality of reference lists in doctoral dissertation proposals among 93 doctoral students in education. This study was unique for at least two reasons. First, it was one of the first studies to examine bibliographic citation inaccuracies in doctoral research proposals. Second, the current investigation was one of the first to investigate the psychological characteristics of doctoral students who commit such errors. A canonical correlation analysis revealed a multivariate relationship between levels of library anxiety and both the citation error rate and quality of reference lists. This finding suggests that level of library anxiety plays an important role in students’ ability to construct accurate reference lists. The implications of these findings are discussed. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Anxiety, Bibliographic Errors, Canonical Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Error, Citation Errors, Correlation, Correlation Analysis, Education, Error, Error Rate, Errors, First, Graduate Students, Investigation, Journals, Library Anxiety, Mar, Multivariate, Quality, Quality of, Reference, Reference Lists, Research, Role, Students

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Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 1234.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%201234.pdf)

Abstract: Advances in the publishing world have emerged new models of digital library development. Open access publishing modes are expanding their presence and realize the digital library idea in various means. While user-centered evaluation of digital libraries has drawn considerable attention during the last years, these systems are currently viewed from the publishing, economic and scientometric perspectives. The present study explores the concepts of usefulness and USAbility in the evaluation of an e-print archive. The results demonstrate that several attributes of usefulness, such as the level and the relevance of information, and USAbility, such as easiness of use and learnability, as well as functionalities commonly met in these systems, affect user interaction and satisfaction. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Attitudes, Behavior, Context, Criteria, Databases, Design, Development, Digital Libraries, Digital Libraries Evaluation, E-Prints, Evaluation, Information-Retrieval, Interaction, Libraries, Open Access, Publishing, Search Engines, USAbility, Usefulness, Users, Web

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Full Text: [2008\Inf Pro Man44, 1794.pdf](2008\Inf%20Pro%20Man44,%201794.pdf)

Abstract: The continuous version of the Lotka distribution, more generally referred to outside of informetrics as the Pareto distribution, has long enjoyed a central position in the theoretical development of informetrics despite several reported drawbacks in modelling empirical data distributions, most particularly that the inverse power form seems mainly to be evident only in the upper tails. We give a number of published examples graphically illustrating this shortcoming. In seeking to overcome this, we here draw attention to an intuitively reasonable generalization of the Pareto distribution, namely the Pareto type II distribution, of which we consider two versions. We describe its basic properties and some statistical features together with concentration aspects and argue that, at least in qualitative terms, it is better able to describe many observed informetric phenomena over the full range of the distribution. Suggestions for further investigations, including truncated and time-dependent versions, are also given.

Keywords: Lotkaian Informetrics, Pareto Type II Distribution, Statistical Estimation Methods, Concentration Measures

? Frandsen, T.F. (2009), The integration of open access journals in the scholarly communication system: Three science fields. *Information Processing & Management*, **45** (1), 131-141.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Pro Man45, 131.pdf](2009\Inf%20Pro%20Man45,%20131.pdf)

Abstract: The greatest number of open access journals (OAJs) is found in the sciences and their influence is growing. However, there are only a few studies on the acceptance and thereby integration of these OAJs in the scholarly communication system. Even fewer studies provide insight into the differences across disciplines. This study is an analysis of the citing behaviour in journals within three science fields: biology, mathematics, and pharmacy and pharmacology. It is a statistical analysis of OAJs as well as non-OAJs including both the citing and cited side of the journal to journal citations. The multivariate linear regression reveals many similarities in citing behaviour across fields and media. But it also points to great differences in the integration of OAJs. The integration of OAJs in the scholarly communication system varies considerably across fields. The implications for bibliometric research are discussed. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptance, Access, Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometrics, Biology, Citation Analysis, Citations, Communication, Disciplines, Field Differences, Impact, Influence, Insight, Integration, Internet, Journal, Journal Citations, Journals, Linear Regression, Linear-Regression, Mathematics, Matter, Media, Multivariate, Open, Open Access, Open Access Journals, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Publications, Regression, Research, Rights, Scholarly Communication, Science, Sciences, Self-Citations, Statistical, Statistical Analysis, Web

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Full Text: [2009\Inf Pro Man45, 288.pdf](2009\Inf%20Pro%20Man45,%20288.pdf)

Abstract: This paper studies mathematical properties of h-Index sequences as developed by Liang [Liang, L (2006). h-Inclex sequence and h-Index matrix: Constructions and applications. Scientometrics, 69(1),153-1591. For practical reasons, Liming studies such sequences where the time goes backwards while it is more logical to use the time going forward (real career periods). Both type of h-Index sequences are studied here and their interrelations are revealed. We show cases where these sequences are convex, linear and concave. We also show that, when one of the sequences is convex then the other one is concave, showing that the reverse-time sequence, in general, cannot be used to derive similar properties of the (difficult to obtain) forward time sequence. We show that both sequences are the same if and only if the author produces the same number of papers per year. If the author produces an increasing number of papers per year, then Liang’s h-sequences are above the “normal” ones. All these results are also valid for g- and R-sequences. The results are confirmed by the h, g- and R-sequences (forward and reverse time) of the author. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Cases, Dependent Lotkaian Informetrics, Developed, g-Index Sequence, General, h Index, h-Index, h-Index Sequence, Hirsch-Index, MAR, Matrix, Model, Papers, R-Index Sequence, R-Sequences, Reverse Time, Rights, Scientometrics, Sequence, Time, Web of Science (WoS)

? Suárez-Balseiro, C., García-Zorita, C. and Sanz-Casado, E. (2009), Multi-authorship and its impact on the visibility of research from Puerto Rico. *Information Processing & Management*, **45** (4), 469-476.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Pro Man45, 469.pdf](2009\Inf%20Pro%20Man45,%20469.pdf)

Abstract: The impact of the existence and nature of multi-authorship on the visibility of research results is a relevant issue in the framework of the monitoring and evaluation of scientific performance. Multi-authorship involving researchers from different institutions is a growing trend typical of today’s social, economic and political development and an expression of the so-called “internationalization of science”. This paper analyzes how the establishment of scientific relationships and the local or international nature of such relationships affect the visibility of the research results published by the community of researchers affiliated with Puerto Rican institutions. Multi-dimensional indicators and multivariate analysis techniques, specifically Factorial Correspondence Analysis (FCA), were used to analyze and represent the visibility of the papers published in mainstream scientific journals. The results of the study show that the establishment and furtherance of local and international co-authorship favour the visibility of the papers published and consequently can be regarded to be a valid strategy in the context of the research and development effort in Puerto Rico. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Indicators, International Collaboration, Puerto Rico, Research, Research Visibility, Scientific Cooperation, Visibility

? Janssens, F., Zhang, L., De Moor, B. and Glänzel, W. (2009), Hybrid clustering for validation and improvement of subject-classification schemes. *Information Processing & Management*, **45** (6), 683-702.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Pro Man45, 683.pdf](2009\Inf%20Pro%20Man45,%20683.pdf)

Abstract: A hybrid text/citation-based method is used to cluster journals covered by the Web of Science database in the period 2002-2006. The objective is to use this clustering to validate and, if possible, to improve existing journal-based subject-classification schemes. Cross-citation links are determined on an item-by-paper procedure for individual papers assigned to the corresponding journal. Text mining for the textual component is based on the same principle; textual characteristics of individual papers are attributed to the journals in which they have been published. In a first step, the 22-field subject-classification scheme of the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) is evaluated and visualised. In a second step, the hybrid clustering method is applied to classify the about 8300 journals meeting the selection criteria concerning continuity, size and impact. The hybrid method proves superior to its two components when applied separately. The choice of 22 clusters also allows a direct field-to-cluster comparison, and we substantiate that the science areas resulting from cluster analysis form a more coherent structure than the “intellectual” reference scheme, the ESI subject scheme. Moreover, the textual component of the hybrid method allows labelling the clusters using cognitive characteristics, while the citation component allows visualising the cross-citation graph and determining representative journals suggested by the PageRank algorithm. Finally, the analysis of journal ‘migration’ allows the improvement of existing classification schemes on the basis of the concordance between fields and clusters. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Combined Cocitation, Combining Full-Text, Documents, Hybrid Clustering, Impact, Information-Science, Journal Cross-Citation, Mapping of Science, Migration, Subject Classification, Word Analysis

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Full Text: [2010\Inf Pro Man46, 1.pdf](2010\Inf%20Pro%20Man46,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Many powerful methods and tools exist for extracting meaning from scientific publications, their texts, and their citation links. However, existing proposals often neglect a fundamental aspect of learning: that understanding and learning require an active and constructive exploration of a domain. In this paper, we describe a new method and a tool that use data mining and interactivity to turn the typical search and retrieve dialogue, in which the user asks questions and a system gives answers, into a dialogue that also involves sense-making, in which the user has to become active by constructing a bibliography and a domain model of the search term(s). This model starts from an automatically generated and annotated clustering solution that is iteratively modified by users. The tool is part of an integrated authoring system covering all phases from search through reading and sense-making to writing. Two evaluation studies demonstrate the USAbility of this interactive and constructive approach, and they show that clusters and groups represent identifiable sub-topics.

Keywords: [H.2.8] Database Management – Database Applications – Data Mining, [H.3.7] Information Storage and Retrieval – Digital Libraries – User Issues, [H.3.3] Information Storage and Retrieval – Information Search and Retrieval – Search Process, Information Filtering, [H.3.5] Information Storage and Retrieval – Online Information Services – Web-Based Services, [K.3.2] Computers and Education – Computer and Information Science Education – Literacy, Citation Analysis

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Full Text: [2010\Inf Pro Man47, 117.pdf](2010\Inf%20Pro%20Man47,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: Computer science is a relatively young discipline combining science, engineering, and mathematics. The main flavors of computer science research involve the theoretical development of conceptual models for the different aspects of computing and the more applicative building of software artifacts and assessment of their properties. In the computer science publication culture, conferences are an important vehicle to quickly move ideas, and journals often publish deeper versions of papers already presented at conferences. These peculiarities of the discipline make computer science an original research field within the sciences, and, therefore, the assessment of classical bibliometric laws is particularly important for this field. In this paper, we study the skewness of the distribution of citations to papers published in computer science publication venues (journals and conferences). We find that the skewness in the distribution of mean citedness of different venues combines with the asymmetry in citedness of articles in each venue, resulting in a highly asymmetric citation distribution with a power law tail. Furthermore, the skewness of conference publications is more pronounced than the asymmetry of journal papers. Finally, the impact of journal papers, as measured with bibliometric indicators, largely dominates that of proceeding papers. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Distributions, Citations, Development, Distributions, Field, h-Index, Indicators, Journal, Journals, Mathematics, Models, Output, Power Law, Power Law Distributions, Properties, Publication, Publications, Random Networks, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Science Research, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Software

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Full Text: [2010\Inf Pro Man47, 125.pdf](2010\Inf%20Pro%20Man47,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: This article provides an alternative perspective for measuring author impact by applying PageRank algorithm to a coauthorship network. A weighted PageRank algorithm considering citation and coauthorship network topology is proposed. We test this algorithm under different damping factors by evaluating author impact in the informetrics research community. In addition, we also compare this weighted PageRank with the h-Index, citation, and program committee (PC) membership of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI) conferences. Findings show that this weighted PageRank algorithm provides reliable results in measuring author impact. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Algorithm, Author, Bibliometrics, Citation, Coauthorship, h Index, h-Index, Informetrics, Informetrics, Network, Networks, Pagerank, Publications, Research, Scientometrics

? Wainer, J., de Oliveira, H.P. and Anido, R. (2011), Patterns of bibliographic references in the ACM published papers. *Information Processing & Management*, **47** (1), 135-142.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Pro Man47, 135.pdf](2010\Inf%20Pro%20Man47,%20135.pdf)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the bibliographic references made by all papers published by ACM in 2006. Both an automatic classification of all references and a human classification of a random sample of them resulted that around 40% of the references are to conference proceedings papers, around 30% are to journal papers, and around 8% are to books. Among the other types of documents. standards and RFC correspond to 3% of the references, technical and other reports correspond to 4%, and other Web references to 3%. Among the documents cited at least 10 times by the 2006 ACM papers, 41% are conferences papers, 37% are books, and 16% are journal papers. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Citations, Computer Science, Computer-Science, Conference Papers, Journal, References

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Full Text: [2011\Inf Pro Man47, 300.pdf](2011\Inf%20Pro%20Man47,%20300.pdf)

Abstract: In both the UK and Australia there has been a recent move to use citation analysis in the evaluation of the research of individuals. In particular, the future UK Research Excellence Framework (REF), proposes using citation data in the research evaluation of articles published as recently as the year prior to the evaluation. In response to this move, this research develops an indicator at the level of individual articles that, when normalized, can supplement peer review. The new hybrid indicator is the weighted sum of two indicators in common USAge: the article’s total number of citations in a citation window, and the Impact Factor of the journal in which the article was published. This research compares this new indicator with the article’s total number of citations in a longer citation window (the standard indicator of article impact). For citation windows of 0 or 1 years, the correlation of the simplified weighted sum with long-term citation is substantially higher than the correlation of the standard indicator of article citation with long-term citation. Moreover, for citation windows of as long as 3 years the standard indicator of citation correlates significantly with the month of publication, in that articles published earlier in the year are on average more highly cited than those published later in the year. By contrast, the skewing of the simplified weighted sum towards articles published early in the year is considerably less than that of the standard indicator. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Archaeology, Assessment Exercise Ratings, Australia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Correlates, Correlation, Data, Evaluation, Grants, Hybrid, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicator, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Output, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publication, Rae, Recent, Ref, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Impact, Review, Rights, Science, Standard, UK, University

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Full Text: [2012\Inf Pro Man48, 120.pdf](2012\Inf%20Pro%20Man48,%20120.pdf)

Abstract: Information retrieval is a long established subfield of library and information science. Since its inception in the early- to mid -1950s, it has grown as a result, in part, of well-regarded retrieval system evaluation exercises/campaigns, the proliferation of Web search engines, and the expansion of digital libraries. Although researchers have examined the intellectual structure and nature of the general field of library and information science, the same cannot be said about the subfield of information retrieval. We address that in this work by sketching the information retrieval intellectual landscape through visualizations of citation behaviors. Citation data for 10 years (2000-2009) were retrieved from the Web of Science and analyzed using existing visualization techniques. Our results address information retrieval’s co-authorship network, highly productive authors, highly cited journals and papers, author-assigned keywords, active institutions, and the import of ideas from other disciplines. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Digital Libraries, Domain Analysis, Evaluation, Google Scholar, Highly-Cited, Impact, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Information-Retrieval, Informetrics, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Library, Mapping, Network, Networks, Papers, Researchers, Science, Scientists, Visualization, Web of Science

? Fiala, D. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of CiteSeer data for countries. *Information Processing & Management*, **48** (2), 242-253.

Full Text: [2012\Inf Pro Man48, 242.pdf](2012\Inf%20Pro%20Man48,%20242.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes the results of our analysis of the data from the Cite Seer digital library. First, we examined the data from the point of view of source top-level Internet domains from which the data were collected. Second, we measured country shares in publications indexed by Cite Seer and compared them to those based on mainstream bibliographic data from the Web of Science and Scopus. and third, we concentrated on analyzing publications and their citations aggregated by countries. This way, we generated rankings of the most influential countries in computer science using several non-recursive as well as recursive methods such as citation counts or Page Rank. We conclude that even if East Asian countries are underrepresented in Cite Seer, its data may well be used along with other conventional bibliographic databases for comparing the computer science research productivity and performance of countries. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, CiteSeer, CiteSeer(x), Computer-Science Research, Conventional, Countries, Country, Data, Databases, Internet, Internet Domains, Mar, Methods, Page Rank, Performance, Productivity, Publications, Rankings, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Rights, Science, Science Research, Scopus, Shares, Source, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Inf Pro Man48, 242.pdf](2012\Inf%20Pro%20Man48,%20242.pdf)

Abstract: This article describes the results of our analysis of the data from the Cite Seer digital library. First, we examined the data from the point of view of source top-level Internet domains from which the data were collected. Second, we measured country shares in publications indexed by Cite Seer and compared them to those based on mainstream bibliographic data from the Web of Science and Scopus. and third, we concentrated on analyzing publications and their citations aggregated by countries. This way, we generated rankings of the most influential countries in computer science using several non-recursive as well as recursive methods such as citation counts or Page Rank. We conclude that even if East Asian countries are underrepresented in Cite Seer, its data may well be used along with other conventional bibliographic databases for comparing the computer science research productivity and performance of countries. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, CiteSeer, CiteSeer(x), Computer-Science Research, Conventional, Countries, Country, Data, Databases, Internet, Internet Domains, Mar, Methods, Page Rank, Performance, Productivity, Publications, Rankings, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Rights, Science, Science Research, Scopus, Shares, Source, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Inf Pro Man49, 454.pdf](2013/Inf%20Pro%20Man49,%20454.pdf)

Abstract: The name ambiguity problem is especially challenging in the field of bibliographic digital libraries. The problem is amplified when names are collected from heterogeneous sources. This is the case in the Scholarometer system, which performs bibliometric analysis by cross-correlating author names in user queries with those retrieved from digital libraries. The uncontrolled nature of user-generated annotations is very valuable, but creates the need to detect ambiguous names. Our goal is to detect ambiguous names at query time by mining digital library annotation data, thereby decreasing noise in the bibliometric analysis. We explore three kinds of heuristic features based on citations, metadata, and crowdsourced topics in a supervised learning framework. The proposed approach achieves almost 80% accuracy. Finally, we compare the performance of ambiguous author detection in Scholarometer using Google Scholar against a baseline based on Microsoft Academic Search. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Ambiguous Name Detection, Analysis, Approach, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Data Mining, Digital Libraries, Discipline Annotations, Field, Framework, Google, Google Scholar, Index, Learning, Mar, Mining, Name Disambiguation, Noise, Performance, Rights, Scholarly Data, Search, Sources

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Full Text: [2013\Inf Pro Man49, 757.pdf](2013/Inf%20Pro%20Man49,%20757.pdf)

Abstract: Using data generated by progressive nucleation mechanism on the cumulative fraction of citations of individual papers published successively by a hypothetical author, an expression for the time dependence of the cumulative number L-sum(t) of citations of progressively published papers is proposed. It was found that, for all nonzero values of constant publication rate Delta N, the cumulative citations L-sum(t) of the cumulative N papers published by an author in his/her entire publication career spanning over T years may be represented in distinct regions: (1) in the region 0 < t < Theta(0) (where Theta(0) approximate to T/3), L-sum(t) slowly increases proportionally to the square of the citation time t, and (2) in the region t > Theta(0), L-sum(t) approaches a constant L-sum(max) at T. In the former region, the time dependence of L-sum(t) of an author is associated with three parameters, viz, the citability parameter), the publication rate Delta N and his/her publication career t. Based on the predicted dependence of L-sum(t) on t, a useful scientometric age-independent measure, defined as citation acceleration a = L-sum(t)/t(2), is suggested to analyze and compare the scientific activities of different authors. Confrontation of the time dependence of cumulative number L-sum(t) of citations of papers with the theoretical equation reveals one or more citation periods during the publication careers of different authors. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Articles, Authors, Careers, Citation, Citation Acceleration A, Citation Analysis, Citations, Cumulative, Data, Dynamics, Expression, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, Indicators, Measure, Mechanism, Model, N, Nucleation, Obsolescence, Output, Papers, Progressive Nucleation Mechanism, Publication, Publication Index, Publication Rate, Region, Rights, Science, Scientific Activities, Scientometric, T, Theoretical

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Full Text: [2013\Inf Pro Man49, 865.pdf](2013/Inf%20Pro%20Man49,%20865.pdf)

Abstract: We present a comparative study of four impact measures: the h-Index, the g-index, the R-index and the j-index. The g-index satisfies the transfer principle, the j-index satisfies the opposite transfer principle while the h- and R-indices do not satisfy any of these principles. We study general inequalities between these measures and also determine their maximal and minimal values, given a fixed total number of citations. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citations, Comparative Study, g Index, g-Index, g-Index, General, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Impact, Inequalities, J-Index, Principles, Qualitative, R-Index, Rights, Transfer Principle

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Full Text: [2013\Inf Pro Man49, 983.pdf](2013/Inf%20Pro%20Man49,%20983.pdf)

Abstract: This study uses bibliometric analysis and citation context analysis to identify the influence of the main concepts embedded in Taylor’s 1968 classic article entitled Question-Negotiation and Information-Seeking in Libraries. This study analyses articles published between 1969 and 2010 which cite Taylor’s article. The results show that Taylor’s article on a question-negotiation model is increasingly visible and its influence is not limited to the discipline of library and information science. of the 14 cited concepts identified, the concept of “four levels of information needs” was cited most (31.7%), followed by “question negotiation” (20.5%) and “other concepts relating to information needs” (17.9%). The results indicate an increasing trend in the citations of “four levels of information needs” and this concept also received the most attention from information retrieval research. A decreasing trend was evident for the concept of “question negotiation” and this concept was frequently cited by reference service researchers. In addition, among the 10 citation functions, “related literature” was dominant (30.8%). Both “evidence” and “views” were in second place with the same percentage (18.7%), followed by “terms” (9.2%) and “background information” (7.2%). A decreasing trend was identified in the top three citation functions, whereas an increasing trend was observed in the “term” and “background information” functions. (c) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Article, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Context Analysis, Citation Context Analysis, Citations, Context, England, Functions, Influence, Information, Information Needs, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Libraries, Library and Information Science, Model, Question Negotiation, Reference, Research, Retrieval, Rights, SCI, Science, Service, Taipei, Taiwan, Trend

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Full Text: [2013\Inf Pro Man49, 1313.pdf](2013/Inf%20Pro%20Man49,%201313.pdf)

Abstract: Knowledge organization (KO) and bibliometrics have traditionally been seen as separate subfields of library and information science, but bibliometric techniques make it possible to identify candidate terms for thesauri and to organize knowledge by relating scientific papers and authors to each other and thereby indicating kinds of relatedness and semantic distance. It is therefore important to view bibliometric techniques as a family of approaches to KO in order to illustrate their relative strengths and weaknesses. The subfield of bibliometrics concerned with citation analysis forms a distinct approach to KO which is characterized by its social, historical and dynamic nature, its close dependence on scholarly literature and its explicit kind of literary warrant. The two main methods, co-citation analysis and bibliographic coupling represent different things and thus neither can be considered superior for all purposes. The main difference between traditional knowledge organization systems (KOSs) and maps based on citation analysis is that the first group represents intellectual KOSs, whereas the second represents social KOSs. For this reason bibliometric maps cannot be expected ever to be fully equivalent to scholarly taxonomies, but they are - along with other forms of KOSs - valuable tools for assisting users’ to orient themselves to the information ecology. Like other KOSs, citation-based maps cannot be neutral but will always be based on researchers’ decisions, which tend to favor certain interests and views at the expense of others. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Approaches To Knowledge Organization, Author Cocitation Analysis, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Coupling, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Dynamic, Ecology, Epistemology, Family, First, Forms, Information, Information Organization, Information Science, Information-Science, Knowledge, Knowledge Organization, Library and Information Science, Literature, Maps, Methods, Networks, Nov, Organization, Papers, Research Front, Retrieval, Rights, Science, Scientific Papers, Semantics, Social, Subject, Systems, Techniques, Traditional Knowledge, Word Analysis

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Full Text: [2015\Inf Pro Man51, 50.pdf](2015/Inf%20Pro%20Man51,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: In this work we develop new journal classification methods based on the h-index. The introduction of the h-index for research evaluation has attracted much attention in the bibliometric study and research quality evaluation. The main purpose of using an h-index is to compare the index for different research units (e.g. researchers, journals, etc.) to differentiate their research performance. However the h-index is defined by only comparing citations counts of one’s own publications, it is doubtful that the h index alone should be used for reliable comparisons among different research units, like researchers or journals. In this paper we propose a new global h-index (Gh-index), where the publications in the core are selected in comparison with all the publications of the units to be evaluated. Furthermore, we introduce some variants of the Gh-index to address the issue of discrimination power. We show that together with the original h-index, they can be used to evaluate and classify academic journals with some distinct advantages, in particular that they can produce an automatic classification into a number of categories without arbitrary cut-off points. We then carry out an empirical study for classification of operations research and management science (OR/MS) journals using this index, and compare it with other well-known journal ranking results such as the Association of Business Schools (ABS) journal Quality Guide and the Committee of Professors in OR (COPIOR) ranking lists. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Citations, Classification, Comparison, Discrimination, Evaluation, Global, H Index, H-Index, Impact Factors, Index, Journal, Journal Ranking, Journals, L-J Class, Management, Management Science, Mar, Methods, Operations Research, Or, Ms, Performance, Power, Publications, Purpose, Quality, Ranking, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Research Quality, Researchers, Rights, Science, Si, The Gh-Index, The H-Index, Work, X-J Class

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Full Text: [2015\Inf Pro Man51, 130.pdf](2015/Inf%20Pro%20Man51,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: This study proposes a new 4D (i.e., spatial, temporal, breadth, and depth) framework for citation distribution analysis. The importance and differences in the breadth and depth of citation distribution are analyzed. Easily computable indices, X, Y, and XY, are proposed, which provide estimates of the breadth and depth of citation distribution. A knowledge unit can be an article, author, institution, journal, or a set of something. Index X, which represents the breadth of citation distribution, is the number of different knowledge units that cite special knowledge units. Index Y, which represents the depth of citation distribution, is the maximum number of citations among several knowledge units that refer to specific knowledge units. Index XY, which synthetically represents Indices X and Y, the feature and focus impacts of a knowledge unit, is index X divided by index Y. We analyze empirically the citation and reference distributions of 84 journals from the “Information science and library science” category of the Journal Citation Reports (2012) at the journal-to-journal level. Indices X, Y, and XY reflect the actual breadth and depth of citation distribution. Differences exist among Indices X, Y, and XY. Differences also exist between these indices and other bibliometric indicators. These indices cannot be replaced by existing bibliometric indicators. Specifically, the absolute values of indices X and Y are good supplements to existing bibliometric indicators. However, index XY and the relative values of Indices X and Y represent new aspects of bibliometric indicators. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Breadth, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Distribution, Citations, Cocitation, Counts, Differences, Distribution, Estimates, Feature, Framework, From, Impacts, Index, Indicators, Indices, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Knowledge, Mar, Reference, Rights, Science, Scientific Literature, Si, Temporal, Web, X Index, Xy Index, Y Index

# Title: Information Research

Full Journal Title: [Information Research](http://informationr.net/ir/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1368-1613

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Koehler, W., Aguilar, P., Finarelli, S., Gaunce, C., Hatchette, S., Heydon, R., McEwen, E., Mahsetky-Poolaw, W., Melson, C.T., Patterson, R., Stahl, M., Walker, M.A., Wall, J.A. and Wingfield, G. (2000), A bibliometric analysis of select information science print and electronic journals in the 1990s. *Information Research*, **6** (1).

Full Text: [2000\Inf Res6 (1).pdf](2000\Inf%20Res6%20(1).pdf)

How to cite this paper:

Koehler, Wallace and others. (2000) ‘A bibliometric analysis of select information science print and electronic journals in the 1990s’. Information Research, 6 (1) Available at: http://InformationR.net/ir/6-1/paper88.html

Abstract: This paper examines three e-journals and one paper journal begun in the 1990s within the information science genre. In addition, these journals are compared to what is perhaps the leading information science journal, one that has been published continuously for fifty years. The journals we examine are CyberMetrics, Information Research, the Journal of Internet Cataloging, Libres, and the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*. We find that there are a number of important differences among the journals. These include frequency of publication, publication size, number of authors, and the funding status of articles. We also find differences among journals for distributions of authors by gender and corporate authors by region. Some of the regional differences can be explained by journal maturation -- the more mature the journal the greater the dispersion. We also find that women are more likely to publish in the newer journals than in JASIS. The fact that a journal is or is not an e-journal does not appear to affect its presence or ‘behaviour’ as an information science journal.

Jacobs, D. (2001), A bibliometric study of the publication patterns of scientists in South Africa 1992-96, with particular reference to status and funding. *Information Research*, **6** (3).

Full Text: [2001\Inf Res6 (3).pdf](2001\Inf%20Res6%20(3).pdf)

How to cite this paper:

Jacobs, Daisy (2001) ‘A bibliometric study of the publication patterns of scientists in South Africa 1992-96, with particular reference to status and funding.’ Information Research, 6 (3) Available at: http://InformationR.net/6-2/paper104.html

Abstract: This paper is a bibliometric study of the publication patterns of a selected group of academic and research scientists of ten universities of South Africa for a period of five years, 1992-96. The subject fields surveyed are Physics, Chemistry, Plant and animal Sciences, and Microbiology/Biochemistry. These ten universities vary considerably with respect to standards of education, quantity of research and publication and overall progress. The general purpose of the study is 1) to determine whether academic status and prestige have any impact on the level of productivity, 2) to study the productivity within different areas of science, 3) to investigate whether or not the level of funding and/or the prospects of getting funded has any influence on the level of productivity in each area of science and their pattern of publication. The study collected two sets of data through a scientometric analysis of science citation index and a questionnaire. The study demonstrates that there is a direct relationship between status and publication productivity. The study further shows that there are significant differences in productivity between areas of sciences but that there is no direct relationship between institutional funding and productivity.

Hawkins, D.T. (2001), Bibliometrics of electronic journals in information science. *Information Research*, **7** (1).

Full Text: [2001\Inf Res7 (1).pdf](2001\Inf%20Res7%20(1).pdf)

How to cite this paper:

Hawkins, Donald T. (2001) ‘Bibliometrics of electronic journals in information science’ Information Research, 7(1) [Available at http://InformationR.net/ir/7-1/paper120.html]

Abstract: The bibliometric characteristics of electronic journals (e-journals) covering the field of information science have been studied. Twenty-eight e-journals were identified and ranked by number of articles on the subject they published. A Bradford plot revealed that the core is not well developed yet, but it will likely contain six journals. The publication of information science articles in e-journals began about 1990. In 1995 (the starting date for this study), a modest 26 articles appeared, but publication has now risen to approximately 250 articles per year. The most prolific authors are identified. The vast majority of them are located in the United States or United Kingdom. Only 26 articles have authors from more than one country, showing that electronic technology has not yet strongly influenced international collaboration. About 2/3 of the articles originate in academic institutions. Common topics of e-journal articles in information science include electronic information, electronic publishing, virtual (digital) libraries, information search and retrieval, and use of the Internet. Seven online databases cover these e-journals; Information Science Abstracts is the only one to cover all 28 journals, and it has the highest number of abstracts from them - over 1,100.

# Title: Information Research-An International Electronic Journal

Full Journal Title: [Information Research](http://informationr.net/ir/index.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1368-1613

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Arenas, J.L., Santillán-Rivero, E., Arenas, M. and Valles, J. (2003), Performance of Mexican scholarship recipients in the production of scientific knowledge - From bibliometrics to scientific policy? *Information Research*, **8** (2), Article Number: 147.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Res8, 147.pdf](2003\Inf%20Res8,%20147.pdf)

Abstract: During recent decades, several actions have been taken to build up Mexico’s science manpower base. ThoUSAnds of scholarships have been awarded to Mexicans to pursue postgraduate studies abroad. However, the number of PhD-holders the country expected to have by the beginning of the third millenniumm is still low despite the large amount of money the country has been investing in the training of doctoral students: $US 250,000 each. Therefore, we attempted to analyse the performance of the 1995 Mexican scholarship recipients awarded by the National Council for Science and Technology of Mexico for study abroad in all disciplines, assuming that many of them will contribute to the development of the Mexican science base after taking their knowledge back home. The visibility of the 680 study-abroad scholarship recipients was measured through the ISI Web of Science. The esteem measure was obtained from Mexico’s National Researchers’ System (SNI) the Mexican government recognition - data. As little or nothing is known about the performance of the Mexican government scholarship programme, this study provides information pertinent to this complex and controversial issue. The data reveals facts that might stimulate rethinking of the national science policy regarding support for doctoral training.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Development, Knowledge, Mexico, Scholarship, Science, Scientific Policy, Visibility, Web of Science

? Thelwall, M. (2003), What is this link doing here? Beginning a fine-grained process of identifying reasons for academic hyperlink creation. *Information Researc**h*, **8** (3), Article Number: 151.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Res8, 151.pdf](2003\Inf%20Res8,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Analogies between Web links and citations have been used in information retrieval to improve search engine query matching and in information science to develop link metrics for academic and other Web spaces. The purpose of this paper is to begin a fine-grained process of differentiating between creation motivations for links in academic Web sites and citations in journals on the basis that they are very different phenomena. A sample of 100 random inter-site links to UK university home pages was used as a starting point for a qualitative exploration and four new types of motivation are postulated. The term ‘ownership’ is coined for links acknowledging authorship or co-authorship of are source, ‘social’ for links with a primarily social reinforcement role, ‘general navigational’ for those with a general information navigation function and ‘gratuitous’ for those that serve no communication function at all. It is argued that all of these form a role unique to the Web, albeit in varying degrees. Compared to citer motivations they are relatively trivial and instead of being primarily socio-cognitive, none are cognitive and the gratuitous are not even social.

Keywords: Authorship, Behavior, Bibliometrics, Challenges, Citations, Coauthorship, Communication, Documentation, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Journals, Network, Science, Self-Citation, Web Impact Factors, World-Wide-Web

? Sanz-Casado, E., Martín-Moreno, C., García-Zorita, C. and Lascurain-Sánchez, M.L. (2004), Study of interdisciplinarity in chemistry research based on the production of Puerto Rican scientists 1992-2001. *Information Research*, **9** (4), Article Number: 182.

Full Text: [2004\Inf Res9, 182.pdf](2004\Inf%20Res9,%20182.pdf)

Abstract: Determining the role played by interdisciplinarity in the generation of knowledge is a very fertile line of research in which synergies among different fields of science can be identified and their impact on research efficiency ascertained. A number of methods may be used to explore interdisciplinarity, from the sociological approach to those requiring the application of bibliometric indicators. In this paper, a bibliometric analysis of the research conducted by scientists with the Chemistry Department at the University of Puerto Rico was run on the basis of the subject matter of citing and cited papers, in order to ascertain how interdisciplinarity affects certain aspects of research, such as collaboration or visibility. The data used for this paper were taken from the Science Citation Index database, which lists the most significant contributions made by these scientists, along with the respective bibliographic references. The study revealed the existence of scientific areas that are highly dependent on the knowledge generated in the specific area itself. A positive, albeit weak, correlation was also observed between research interdisciplinarity and collaboration between researchers and institutions. Interdisciplinarity was not found to have any effect, however, on the visibility of research papers or to be correlated with international collaboration.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Chemistry, Citation, Citation Index, Collaboration, Database, Impact, Indicators, Interdisciplinarity, Knowledge, Papers, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, University, Visibility

? McKechnie, L.E.F., Goodall, G.R., Lajoie-Paquette, D. and Julien, H. (2005), How human information behaviour researchers use each other’s work: A basic citation analysis study. *Information Research*, **10** (2), Article Number: 220.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Res10, 220.pdf](2005\Inf%20Res10,%20220.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. The purpose of this study was to determine if and how human information behaviour (HIB) research is used by others. Method. Using ISI Web of Knowledge, a citation analysis was conducted on 155 English-language HIB articles published from 1993 to 2000 in six prominent LIS journals. The bibliometric core of 12 papers was identified. Content analysis was performed on papers citing the core (n = 377) to determine how the papers were cited. A domain visualization was constructed of the citing relationships within the entire corpus. Analysis. Citation analysis, content analysis and social network analysis were used to analyse the data. Results. HIB literature is being cited, primarily (81.5%) by LIS authors. Fields outside of LIS citing HIB articles include engineering, psychology, education and medicine. Papers were cited generally (36.0%), for findings (28.5%) and for theory (25.3%) with few citations for method (6.0%). The domain visualization depicted a clear core of HIB scholarship surrounded by a periphery of largely uncited literature. Conclusion. HIB literature is yet to have a significant impact on other disciplines. It appears to be a second stage discipline, marked by theoretical consistency and exponential growth in publications and new researchers. More attention should be paid to writing and citation practices to allow HIB literature to become a rich guide to the act of doing HIB research.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, History, Image Retrieval, ISI, Journals, Library, Lis, Needs, Network, Network Analysis, Patterns, Performance, Perspective, Publications, Research, Scholarship, Science Research, Seeking, Social Network Analysis, Theory

Schlögl, C. (2005), Information and knowledge management: Dimensions and approaches. *Information Research*, **10** (4), Article Number: 235.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Res10, 235.pdf](2005\Inf%20Res10,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. Though literature on information and knowledge management is vast, there is much confusion concerning the meaning of these terms. Hence, this article should give some orientation and work out the main aspects of information and knowledge management. Method. An author co-citation analysis, which identified the main dimensions of information management, forms the basis of the study of literature. In it, the main aspects of information management are further refined. Furthermore, it will be investigated if the concept of knowledge management adds anything to information management, and if so what it is. Analysis. Data for analysis were retrieved from Science Citation Index and Social Science Citation Index. Though the literature review is based on the quantitative results of the bibliometric analysis and has tried to consider the most prominent publications, some degree of subjectivism cannot be excluded. Results. As a result of analysis, a distinction can be made between content and technology-oriented information management approaches. According to the literature review, technology-oriented information management includes data management, information technology management and strategic information technology management. The main emphasis of these approaches is the effective and efficient use of information technology. In contrast, content-oriented approaches focus on information and its use. They can be distinguished in records management, provision of external information, human-centered information management, and information resources management. The reading of the literature on knowledge management reveals, that this term is either used synonymously for information management or for the management of work practices with the goal of improving the generation of new knowledge and the sharing of existing knowledge. Conclusions This article identifies various aspects that are embraced by the terms information management and knowledge management. Thus, it should contribute to more terminological clarity and finally improve communication both in science and in professional practice.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Communication, Competitive Advantage, Concept, Evolution, Goal, Information, Information Management, Information Technology, IRM, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature Review, Made, Management, Meaning, Orientation, Performance, Practice, Professional Practice, Publications, Resource-Management, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Systems, Technology

Notes: UUniversity

? de Arenas, J.L., Rodríguez, J.V., Gómez, J.A. and Arenas, M. (2005), Communication of knowledge. Skill of the university professors? *Information Research*, **11** (1), Article Number: 243.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Res11, 243.pdf](2005\Inf%20Res11,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: All fully information literate people possess a series of skills that are associated with the ability to perform research. University faculty are no exception.

Objective: In order to determine to what extent academics of the University of Murcia are fully information literate we look at their research performance measured through their published papers in mainstream journals from 1994 to 2001.

Methods: We used the three databases of the Web of Science to identify the output of the University of Murcia faculty. We also used the Journal Citation Reports to assign their subject category to published papers.

Results: We identified indexed papers published in mainstream journals. Articles covered by A&HCI were few, while papers indexed by SSCI remained constant over the studied period. SCI indexed 1,923 papers from 1994 to 2001; 72% of them were cited. Most papers were published in English by faculty working in centres related to the biological sciences. Disciplines that showed more activity were chemistry, biochemistry & molecular biology and neurosciences.

Conclusions: We were aware that the databases we used are criticised by their biases. However, we gather evidence that academics of the University of Murcia carry out research mainly in the hard sciences. Also, that academics are information literate: their output is published in mainstream journals, i.e. They have overcome the barriers of knowledge generation and science communication.

Notes: UUniversity

? Arroyo-Alonso, A., Pulgarín, A. and Gil-Leiva, I. (2005), Scientometric study of the scientific collaboration in the Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain. *Information Research*, **11** (1), Article Number: 245.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Res11, 245.pdf](2005\Inf%20Res11,%20245.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. The paper considers the characteristics of the scientific collaboration in the Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV) in order to identify the degree of cooperation among the authors, organizations and countries that collaborate with UPV.

Method. A scientometric study of papers submitted to journals and conferences by UPV between 1973 and 2001 was carried out. The study reviewed a total of 213 national and international data bases, 5464 journal papers and 1111 conference papers.

Analysis. A quantitative analysis of the data collected, following the organization of the references with the program ‘Reference Manager’.

Results. The results show a high percentage of scientific collaboration of UPV. They indicate that the scientific collaboration and visibility are directly related. Similar results are obtained in the case of the international cooperation.

Conclusions. The UPV displays a rate of collaboration greater than 86%, in general, and 40%internationally 40%. It has collaborated with 576 institutions in 51 different countries.

Keywords: Citation, Co-Authorship, Cooperation, Multiple Authorship, Patterns, Productivity, Science

? Oppenheim, C. and Summers, M.A.C. (2008), Citation counts and the Research Assessment Exercise, part VI: Unit of assessment 67 (music). *Information Research*, **13** (2), Article Number: 342.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Res13, 342.pdf](2008\Inf%20Res13,%20342.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. This study aimed to explore research assessment within the field of music and, specifically, to investigate whether citation counting could be used to replace or inform the peer review system currently in use in the UK. Method. A citation analysis of academics submitted for peer review in Unit of Assessment 67 in the 2001 Research Assessment Exercise was performed using the Arts and Humanities Citation Index and checked for correlations with the Assessment scores. A Spearman rank order correlation coefficient test was used to assess the significance of correlations between citations and scores. Results. At a departmental level, citation counts correlated strongly with scores awarded by the Assessment Exercise. A weaker correlation was found between scores and individual counts. The correlations were significant at the 0.01% level. Types of submission were analysed and trends were found within the author group. However, the Arts and Humanities Citation Index was found to be unrepresentative of music research activity in UK universities due to its choice of source material. Conclusion. The Arts and Humanities Citation Index alone is not a suitable data source for citation analysis in the field of music. However, if an alternative data source could be found, there is potential for the use of citation analysis in research assessment in music.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Archaeology, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric Methods, Choice, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Counts, Citations, Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Correlations, Data, Field, Library, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Potential, Rank, Rankings, Ratings, Research, Research Assessment, Review, Significance, Source, Trends, UK, Universities

? Jarneving, B. (2009), The publication activity of Region Vastra Gotaland: A bibliometric study of an administrative and political Swedish region during the period 1998-2006. *Information Research*, **14** (2), Article Number: 397.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Res14, 397.pdf](2009\Inf%20Res14,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. A descriptive bibliometric study on a sub-national level with the aim to map a Swedish region’s visibility and research collaboration during the observation period 1998-2006 was conducted. Method. Indicators and measures of research performance were constructed on basis of national standards. Results. Results show that the citation and publication patterns basically mirrored the national science and technology system, though some deviations were observed. The more influential science and technology fields were identified along with their more active regional producers of published research. A publication profile of the region was generated as well as a mapping of the balance between productivity and citation impact. Applying a research typology, different types of joint publishing and their relations to research areas were explored. Conclusions. The results are primarily of interest for local research policy but also of interest for a wider audience as a suggested method approach for similar regional assessment tasks.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Study, Collaboration, Impact, Indicators, Output, Policy, Research, Research Areas, Science, Technology, Visibility

? Ardanuy, J., Urbano, C. and Quintana, L. (2009), The evolution of recent research on Catalan literature through the production of PhD theses: A bibliometric and social network analysis. *Information Research*, **14** (2), Article Number: 404.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Res14, 404.pdf](2009\Inf%20Res14,%20404.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. This paper studies the situation of research on Catalan literature between 1976 and 2003 by carrying out a bibliometric and social network analysis of PhD theses defended in Spain. It has a dual aim: to present interesting results for the discipline and to demonstrate the methodological efficacy of scientometric tools in the humanities, a field in which they are often neglected due to the difficulty of gathering data. Method. The analysis was performed on 151 records obtained from the TESEO database of PhD theses. The quantitative estimates include the use of the UCINET and Pajek software packages. Authority control was performed on the records. Analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the sample and the distribution of responses to each question. Sex differences on key questions were analysed using the Chi-squared test. Results. The value of the figures obtained is demonstrated. The information obtained on the topic and the periods studied in the theses, and on the actors involved (doctoral students, thesis supervisors and members of defence committees), provide important insights into the mechanisms of humanities disciplines. The main research tendencies of Catalan literature are identified. It is observed that the composition of members of the thesis defence committees follows Lotka’s Law. Conclusions. Bibliometric analysis and social network analysis may be especially useful in the humanities and in other fields which are lacking in scientometric data in comparison with the experimental sciences.

Keywords: Authors, Betweenness, Bibliometric Analysis, Centrality, Graphs, Research, Science, Spain, Statistics

? Orduña-Malea, E. and Ontalba-Ruipérez, J.A. (2009), Proposal for metric indicators for social news solicitors: Analysis of the Spanish digital press in Meneame. *Information Research*, **14** (3), Article Number: 406.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Res14, 406.pdf](2009\Inf%20Res14,%20406.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. Social bookmarking sites such as Digg, Meneame, etc. have become a reference for the digital press. Therefore, news producers wish to position themselves in such systems to gain visibility and to increase traffic to their Websites. This paper proposes two bibliometric indicators to calculate the presence and impact of the press in social bookmarking systems, providing both qualitative and quantitative measures. Method. The Weighted Comments Impact (ICP) is proposed as an indicator of the impact of a news medium over a month, and the Media Power Factor (FPM) is proposed as an indicator of the overall impact of a news medium over a month. To validate these parameters, a longitudinal retrospective descriptive analysis of the content of news sent to the Meneame social bookmarking site over sixteen months has been carried out. Results. The validation of the Weighted Comments Impact shows that the digital medium which has reached the highest average value is El Pais, followed by 20 Minutos and El Mundo, which is consistent with the overall ranking of comments received. The validation of the Media Power Factor, however, indicates that 20 Minutos is the digital newspaper with the highest value, followed by El Pais and El Mundo. Conclusions. The main finding of this study is that the parameters.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Index, Indicators, Visibility, Web

? López-Herrera, A.G., Cobo, M.J., Herrera-Viedma, E., Herrera, F., Bailón-Moreno, R. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2009), Visualization and evolution of the scientific structure of fuzzy sets research in Spain. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **14** (4), Article Number: 421.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Res14, 421.pdf](2009/Inf%20Res14,%20421.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. Presents the first bibliometric study on the evolution of the fuzzy sets theory field. It is specially focused on the research carried out by the Spanish comunity. Method. The CoPalRed software, for network analysis, and the co-word analysis technique are used. Analysis. Bibliometric maps showing the main associations among the main concepts in the field are provided for the periods 1965-1993, 1994-1998, 1999-2003 and 2004-2008. Results. The bibliometric maps obtained provide insight into the structure of the fuzzy sets theory research in the Spanish community, visualize the research subfields, and show the existing relationships between those subfields. Furthermore, we compare the Spanish community with other countries (the USA and Canada; the UK and Germany; and Japan and Peoples Republic of China). Conclusions. As a result of the analysis, a complete study of the evolution of the Spanish fuzzy sets community and an analysis of its international importance are presented.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Chemistry, China, Classification, Co-Word Analysis, Group Decision-Making, Information, Logic, Model, Network Analysis, Preference Relations, Priority Vector, Research, Software, Spain, Surfactants, Theory, UK, USA

? Thelwall, M. (2010), Webometrics: Emergent or doomed? *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **15** (4), Article Number: colis713.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Res15, colis713.pdf](2010/Inf%20Res15,%20colis713.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. For some years bibliometric studies have identified webometrics as one of the largest information science fields. Nevertheless, most published webometric research is relatively theoretical and, as a new research field, seems unlikely to survive unless it is useful in some way. In general it is very important for academics to identify hot research topics and avoid unpromising ones and so methods are needed to help this identification process. Method. This article uses citation analysis and a survey of webometricians to assess the extent to which webometrics has found applications outside of its parent discipline. Results. The results suggest that there has been a turn towards applied webometrics with several externally-financed studies being contracted. Moreover, there is a significant amount of citation of webometrics research by disciplines outside information science, including computing, communication science and health. Nevertheless, it seems that the potential user base for current webometric techniques is wider still, creating a need for awareness-raising. Conclusions. Whilst webometrics already has several claims to usefulness, there is still progress to be made.

Keywords: Academic Web, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Communication, Exploration, Field, General, Google Scholar, Health, Identification, Information, Information Science, Information-Science, Links, Methods, Potential, Progress, Research, Science, Search Engines, Sites, Survey, Techniques, Web Impact Factors, Webometrics

? Tomic, T. (2010), The philosophy of information as an underlying and unifying theory of information science. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **15** (4), Article Number: colis714.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Res15, colis714.pdf](2010/Inf%20Res15,%20colis714.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction. Philosophical analyses of theoretical principles underlying these sub-domains reveal philosophy of information as underlying meta-theory of information science. Method. Conceptual research on the knowledge sub-domains in information science and philosophy and analysis of their mutual connection. Analysis. Similarities between conceptual cores and research questions of the two fields have been investigated. The consequent methods and knowledge domains of philosophy of information have been studied. Results. As the underlying theory, philosophy of information discovers philosophical questions in all of the information sub-domains studied. In information retrieval, it studies ontological and epistemological. Knowledge organization implements philosophy of language. Theories of information management actualize classical epistemological issues in the context of organizational knowledge. Studies of information behaviour benefit from argumentation theory. Philosophical analyses may possibly investigate how the concrete rules of bibliometric models influence conceptions and evaluations of knowledge. The sub-domain of information literacy is significantly compatible with philosophical conceptions and techniques of critical thinking. Conclusions. As underlying and unifying theory of information science, philosophy of information implements advanced abilities of critical thinking in the sub-domains, with respect to the role that information technology and the resulting knowledge structures, codes, languages and systems might have for the development of mind and world.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Concrete, Context, Development, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Information Technology, Knowledge, Knowledge Domains, Languages, Management, Methods, Models, Ontologies, Organization, Organizational, Philosophy, Principles, Research, Retrieval, Role, Science, Systems, Techniques, Technology, Theory, World

? Holmberg, K., Tsou, A. and Sugimoto, C.R. (2013), The conceptual landscape of iSchools: Examining current research interests of faculty members. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **18** (3), Article Number: C32.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Res18, C32.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. This study describes the intellectual landscape of iSchools and examines how the various iSchools map on to these research areas. Method. The primary focus of the data collection process was on faculty members’ current research interests as described by the individuals themselves. A co-word analysis of all iSchool faculty members’ research interests was used as a research method. The relations between the current research profiles of the iSchools were compared by calculating the cosine similarity between co-word profiles and visualized in network graphs. Results. The results show that the iSchools still contain many dominant themes from library and information science, but have an expanded conceptual landscape with the introduction of new iSchools. The methods used for data collection guaranteed the most current data available (in contrast to using publications) and the methods used for analyses gave multiple perspectives to the research landscape of the iSchools. Conclusions. The results of the present study showed how the current research landscape of the iSchools and the shared research interests were built by many topics that still reflect dominant information science topics (e. g., bibliometrics, information retrieval, and information seeking behaviour), but that there are also growing areas that reflect the iSchools’ interdisciplinary composition, thus answering the research questions.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Behaviour, Bibliometrics, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Collection, Composition, Data, Data Collection, Faculty, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Science, Information-Science, Interdisciplinary, Landscape, Library, Library and Information Science, Methods, Network, Primary, Profiles, Publications, Relations, Research, Research Method, Results, Science, Similarity

? Milojevic, S. (2013), Different traditions in the study of disciplinarity in science: Science and technology studies, library and information science and scientometrics. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **18** (3), Article Number: C34.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Res18, C34.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. Disciplinarity and other forms of differentiation in science have long been studied in the fields of science and technology studies, information science and scientometrics. However, it is not obvious whether these fields are building on each other’s findings. Methods. An analysis is made of 609 articles on disciplinarity selected through a combination of automatic and manual methods published from 2000 to 2013. Analysis. Scientometric methods are used to determine how the different fields approach the study of disciplinarity. It seeks to establish how cognitively similar the approaches are, by exploring their use of knowledge base (derived from reference lists) and of the cognitive concepts used in the titles of works. Results. The three fields have very distinct communities of practitioners, but are similar cognitively. The three fields are using as their knowledge base similar authors, although not necessarily the same work by those authors. Both scientometrics and information science draw from the science and technology studies literature, which is not reciprocating. The similarity of terminology indicates that the three fields are studying the same objects, but other indicators suggest that they are actually interested in quite different aspects of those objects.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Building, Differentiation, Disciplinarity, Domain-Analysis, Forms, Indicators, Information, Information Science, Knowledge, Knowledge Base, Library and Information Science, Literature, Methods, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Science, Science and Technology, Science and Technology Studies, Scientometric, Scientometric Methods, Scientometrics, Similarity, Specialties, Technology, Terminology, Work

? Nicolaisen, J. and Frandsen, T.F. (2013), Core journals in library and information science: Measuring the level of specialization over time. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **18** (3), Article Number: S05.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Res18, S05.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. Specialization in science is a process that occurs over time. The present paper presents a bibliometric method for measuring the degree of specialization over time. Methods. The method is based on bibliographic coupling, and counts the percentage of recitations given in subsequent years. The method is applied to a selection of core journals in library and information science (1990-2012). The reference lists of each journal are compared year by year, and the percentage of re-citations is calculated by dividing the number of re-citations with the total number of citations each year. Results. The results indicate that the new measure adequately measures the intended phenomenon (i.e. specialization). Yet, the levels of re-citations and development over time may also partly be explained by the obsolescence phenomenon. A study of the median citation age and the level of specialization confirm a positive correlation. Yet, the low r-squared value (R2=0,2811) suggests only a partial explanation of the differences in levels of re-citation. Conclusion. The new method seems to offer a valid technique for measuring scientific specialization as a process. Yet, further studies are required to confirm the results.

Keywords: Age, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Coupling, Bibliometric, Citation, Citations, Cocitation, Correlation, Development, Documents, Explanation, Information, Information Science, Journal, Journals, Library and Information Science, Measure, Measures, Methods, Obsolescence, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Science, Scientific Literature, Selection, Specialization, Value

? Masip, P. (2014), Impact of assessment criteria on publication behaviour: the case of communication research in Spain. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **19** (2), Article Number: 613.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Res19, 613.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. This paper outlines the evolution of Spanish production in the area of communication research over the last seventeen years. It analyses whether the consolidation of the existing systems of assessment of scientific activity have been mirrored by an increase in the output of Spanish authors in journals indexed by the Social Sciences Citation Index Method. A bibliometric approach to the subject matter has been selected. We have analysed indicators such as institutional and individual productivity, models of publishing and dynamics of co-operation (intra-and inter-institutional, national and international). Analysis. This method has been applied to thirty-four journals included in the communication category of the Social Sciences Citation Index. To ensure consistency in the data collected, only journals that have remained in this database over the seventeen years covered by the research, from 1994 to 2010, have been selected. Results. Results reveal that the output of Spanish researchers in communication has increased significantly over five years, from forty-eight papers in 1994-2005, to eighty-two for the period 2006-2010. Conclusions. The increase coincides with the creation in 2002 of National Quality and Accreditation Evaluation Agency (ANECA) whose assessment criteria give priority to publication in journals indexed by the Social Sciences Citation Index.

Keywords: Activity, Agency, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Assessment, Authors, Behaviour, Bibliometric, Citation, Communication, Communication Research, Consistency, Cooperation, Criteria, Data, Database, Dynamics, Evaluation, Evolution, Humanities, Impact, Indicators, International, International Journals, Journals, Models, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Performance, Researchers, Results, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Social-Sciences, Spain, Systems

? Wilson, T. (2014), Beyond bibliometrics: harnessing multidimensional indicators at scholarly impact. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **19** (3), Article Number: R512.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Res19, R512.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact, Indicators, Multidimensional, Scholarly Impact

? Grandbois, J. and Beheshti, J. (2014), A bibliometric study of scholarly articles published by library and information science authors about open access. *Information Research-An International Electronic Journal*, **19** (4), Article Number: 648.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Res19, 648.pdf

Abstract: Introduction. This study aims to gain a greater understanding of the development of open access practices amongst library and information science authors, since their role is integral to the success of the broader open access movement. Method. Data were collected from scholarly articles about open access by library and information science authors from 2003 until 2011 found in the Library and Information Science Abstracts database. Analysis. A bibliometric approach is taken for the information gathered from 203 articles. Excel and SPSS were used to derive descriptive statistics and correlations. Results. Overall an open access rate of 60% was found, which was lower than expected considering 94% of these articles appeared to endorse open access. Conclusions. Although these results show a higher open access rate than previous studies, and a linear growth of open access publications over the years, there is still a large gap between theory and practice which needs to be addressed.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Correlations, Data, Database, Development, From, Growth, Impact, Information, Information Science, Library And Information Science, Motivations, Movement, Needs, Open, Open Access, Practice, Practices, Publications, Results, Role, Science, Statistics, Success, Theory, Understanding

# Title: Information for Responsible Fisheries: Libraries as Mediators, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: Information for Responsible Fisheries: Libraries as Mediators, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Di Cesare, R. and Ruggieri, R. (2006), The evaluation of Grey Literature using bibliometric indicators: A methodological proposal. *Information for Responsible Fisheries: Libraries as Mediators, Proceedings*, 57-63.

Abstract: Grey Literature (GL), defined as material in print and electronic format not readily available through regular market channels or not widely distributed, has received increasing attention in the last decade. Widespread agreement exists on its importance as an information source. However, problems related to the actual use of GL have not been adequately investigated. This paper proposes a methodology to analyze the use of GL in bibliographic references of journal articles, already applied in some disciplinary fields (Physics, 1994, Agricultural economics, 1995; Demography & Computer sciences, 2004). In order to verify to what extent GL contributes to scientific work, we use bibliometric indicators (frequency of GL use, frequency of GL citing), similar to the ones widely used for conventional literature. A specific bibliometric indicator, that seems useful for measuring GL impact namely the intensity of GL citing, i.e., the average frequency of GL references per article containing GL, is described. Moreover, the potential use of the impact factor as an indicator of variability in GL use is considered. The issues connected with the difficulty of locating and identifying citations to GL are also briefly discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Impact Factor, Journal, Literature

# Title: Information Retrieval

Full Journal Title: [Information Retrieval](http://www.springerlink.com/content/91q64178x503610u/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Couto, T., Ziviani, N., Calado, P., Cristo, M., Goncalves, M., de Moura, E.S. and Brandao, W. (2010), Classifying documents with link-based bibliometric measures. *Information Retrieval*, **13** (4), 315-345.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Ret13, 315.pdf](2010\Inf%20Ret13,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: Automatic document classification can be used to organize documents in a digital library, construct on-line directories, improve the precision of web searching, or help the interactions between user and search engines. In this paper we explore how linkage information inherent to different document collections can be used to enhance the effectiveness of classification algorithms. We have experimented with three link-based bibliometric measures, co-citation, bibliographic coupling and Amsler, on three different document collections: a digital library of computer science papers, a web directory and an on-line encyclopedia. Results show that both hyperlink and citation information can be used to learn reliable and effective classifiers based on a kNN classifier. In one of the test collections used, we obtained improvements of up to 69.8% of macro-averaged F (1) over the traditional text-based kNN classifier, considered as the baseline measure in our experiments. We also present alternative ways of combining bibliometric based classifiers with text based classifiers. Finally, we conducted studies to analyze the situation in which the bibliometric-based classifiers failed and show that in such cases it is hard to reach consensus regarding the correct classes, even for human judges.

Keywords: Classification, Cocitation, Digital Libraries, Information, Links, Model, Retrieval, Text Classification, Web, Web Directories

# Title: Information Science

Full Journal Title: [Information Science](http://e41.cnki.net/KNS50/Navi/Bridge.aspx?LinkType=BaseLink&DBCode=cjfd&TableName=cjfdbaseinfo&Field=BaseID&Value=QBKX&NaviLink=%e6%83%85%e6%8a%a5%e7%a7%91%e5%ad%a6)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1007-7634

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Zhang, M.W. (2000), Bibliometric analysis of medical literature in Harbin Medial University. *Information Science*, **18** (2), 177-179.

Full Text: [2000\Inf Sci18, 177.pdf](2000\Inf%20Sci18,%20177.pdf)

Abstract: Based on ‘Chinese Biomedical Literature CD - ROM Database’ and ‘MEDLINE CD - ROM Database’, this paper has made bibliometric analysis from various angles of papers written by Harbin Medical University and published in ‘Zhong Hua’ Series Journals.

Keywords: Medical Literature Bibliometric Analysis

Notes: JJournal

? Zhang, M.G. (2000), Statistics research of cited frequency of Journal of Haerbin Medical University. *Information Science*, **18** (8), 758-761.

Full Text: [2000\Inf Sci18, 758.pdf](2000\Inf%20Sci18,%20758.pdf)

Abstract: By making use of CSCD, bibliometric research on Journal of Harbin Medical University (HMU) cited by Chinese scientific and technical journals was made in this paper. Moreover, Journal of HMU was comprehensively evaluated based on the result.

Keywords: CSCD Journal of Haerbin Medical University Cited Frequencey Impact Factor

? Zhang, M.W. (2000), The investigation and research of core teacher construction in the firsth affiliated hospital of hmu by making use of CSCD. *Information Science*, **18** (10), 927-930.

Full Text: [2000\Inf Sci18, 927.pdf](2000\Inf%20Sci18,%20927.pdf)

Abstract: By making use of CSCD to investigate the academic articles and related citation in the first affiliated hospital of Harbin Medical University, some significant results are expected in this paper and further evaluation was made on the basis of them.

Keywords: CSCD Bibliometric Analysis Citation Analysis Cited Frequency

? Chen, W.J. (2001), Comparison between bibliometric method and content analysis method. *Information Science*, **19** (8), 884-886.

Full Text: [2001\Inf Sci19, 884.pdf](2001\\Inf%20Sci19,%20884.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric method and content analysis method are all quantitative research method, but there are many differences between them on research objects, methodology base, application range and so on.

Keywords: Bibliometric Method Content Analysis Method Comparison

? Lan, X.Y. and Zhang, Y.W. (2002), A statistical analysis on papers? authors and quotations in library and information service in 2000. *Information Science*, **20** (5), 493-496.

Full Text: [2002\Inf Sci20, 493.pdf](2002\Inf%20Sci20,%20493.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods to count and analyses the papers, authors and quotations delivered in Library and Information Service in 2000, the characteristics of those papers, authors and quotations are expounded.

Keywords: Library and Information Service Papers Analysis Authors Analysis Quotations Analysis Statistical Analysis

? Lan, X.Y. and Zhang, Y.W. (2002), A quantitative analysis of the papers on digital library in China. *Information Science*, **20** (6), 595-598.

Full Text: [2002\Inf Sci20, 595.pdf](2002\Inf%20Sci20,%20595.pdf)

Abstract: By means of bibliometric methods the 663 papers on digital library study issued in 22 coreperiodicals in library & information science from 1994 to 2001 are quantitatively analyzed in terms of time and space distribution, content distribution, author distribution and citation distribution.Some relevant problems existing in digital library study in our country are also discussed.

Keywords: Digital Library Virtual Library Electronic Library Bibliometrics

? Lü, F. (2003), A statistical analyses on papers, authors and quotations in Information Science in 2001. *Information Science*, **21** (11), 2173-2175

Full Text: [2003\Inf Sci21, 2173.pdf](2003\Inf%20Sci21,%202173.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods to count and analyses the papers、authors and quotations delivered in Information Science in 2001, the characteristics of those papers, authors and quotations are expounded.

Keywords: Information Science Papers Analyses Authors Anlyses Quotations Analyses Statistical Analyses

? Cao, Y. (2004), A bibliometric analysis on intellectual property of digital library in China. *Information Science*, **22** (3), 315-317.

Full Text: [2004\Inf Sci22, 315.pdf](2004\Inf%20Sci22,%20315.pdf)

Abstract: This paper uses the bibliometrics method for electronic resources investigates and analyzes the status of study on intellectual property of digital library in China in four aspects of the number of document increasing with year, periodical distributing, authors, institutions and document content.

Keywords: Digital Library Intellectual Property Bibliometrics

? Dong, X.Y. (2004), A statistical analyses on papers, authors and quotations in Information Science in 2003. *Information Science*, **22** (5), 551-553.

Full Text: [2004\Inf Sci22, 551.pdf](2004\Inf%20Sci22,%20551.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods to count and analyses the papers, authors and quotations delivered information science in 2003, the characteristics of those papers, authors and quotations are expounded.

Keywords: Information Science Papers Analyses Authors Analyses Quotations Analyses Statistical Analyses

? Wang, S.Q. (2005), A quantitative analysis on information resources in the network environment. *Information Science*, **23** (2), 205-207.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Sci23, 207.pdf](2005\Inf%20Sci23,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: Applying bibliometric statistical methods, the paper counts up the papers on information resources in the networked environment delivered in 1999 to 2003 and makes a comparatively and integratedly analysis on the distribution of time, journals, the characteristics of thesis and the fund projects, and the regional distribution of the papers and their correspondin authors.

Keywords: Networked Environment, Information Resources, Quantitative Analysis

? Dong, W.Y. and Yuan, S.B. (2005), Theses, authors and quotation analysis of Information Science from 2002 to 2004. *Information Science*, **23** (9), 1349-1352

Full Text: [2005\Inf Sci23, 1349.pdf](2005\Inf%20Sci23,%201349.pdf)

Abstract: Using the bibliometric statistical methods, this paper selects 1223 theses from Information Science published from 2002 to 2004, makes a statistic analysis of its theses, authors and citation, then gets the law and characteristic of this magazine in recent 3 years.

Keywords: Information Science, Theses Analysis, Author Analysis, Citation Analysis, Statistic Analysis

? Wang, D. (2006), Statistical analysis of theses on consult in LISA database. *Information Science*, **24** (8), 1253-1257

Full Text: [2006\Inf Sci24, 1253.pdf](2006\Inf%20Sci24,%201253.pdf)

Abstract: Based on the theses about consulting in the database of LISA, this paper using the bibliometric statistical methods, make a statistical analysis of the theses, including literature number, author, language, journal and theme, hoping to supply some reference and inspiration to the research, especially cast some important enlightments on home research on these respects from now on.

Keywords: Consult, LISA, Statistical Analysis

? Zhu, L. (2006), Web Impact Factors: The index of quantitative analysis for WEB site. *Information Science*, **24** (8), 1269-1274.

Full Text:[2006\Inf Sci24, 1269.pdf](2006\Inf%20Sci24,%201269.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews how this linkbased metric has been developed, enhanced and applied.Not only has the metric itself undergone improvement but also the relevant data collection techniques have been enhanced. WIFs have also been validated by significant correlations with traditional research measures.Bibliometric techniques have been further applied to the Web and patterns that might have otherwise been ignored have been found from hyperlinks.This paper concludes with some suggestions for future research...

Keywords: Internet, Webometric Studies, Hyperlinks, Web Impact Factors, WIF

? Fu, W.Q. (2011), A bibliometric analysis of papers in the field of information science and library science in mainland China based on SSCI from 2000 to 2010. *Information Science*, **29** (7), 1079-1274

Full Text: [2011\Inf Sci29, 1083.pdf](2011/Inf%20Sci29,%201083.pdf)

Abstract: Based on bibliometric methods, the author analyzes 455 papers published by the scholars of, mainland China in 66 foreign periodicals in the field of Information Science & Library Science included, in Social Sciences Citation Index from 2000 to 2010. A series of quantitative analysis has been made from, the aspects of publications, periodicals, authors, affiliations, subjects, citations and so on, so as to find out, the research productivity, core journals, core scholars, key organizations, main research fields,, international influence and to reflect the current research status and academic ability of mainland China, in the field of Information Science & Library Science.

Keyword: Information Science, Library Science, Bibliometric, SSCI.

# Title: Information Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Information Sciences](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00200255)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guo, G.M. (2007), A computer-aided bibliometric system to article ranked lists in interdisciplinar generate core subjects. *Information Sciences*, **177** (17), 3539-3556.

Full Text: [2007\Inf Sci177, 3539.pdf](2007\Inf%20Sci177,%203539.pdf)

Abstract: Due to the tremendous increase and variations in serial publications, the impact of every peer-reviewed paper on different subjects is varying continually. Domain experts or researchers want to keep track of those latest and highly cited peer-reviewed papers: however they are finding it difficult to update or collect their subject core paper lists regularly and accurately. The evaluation of serial papers for generating and ranking core paper lists on different subjects becomes a very challenging task for scholars or librarians. Therefore, a computer-aided bibliometric system (CABS) was developed to generate a core article ranked list automatically. Four indicators - subject reference cited counts, subject total cited Counts. subject reference period impact and subject reference cited history - were proposed to generate a subject core article ranking list. Seven different subjects including E-commerce. Data Mining, Supply Chain, Image Processing, Enterprise Resource Planning, Microarray and Expert Systems were used as samples. The turning point (TP) was proposed to determine the core article area in the paper citation analysis. The TP patterns observed were that all TPs had the same rate for four different subjects. The USAge of TP patterns can also be used to verify the experimental results. This study provides experimental evidence to disprove three myths. Myth 1: the top papers on a subject (for instance, the top 10 papers) were all submitted to (S)SCI journals. Myth 2: the highly cited papers (cited counts >4) on interdisciplinary subjects were almost submitted to (S)SCI journals. Myth 3: the articles published in the top journals on a subject would be highly cited. (c) 2007 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Developed, E-Commerce, Evaluation, Evidence, Experimental, Experts, History, Image, Impact, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, Journals, Mining, Paper Ranking, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Publications, Ranking, Reference, Rights, Scientometrics, Self-Citation

? Papavlasopoulos, S., Poulos, M., Korfiatis, N. and Bokos, G. (2010), A non-linear index to evaluate a journal’s scientific impact. *Information Sciences*, **180** (11), 2156-2175.

Full Text: 2010\Inf Sci180, 2156.pdf

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to define a bibliometric indicator of the scientific impact of a journal, which combines objectivity with the ability to bridge many different bibliometric factors and in particular the side factors presented along with celebrated ISI impact factor. The particular goal is to determine a standard threshold value in which an independent self-organizing system will decide the correlation between this value and the impact factor of a journal. We name this factor “Cited Distance Factor (CDF)” and it is extracted via a well-fitted, recurrent Elman neural network. For a case study of this implementation we used a dataset of all journals of cell biology, ranking them according to the impact factor from the Web of Science Database and then comparing the rank according to the cited distance. For clarity reasons we also compare the cited distance factor with already known measures and especially with the recently introduced eigenfactor of the institute of scientific information (ISI). (C) 2010 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Biology, Citations, Elman Neural Network, Impact, Impact Factor, Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Neural-Networks, Ranking, Science, Scientific Information, Semantic Classification, System, Units, Web of Science

? Papavlasopoulos, S., Poulos, M., Korfiatis, N. and Bokos, G. (2010), A non-linear index to evaluate a journal’s scientific impact. *Information Sciences*, **180** (17), 2156-2175.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Sci180, 2156.pdf](2010\Inf%20Sci180,%202156.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to define a bibliometric indicator of the scientific impact of a journal, which combines objectivity with the ability to bridge many different bibliometric factors and in particular the side factors presented along with celebrated ISI impact factor. The particular goal is to determine a standard threshold value in which an independent self-organizing system will decide the correlation between this value and the impact factor of a journal. We name this factor “Cited Distance Factor (CDF)” and it is extracted via a well-fitted, recurrent Elman neural network. For a case study of this implementation we used a dataset of all journals of cell biology, ranking them according to the impact factor from the Web of Science Database and then comparing the rank according to the cited distance. For clarity reasons we also compare the cited distance factor with already known measures and especially with the recently introduced eigenfactor of the institute of scientific information (ISI).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Semantic Classification, Elman Neural Network, Impact Factor

? Szymanski, B.K., de la Rosa, J.L. and Krishnamoorthy, M. (2012), An Internet measure of the value of citations. *Information Sciences*, **185** (1), 18-31.

Full Text: [2012\Inf Sci185, 18.pdf](2012\Inf%20Sci185,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: A new method for computing the value of citations is introduced and compared with the PageRank algorithm for author ranking. In our proposed approach, the value of each publication is expressed in CENTs (sCientific currENcy Tokens). The publication’s value is then divided by the number of citations made by that publication to yield a value for each citation. As citations are the acknowledgements of the work by authors other than oneself (indicating that it has been useful), self-citations count as zero in acknowledged citation value. Circular citations, a generalized type of self-citation, are considered to have a reduced acknowledged citation value. Finally, we propose a modification of the h-Index to define it as the largest integer such that the i-th publication (on the list of publications sorted by their value in CENTs) is worth more than i CENTs. This new index, termed the i-index or i(2) in short, appears to be a more precise measure of the impact of publications and their authors’ productivity than the h-Index. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Algorithm, Author, Author Ranking, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Internet, Modification, Pagerank, Pagerank, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Ranking, Scientometrics, Self-Citation

? Gagolewski, M. (2013), On the relationship between symmetric maxitive, minitive, and modular aggregation operators. *Information Sciences*, **221**, 170-180.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Sci221, 170.pdf](2013/Inf%20Sci221,%20170.pdf)

Abstract: In this paper the relationship between symmetric minitive, maxitive, and modular aggregation operators is considered. It is shown that the intersection between any two of the three discussed classes is the same. Moreover, the intersection is explicitly characterized. It turns out that the intersection contains families of aggregation operators such as OWMax, OWMin, and many generalizations of the widely-known Hirsch’s h-Index, often applied in scientific quality control. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aggregation, Aggregation Operators, Construction Methods, Control, Families, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch’s h-Index, OMA, OWA, OWMAX, Quality, Quality Control, Rights, Scientometrics

? Gagolewski, M. and Mesiar, R. (2014), Monotone measures and universal integrals in a uniform framework for the scientific impact assessment problem. *Information Sciences*, **263**, 166-174.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Sci263, 166.pdf](2014/Inf%20Sci263,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: The Choquet, Sugeno, and Shilkret integrals with respect to monotone measures, as well as their generalization - the universal integral, stand for a useful tool in decision support systems. In this paper we propose a general construction method for aggregation operators that may be used in assessing output of scientists. We show that the most often currently used indices of bibliometric impact, like Hirsch’s h, Woeginger’s w, Egghe’s g, Kosmulski’s MAXPROD, and similar constructions, may be obtained by means of our framework. Moreover, the model easily leads to some new, very interesting functions. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aggregation, Assessing, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Construction, Decision, Decision Support, Decision Support Systems, Framework, Functions, General, H-Index, H-Index, Hirsch-Index, Impact, Impact Assessment, Indices, Indices of Scientific Impact, Measures, Model, Monotone Measures, Output, Rights, Scientific Impact, Scientists, Support, Systems, Universal Integral

# Title: Information Scientist

Full Journal Title: Information Scientist

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Aiyepeku, W.O. (1975), Bibliometrics in information-science curricula. *Information Scientist*, **9** (1), 29-34.

# Title: Information and Software Technology

Full Journal Title: [Information and Software Technology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_cdi=5642&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=8fbcd59f32588d005329374935fc7539)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wohlin, C. (2005), Most cited journal articles in software engineering. *Information and Software Technology*, **47** (15), 955.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Sof Tec47, 955.pdf](2005\Inf%20Sof%20Tec47,%20955.pdf)

Keywords: Journal, Software, Software Engineering

? Wohlin, C. (2005), An analysis of the most cited articles in software engineering journals - 1999. *Information and Software Technology*, **47** (15), 957-964.

Full Text: [2005\Inf Sof Tec47, 957.pdf](2005\Inf%20Sof%20Tec47,%20957.pdf)

Abstract: Citations and related work are crucial in any research to position the work and to build on the work of others. A high citation count is an indication of the influence of specific articles. The importance of citations means that it is interesting to analyze which articles are cited the most. Such an analysis has been conducted using the ISI Web of Science to identify the most cited software engineering journal articles published in 1999. The objective of the analysis is to identify and list the articles that have influenced others the most as measured by citation count. An understanding of which research is viewed as most valuable to build upon may provide valuable insights into what research to focus on now and in the future. Based on the analysis, a list of the 20 most cited articles is presented here. The intention of the analysis is twofold. First, to actually show the most cited articles, and second, to invite the authors of the most cited articles in 1999 to contribute to a special issue of Information and Software Technology. Five invited authors have accepted the invitation and their articles are appearing in this special issue. Moreover, the research topics and methods of the most cited articles in 1999 are compared with those from the most cited articles in 1994 to provide a picture of similarities and differences between the years. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

? Wohlin, C., Elbaum, S. and Shepperd, M. (2007), Most cited journal articles in software engineering. *Information and Software Technology*, **49** (1), 1.

Full Text: [2007\Inf Sof Tec49, 1.pdf](2007\Inf%20Sof%20Tec49,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Journal, Software, Software Engineering

Wohlin, C. (2007), An analysis of the most cited articles in software engineering journals - 2000. *Information and Software Technology*, **49** (1), 2-11.

Full Text: [2007\Inf Sof Tec49, 2.pdf](2007\Inf%20Sof%20Tec49,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Citations and related work are crucial in any research to position the work and to build on the work of others. A high citation count is an indication of the influence of specific articles. The importance of citations means that it is interesting to analyze which articles are cited the most. Such an analysis has been conducted using the ISI Web of Science to identify the most cited software engineering journal articles published in 2000. The objective of the analysis is to identify and list the articles that have influenced others the most as measured by citation count. An understanding of which research is viewed by the research community as most valuable to build upon may provide valuable insights into what research to focus on now and in the future. Based on the analysis, a list of the 20 most cited articles is presented here. The intention of the analysis is twofold. First, to identify the most cited articles, and second, to invite the authors of the most cited articles in 2000 to contribute to a special issue of Information and Software Technology. Five authors have accepted the invitation and their articles appear in this special issue. Moreover, an analysis of the most cited software engineering journal articles in the last 20 years is presented. The presentation includes both the most cited articles in absolute numbers and the most cited articles when looking at the average number of citations per year. The article describing the SPIN model checker by G.J. Holzmann published in 1997 is first on both these lists.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Research, Citations, Community, Importance, ISI, Model, Position, Research, Software, Software Engineering, Spin

? Wohlin, C. (2008), Introduction to section most cited journal articles in software engineering. *Information and Software Technology*, **50** (1-2), 2.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Sof Tec50, 2.pdf](2008/Inf%20Sof%20Tec50,%202.pdf)

Keywords: Journal, Software, Software Engineering

? Wohlin, C. (2008), An analysis of the most cited articles in software engineering journals - 2001. *Information and Software Technology*, **50** (1-2), 3-9.

Full Text: [2008\Inf Sof Tec50, 3.pdf](2008\Inf%20Sof%20Tec50,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Citations and related work are crucial in any research to position the work and to build on the work of others. A high citation count is an indication of the influence of specific articles. The importance of citations means that it is interesting to analyze which articles are cited the most. Such an analysis has been conducted using the ISI Web of Science to identify the most cited software engineering journal articles published in 2001. The objective of the analysis is to identify and list the articles that have influenced others the most as measured by citation count. An understanding of which research is viewed by the research community as most valuable to build upon may provide valuable insights into what research to focus on now and in the future. Based on the analysis, a list of the 20 most cited articles is presented here. The intention of the analysis is twofold. First, to identify the most cited articles, and second, to invite the authors of the most cited articles in 2001 to contribute to a special section of Information and Software Technology. Three authors have accepted the invitation and their articles appear in this special section. Moreover, an analysis has been conducted regarding which authors are most productive in terms of software engineering journal publications. The latter analysis focuses on the publications in the last 20 years, which is intended as a complement to last year’s analysis focusing on the most cited articles in the last 20 years [C. Wohlin, An Analysis of the Most Cited Articles in Software Engineering Journals - 2007, Information and Software Technology 49 (1) 2-11]. The most productive author in the last 20 years is Professor Victor Basili. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric Research, Citation, Citations, Indication, Journal Articles, Journals, Publications, Research, Science, Software Engineering, Web of Science

? Wohlin, C. (2009), Introduction to section most cited journal articles in Software Engineering. *Information and Software Technology*, **51** (1), 1.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Sof Tec51, 1.pdf](2009\Inf%20Sof%20Tec51,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Journal

? Wohlin, C. (2009), An analysis of the most cited articles in software engineering journals-2002. *Information and Software Technology*, **51** (1), 2-6.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Sof Tec51, 2.pdf](2009\Inf%20Sof%20Tec51,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Citations and related work are crucial in any research to position the work and to build on the work of others. A high citation count is an indication of the influence of specific articles. The importance of citations means that it is interesting to analyze which articles are cited the most. Such an analysis has been conducted using the ISI Web of Science to identify the most cited software engineering journal articles published in 2002. The objective of the analysis is to identify and list the articles that have influenced others the most as measured by citation count. An understanding of which research is viewed by the research community as most valuable to build upon may provide valuable insights into what research to focus on now and in the future. Based on the analysis, a list of the 20 most cited articles is presented here. The intention of the analysis is twofold. First, to identify the most cited articles, and second, to invite the authors of the most cited articles in 2002 to contribute to a special section of Information and Software Technology. Six authors have accepted the invitation and their articles appear in this special section. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Count, Citations, Community, Engineering, Indication, Influence, Intention, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journal Articles, Objective, Research, Rights, Science, Scientometrics, SI, Software, Software Engineering, Understanding, Web of Science, Work

? Garousi, V., Mesbah, A., Betin-Can, A. and Mirshokraie, S. (2013), A systematic mapping study of web application testing. *Information and Software Technology*, **55** (8), 1374-1396.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Sof Tec55, 1374.pdf](../HO-reference/2013/Inf%20Sof%20Tec55,%201374.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The Web has had a significant impact on all aspects of our society. As our society relies more and more on the Web, the dependability of web applications has become increasingly important. To make these applications more dependable, for the past decade researchers have proposed various techniques for testing web-based software applications. Our literature search for related studies retrieved 147 papers in the area of web application testing, which have appeared between 2000 and 2011. Objective: As this research area matures and the number of related papers increases, it is important to systematically identify, analyze, and classify the publications and provide an overview of the trends in this specialized field. Method: We review and structure the body of knowledge related to web application testing through a systematic mapping (SM) study. As part of this study, we pose two sets of research questions, define selection and exclusion criteria, and systematically develop and refine a classification schema. In addition, we conduct a bibliometrics analysis of the papers included in our study. Results: Our study includes a set of 79 papers (from the 147 retrieved papers) published in the area of web application testing between 2000 and 2011. We present the results of our systematic mapping study. Our mapping data is available through a publicly-accessible repository. We derive the observed trends, for instance, in terms of types of papers, sources of information to derive test cases, and types of evaluations used in papers. We also report the demographics and bibliometrics trends in this domain, including top-cited papers, active countries and researchers, and top venues in this research area. Conclusion: We discuss the emerging trends in web application testing, and discuss the implications for researchers and practitioners in this area. The results of our systematic mapping can help researchers to obtain an overview of existing web application testing approaches and indentify areas in the field that require more attention from the research community. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Attention, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics Analysis, Classification, Community, Criteria, Data, Field, Impact, Information, Knowledge, Literature, Mapping, Papers, Publications, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Schema, Selection, Society, Software, Sources, Sources of Information, Structure, Techniques, Testing, Trends, Web

? Banerjee, I., Nguyen, B., Garousi, V. and Memon, A. (2013), Graphical user interface (GUI) testing: Systematic mapping and repository. *Information and Software Technology*, **55** (10), 1679-1694.

Full Text: [2013\Inf Sof Tec55, 1679.pdf](2013/Inf%20Sof%20Tec55,%201679.pdf)

Abstract: Context: GUI testing is system testing of a software that has a graphical-user interface (GUI) front-end. Because system testing entails that the entire software system, including the user interface, be tested as a whole, during GUI testing, test cases-modeled as sequences of user input events-are developed and executed on the software by exercising the GUI’s widgets (e.g., text boxes and clickable buttons). More than 230 articles have appeared in the area of GUI testing since 1991. Objective: In this paper, we study this existing body of knowledge using a systematic mapping (SM). Method: The SM is conducted using the guidelines proposed by Petersen et al. We pose three sets of research questions. We define selection and exclusion criteria. From the initial pool of 230 articles, published in years 1991-2011, our final pool consisted of 136 articles. We systematically develop a classification scheme and map the selected articles to this scheme. Results: We present two types of results. First, we report the demographics and bibliometrics trends in this domain, including: top-cited articles, active researchers, top venues, and active countries in this research area. Moreover, we derive the trends, for instance, in terms of types of articles, sources of information to derive test cases, types of evaluations used in articles, etc. Our second major result is a publicly-accessible repository that contains all our mapping data. We plan to update this repository on a regular basis, making it a “live” resource for all researchers. Conclusion: Our SM provides an overview of existing GUI testing approaches and helps spot areas in the field that require more attention from the research community. For example, much work is needed to connect academic model-based techniques with commercially available tools. To this end, studies are needed to compare the state-of-the-art in GUI testing in academic techniques and industrial tools. (C) 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Attention, Bibliometrics, Canada, Classification, Community, Criteria, Data, Directed Test Scripts, Execution, Feedback, Field, Framework, Generation, Gui Application, Guidelines, Information, Interface, Knowledge, Mapping, Netherlands, Paper Repository, Regular, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Selection, Smartphone Applications, Software, Sources, Sources of Information, Systematic Mapping, Techniques, Testing, Tool, Trends, User Interface, Work

# Title: Information Society

Full Journal Title: Information Society

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Palmer, C.L. and Malone, C.K. (2001), Elaborate isolation: Metastructures of knowledge about women. *Information Society*, **17** (3), 179-194.

Abstract: This paper examines the category of ‘Woman’ within the metastructure of a system of knowledge organization. We trace the subject scheme used to list books about women in a standard bibliographic guide over the first three-quarters of the twentieth century.Building on the feminist critique of subject representation, our analysis documents how the category was continually constructed over time, providing evidence of multiplication, isolation, and confusion in the process. The outcome is a framework that fails to capture the complex nature of knowledge about women and conceals relationships to the larger body of knowledge. The case of this legacy system exemplifies problems associated with representing the complexity and integration of knowledge and provides a basis for considering the potential residual impacts of current information organization and navigation systems.

Keywords: Feminist Theory Knowledge Organization Metastructure Subject Access Subject Representation

? Bartoli, A. and Medvet, E. (2014), Bibliometric evaluation of researchers in the internet age. *Information Society*, **30** (5), 349-354.

Full Text: [2014\Inf Soc30, 349.pdf](2014/Inf%20Soc30,%20349.pdf)

Abstract: Research evaluation, which is an increasingly pressing issue, invariably relies on citation counts. In this contribution we highlight two concerns that the research community needs to pay attention to. One, in the world of search engine facilitated research, factors such as ease of Web discovery, ease of access, and content relevance, rather than quality, influence what gets read and cited. Two, research evaluation based on citation counts works against many types of high-quality works. We also elaborate on the implications of these points by examining a recent nationwide evaluation of researchers performed in Italy. We focus on our discipline (computer science), but we believe that our observations have relevance for a broad audience.

Keywords: Academic Search Engines, Access, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Counts, Community, Computer Science, Contribution, Discovery, Engine, Evaluation, Impact, Influence, Italy, Needs, Observations, Quality, Recent, Relevance, Research, Research Evaluation, Researcher Evaluation, Researchers, Science, Search Engine, World

# Title: Information Storage and Retrieval

[Continued as [Information Processing & Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5948&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=f35a70b413655ede29ab59e469f919fd)](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5948&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=f35a70b413655ede29ab59e469f919fd)

Full Journal Title: [Information Storage and Retrieval](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=7272&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=8b5f69a91002115440b541d78d2352e8)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Kessler, M.M. (1963), Bibliographic coupling extended in time: Ten case histories. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **1** (4), 169-187.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret7, 169.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret7,%20169.pdf)

Abstract: The methods of bibliographic coupling were applied to 8186 papers in thirty-five volumes of the *Physical Review* (Vol. 77, 1950 to Vol. 111, 1958). The results are reported in the form of ten case histories. Each case was chosen to illustrate a problem in information retrieval.

Zunde, P. and Slamecka, V. (1971), Predictive models of scientific progress. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **7** (3), 103-109.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret7, 103.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret7,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: Progress in science is essentially determined by the stimulating effects of information accumulation and transfer. Hence dynamic characteristics of information flow together with the structural properties of the flow network in the society should be indicative of the major thrusts of science progress as well as of its rate of development.

In this paper, a Markov chain model of science development is proposed and described. It is based on the assumption that the most recent thrusts of scientific inquiry exert a decisive influence on the trends of the next immediate stage of development of science. The application of this model is demonstrated on a sample of citation data in social science. The analysis of this data in terms of the proposed model shows a clear tendency of shifting emphasis of scientific inquiry from science and technology to social science subjects.

Saracevic, T. (1971), Five years, five volumes and 2345 pages of the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **7** (3), 127-139.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret7, 127.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret7,%20127.pdf)

Cuadra, C.A. (1971), Comments on: Five years, five volumes and 2345 pages of the *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* by Tefko Saracevic: *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **7** (3), 141-146.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret7, 141.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret7,%20141.pdf)

Borenius, G.and Schwarz, S. (1972), Remarks on the use of citation data in predictive models of scientific activity. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **8** (4), 171-175.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret8, 171.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret8,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: The relations between data, information and prediction are discussed with reference to a suggested Markov model for forecasting of the structure of scientific activity. A conclusion is that the output of mathematical operations, i.e. The predicted ‘state’ or activity distribution, is not related to the input as a deductive or probabilistic consequence of its real information content, but rather to information attributed to the data by assumptions inherent in the method.

This is a general difficulty in futures studies, namely that the openness of explanation of a phenomenon effectively limits the possibilities to extend the understanding of systems behaviour into predictive statements.

Weinberg, B.H. (1974), Bibliographic coupling: A review. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **10** (5-6), 189-196.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret10, 189.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret10,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: The theory and practical applications of bibliographic coupling are reviewed. The reviewer takes issue with the use of bibliographic coupling for information retrieval and automatic classification on logical grounds, and for reasons relating to uncontrolled citation practices. The usefulness of the procedure for the study of the science of science and bibliometrics is granted.

Rosenberg, B. (1974), Understanding scientific literatures: A bibliometric approach: Joseph C. Donhue. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973. 101 pp. $10.00. ISBN 0-262-04049-5. *Information Storage and Retrieval*, **10** (11-12), 420-421.

Full Text: [1960-80\Inf Sto Ret10, 420.pdf](1960-80\Inf%20Sto%20Ret10,%20420.pdf)

# Title: Information Studies: Theory & Application

Full Journal Title: [Information Studies: Theory & Application](http://www.defenseonline.com.cn/qbll/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1000-7490

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Zhu, L. (2003), Quantitative analysis of research papers on information policies & regulations in China since 1990s. *Information Studies: Theory & Application*, **26** (4), 371-375.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Stu The App26, 371.pdf](2003\Inf%20Stu%20The%20App26,%20371.pdf)

Abstract: In order to grasp the present situation of researches on information policies and regulations,this paper makes a statistical analysis of the articles relating to information policies and regulations and issued from 1999 to 2001 in China by using the method of bibliometrics,including time distribution,space distribution,content,author and citations

Keywords: Information Policy, Regulation, Development Study, Bibliometric Method, China

? Zhao, X. (2009), Characteristic study of a new journal citation evaluation indicator Eigenfactor - Base on Chinese periodical’s data. *Information Studies: Theory & Application*, **32** (8), 53-56.

Full Text: [2009\Inf Stu The App32, 53.pdf](2009\Inf%20Stu%20The%20App32,%2053.pdf)

Abstract: Taking Chinese periodical as example, I combine with the correlation analysis and factor analysis to investigate the relationship between a new journal citation evaluation indicator Eigenfactor and other main indexes of journal evaluation. Moreover, the advantages and shortcomings of Eigenfactor are discussed.

Keywords: Eigenfactor, Journal Evaluation, Citation Analysis, Informetrics, Chinese Periodical

# Title: Information Systems in the Changing ERA: Theory and Practice

Full Journal Title: Information Systems in the Changing ERA: Theory and Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, Y.C. and Liu, K.C. (2009), A bibliometric study on organisational semiotics literatures. *Information Systems in the Changing ERA: Theory and Practice*, 33-39.

Abstract: Since it came into being in the early 1990s, Organisational Semiotics (OS) has attracted quite a few academics carrying out research, both on the principle itself and on its application. Bibilometric can be used to find out active researchers and major research topics concerning OS. This study is based on 146 papers published between 1999 and 2007 at annual international workshops and conferences concerning OS. The information about authors, author affiliations and keywords are coded into a database. Statistical analysis reveals the most prolific researchers and institutions most actively involved with OS research, and the most researched topics. A program is developed in a multi-agent programmable modelling environment. By employing the program, the associations between research institutes and the co-occurrence of the research topics are investigated; maps visualizing those associations and co-occurrences are generated.

Keywords: Academic Community, Bibliometric, Literature Survey, Organisational Semiotics, Research

# Title: Information Systems Management

Full Journal Title: Information Systems Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dwivedi, Y.K., Venkitachalam, K., Sharif, A.M., Al-Karaghouli, W. and Weerakkody, V. (2011), Research trends in knowledge management: Analyzing the past and predicting the future. *Information Systems Management*, **28** (1), 43-56.

Full Text: [2011\Inf Sys Man28, 43.pdf](2011\Inf%20Sys%20Man28,%2043.pdf)

Abstract: Through a meta-data analysis of the literature over a 34-year period, this article aims to provide a review and investigation into the knowledge management field in terms of how the domain is represented along a number of dimensions including unit of analysis, research paradigm employed, and the research topics/issues investigated. Information on a series of variables was extracted after conducting a review of 1,043 articles on KM, published in various peer-reviewed journals between 1974-2008. The findings suggest that a combination of positivist, empirical, conceptual/descriptive, and multi-method approaches have been predominantly used in the area. Organizational as well as systems and environmental context-based KM research were found to be the most widely published topics within the KM domain. Further, the authors identified literature gaps that require more exploration and conceptual refinement in the context of knowledge management research.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Context, Environmental, Field, Information-Systems, Investigation, Issues, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Meta-Analysis, Paradigm, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Profile, Research, Research Trends, Review, Strategy, Systems

# Title: Information Systems Research

Full Journal Title: [Information Systems Research](http://www.atypon-link.com/INF/loi/isre)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1047-7047

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Valacich, J.S., Fuller, M.A., Schneider, C. and Dennis, A.R. (2006), Issues and opinions - Publication opportunities in premier business outlets: How level is the playing field? *Information Systems Research*, **17** (2), 107-125.

Full Text: [2006\Inf Sys Res17, 107.pdf](2006\Inf%20Sys%20Res17,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reports an analysis of the proportion of faculty publishing articles in premier business journals (i.e., the ratio of authors of premier business journal articles to total faculty of a discipline) across the disciplines of accounting, finance, management, marketing, and information systems (IS) for the years 1994-2003. This analysis revealed that over this period the management discipline had on average the highest proportion of faculty publishing in premier journals (12.7 authors per 100 management faculty), followed by finance (9.4 authors per 100 faculty), marketing (9.2 authors per 100 faculty), IS (5.5 authors per 100 faculty), and accounting (4.8 authors per 100 faculty). A further analysis examined these ratios for the different disciplines over time, finding that the ratios of authors to faculty have actually decreased for the disciplines of marketing and IS over this time period but have remained stable for the disciplines of accounting, management, and finance. Given steady growth in faculty size of all disciplines, the proportion of faculty publishing articles in premier journals in 2003 for all disciplines is lower than their 10-year averages, with IS having the lowest proportion in 2003. A sensitivity analysis reveals that without substantial changes that would allow more IS faculty to publish in the premier journals (e.g., by increasing publication cycles, number of premier outlets; and so on), IS will continue to lag far below the average of other disciplines. The implications of these findings for IS researchers, for institutions and administrators of IS programs, and for the IS academic discipline are examined. Based on these implications, recommendations for the IS discipline are presented.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Discipline, Academic Promotion, Analysis, Averages, Discipline, Diversity, Empirical-Research, Faculty, Finance, Growth, Inequity, Information, Information-Systems Research, Institutions, Management, Paper, Promotion, Publication, Publishing, Recommendations, Relative Deprivation, Relevance, Research Journals, Research Standards, Scientometrics, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Tenure

? Raghuram, S., Tuertscher, P. and Garud, R. (2010), Mapping the field of virtual work: A Cocitation analysis. *Information Systems Research*, **21** (4), 983-999.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Sys Res21, 983.pdf](2010\Inf%20Sys%20Res21,%20983.pdf)

Abstract: Interest in the area of virtual work continues to increase with articles being written from different disciplinary perspectives-e. g., information systems (IS), management, psychology, and transportation. In this paper, we map research on virtual work to (a) understand the intellectual base from which this field has emerged, (b) explore how this field has evolved over time, and (c) identify clusters of research themes that have emerged over time and the relationships between them. Specifically, we use cocitation analysis of research published in all social science disciplines to map the field at three points in time-1995, 2000, and 2006. Our results show that the field has grown from 9 research clusters in 1995 to 16 in 2006. A comparison across these maps suggests that research in the cluster of “virtual teams” has gained significance even as research in some earlier clusters such as “urban planning and transportation” has lost ground. Our longitudinal analysis identifies relevant concepts, theories, and methodologies that have emerged in the field of virtual work. This analysis can help interested researchers identify how they may want to contribute to the field of virtual work-by adding to popular clusters, by enriching emerging smaller clusters, or by acting as bridges across clusters.

Keywords: Analysis, At-Home, Bibliometric Analysis, Cluster, Cocitation, Collaboration, Communication, Comparison, Context, Electronic Mail, Field, Identification, Information, Information Systems, IS, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, Management, Methodologies, Organization, Patterns, Planning, Psychology, Research, Science, Scientific Literature, Significance, Social, Systems, Teams, Transportation, Virtual Teams, Virtual Work, Work

# Title: Information Technology and Libraries

Full Journal Title: [Information Technology and Libraries](http://www.ala.org/ala/lita/litapublications/ital/italinformation.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Inf. Technol. Libr.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Inform Technol Libr

ISSN: 0730-9295

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Amer Library Assoc

Publisher Address: 50 E Huron St, Chicago, IL 60611

Subject Categories:

Information Science & Library Science: Impact Factor 0.200, 45/55 (2003) SSCI

Nicholson, S. (2003), The bibliomining process: Data warehousing and data mining for library decision making. *Information Technology and Libraries*, **22** (4), 146-151.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Tec Lib22, 146.pdf](2003\Inf%20Tec%20Lib22,%20146.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliomining, or data mining for libraries, is the application of data mining and bibliometric tools to data produced from library services. This article outlines the bibliomining process with emphasis on data warehousing issues. Methods for cleaning and anonymizing library data are presented with examples.

Wormell, I. (2003), Matching subject portals with the research environment. *Information Technology and Libraries*, **22** (4), 158-164.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Tec Lib22, 158.pdf](2003\Inf%20Tec%20Lib22,%20158.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents methods for testing the usefulness of bibliometric methods for the evaluation of information resources located at subject portals. Two subject portals for social sciences have been selected as objects for the study: Sam Webb at Gothenburg University Library in Sweden and Bisigate at the Aarhus Business School Library, Denmark. To show how to capture the local users’ views and requirements in the development of portals, this article explores the results of the analyses targeting one of the selected institutions, Gothenburg University’s Department of Political Sciences. The study produced various types of lists as well as maps for monitoring the research and publication pattern of the department. These reports allow exploration and visualization of the research results of the institution in a form that is easy to read and understand for portal users. The content of the lists and maps was designed to provide information about which journals are relevant for the ongoing research activities in the department, and to identify useful links to professional institutions, organizations, persons, most cited publications, and authors. The study gathered quantitative data to measure how well the information resources of the portals match the research profile of the institutions.

Garfield, E., Pudovkin, A.I. and Istomin, V.S. (2003), Mapping the output of topical searches in the Web of Knowledge and the case of Watson-Crick. *Information Technology and Libraries*, **22** (4), 183-187.

Full Text: [2003\Inf Tec Lib22, 183.pdf](2003\Inf%20Tec%20Lib22,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: HistCite(TM) is a system that generates chronological maps of subject (topical) collections resulting from searches of the Institute for Scientific Information Web of Science (WoS) or Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index on CD-ROM. WoS export files are created in which all cited references for source documents are captured. These bibliographic collections are processed by HistCite, which generates chronological tables as well as historiographs that highlight the most-cited works in and outside the collection. Articles citing the 1953 primordial Watson-Crick paper on the structure of DNA will be used as a demonstration. Real-time dynamic genealogical historiographs will be shown. HistCite also includes a module for detecting and editing errors or variations in cited references. Export Files of five thoUSAnd or more records are processed in minutes on a PC. Ideally the system will be used to help the searcher quickly identify the most significant work on a topic and enable the searcher to trace its year-by-year historical development.

Keywords: Arts and Humanities Citation Index, CD-ROM, Collection, Development, DNA, Dynamic, Errors, Export, Institute for Scientific Information, Records, Science Citation Index, Source, Structure, Topical, Web of Science, Work

? Gureyev, V.N. and Mazov, N.A. (2013), Detection of information requirements of researchers using bibliometric analyses to identify target journals. *Information Technology and Libraries*, **32** (4), 66-77.

Full Text: 2013\Inf Tec Lib32, 66.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric analyses were used to identify journals that are representative of the authors’ research institutes. Methods to semiautomatically collect data for an institute’s publications and which journals they cite are described. Citation analyses of lists of articles and their citations can help librarians to quickly identify the preferred journals in terms of the number of publications, and the most frequently cited journals. Librarians can use these data to generate a list of journals that an institute should subscribe to.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Citation, Citation Analyses, Citations, Data, Detection, Information, Journals, Methods, Publications, Research, Researchers

# Title: Informes de la Construccion

Full Journal Title: Informes de la Construccion

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sorli-Rojo, A. and Mochon-Bezares, G. (2014), “*Informes de la Construccion*”: A bibliometric analysis (2007-2013). *Informes de la Construccion*, **66** (536), Article Number: e041.

Full Text: 2014\Inf Con66, e041.pdf

Abstract: This work offers a bibliometric analysis of the journal “Informes de la construccion” between 2007 and 2013. The following parameters were analysed: Productivity of authors and collaboration degree, institutions and countries of authors, collaboration of institutions using Social Networks Analysis, impact factor, composition of its editorial team, and period of time between reception and acceptance of papers. The results reveal high levels in diversification and collaboration among authors; high productivity of universities and reseach centres, mainly in Spain, but limited collaboration among them; ups and downs of annual data of Impact Factor; huge growth of editorial team and long staying of its members; and long periods of time between aceptation and publication of papers. In conclusion, “Informes de la construccion” could be considered a good scientific journal, but some aspects of the journal should be ameliored.

Keywords: Acceptance, Analysis, Architecture, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Building Technology, Collaboration, Composition, Construction, Data, Growth, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Journal, Networks, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Science Database, Scientific Journal, Scientific Journals, Spain, Universities, Web, Work

# Title: Ingenieria Quimica

Full Journal Title: Ingenieria Quimica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and San-Antonio-Gómez, C. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of uruguayan scientific publications in the engineering, chemical and Web of Science category (1997-2008). *Ingenieria Quimica*, **38**, 33-37.

Full Text: [2010\Ing Qui38, 33.pdf](2010\Ing%20Qui38,%2033.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Indicators, Publications, Science, Web of Science

# Title: Inhalation Toxicology

Full Journal Title: [Inhalation Toxicology](http://informahealthcare.com/loi/iht)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Qiu, H. and Chen, Y.F. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of nicotine research in China during the period of 1991 to 2007. *Inhalation Toxicology*, **21** (8-11), 965-971.

Full Text: [2009\Inh Tox21, 965.pdf](2009\Inh%20Tox21,%20965.pdf)

Abstract: With the widespread exposure of people to nicotine through recreational use of tobacco products, research into nicotine has attracted increasing attention. Tobacco smoking is by far the most important cause of lung cancer. As the world’s largest producer and consumer of tobacco products, China bears a large proportion of the global burden of smoking-related disease; therefore, information on nicotine publications should be collected to formulate future research policy. In the present study, we investigated nicotine-related research articles published by Chinese authors that were indexed in the Science Citation Index (SCI) from 1991 to 2007. An indicator “citations per publication” (CPP) was used in the study to evaluate the impact of journals, articles, and institutes. The quantity of publications has increased at a quicker pace than the worldwide trend. Article visibility, measured as the frequency of being cited, also increased during the period. However, the overall quality of articles, based on the impact factor of journals publishing those articles, dropped behind the worldwide average level. There has been an increase in international collaboration, mainly with researchers in the USA. The average CPP of international co-authorship articles was higher than that of single country publications. Besides the USA, nicotine research in China will benefit from more collaboration with Taiwan, England, and Germany. Some 110 of 264 articles were published by a single institute, and the top six institutes were compared from various angles. Seventy-two subject categories were covered, and trends (in terms of both quantity and quality) of nicotine research in China were compared with worldwide trends. In addition, analysis of keywords in both nicotine and lung cancer research fields was applied to indicate research interests. Mutual cooperation among multiple disciplines needs further strengthening.

Keywords: Smoking, Addiction

? Jia, X.F., Guo, X.B., Li, H.C., An, X.Y. and Zhao, Y.G. (2013), Characteristics and popular topics of latest researches into the effects of air particulate matter on cardiovascular system by bibliometric analysis. *Inhalation Toxicology*, **25** (4), 211-218.

Full Text: [2013\Inh Tox25, 211.pdf](2013/Inh%20Tox25,%20211.pdf)

Abstract: In recent years, many epidemiological and toxicological studies have investigated the adverse effects of air particulate matter (PM) on the cardiovascular system. However, it is difficult for the researchers to have a timely and effective overall command of the latest characteristics and popular topics in such a wide field. Different from the previous reviews, in which the research characteristics and trends are empirically concluded by experts, we try to have a comprehensive evaluation of the above topics for the first time by bibliometric analysis, a quantitative tool in information exploration. This study aims to introduce the bibliometric method into the field of PM and cardiovascular system. The articles were selected by searching PubMed/MEDLINE (from 2007 to 2012) using Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms “particulate matter” and “cardiovascular system”. A total of 935 eligible articles and 1895 MeSH terms were retrieved and processed by the software Thomson Data Analyzer (TDA). The bibliographic information and the MeSH terms of these articles were classified and analyzed to summarize the research characteristics. The top 200 high-frequency MeSH terms (the cumulative frequency percentage was 74.2%) were clustered for popular-topic conclusion. We summarized the characteristics of published articles, of researcher collaborations and of the contents. Ten clusters of MeSH terms are presented. Six popular topics are concluded and elaborated for reference. Our study presents an overview of the characteristics and popular topics in the field of PM and cardiovascular system in the past five years by bibliometric tools, which may provide a new perspective for future researchers.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Air, Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Blood-Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular System, Characteristics, Cigarette-Smoking, Co-Word Analysis, Collaborations, Cumulative, Cyclin D1 Expression, Effects, Endothelial-Cells, Epidemiologic Evidence, Evaluation, Experts, Field, Fine Particulate, First, Heart-Rate-Variability, Hospital Admissions, Information, Mar, Medical, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Popular Topics, Published Articles, Recent, Reference, Research, Research Tendency, Reviews, Smoke Exposure, Smooth-Muscle-Cells, Software, Trends

# Title: Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured

Full Journal Title: Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Beswick, A. and Blom, A.W. (2011), Bone graft substitutes in hip revision surgery: A comprehensive overview. *Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured*, **42**, S40-S46.

Full Text: [2011\Inj-Int J Car Inj42, S40.pdf](2011\Inj-Int%20J%20Car%20Inj42,%20S40.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Total hip replacement is increasingly used to treat diseased and damaged joints. With time, some joint replacements may require revision, mainly because of instability and mechanical loosening, and this is of particularly significance to younger patients. A major problem in revision surgery is the loss of bone stock and the consequent difficulty in reconstructing a stable joint. Loss of bone stock has been widely treated using bone autografts and allografts but supplies are limited. Use of bone graft substitutes in combination with, or as a substitute for, human bone is a possible alternative. Aim: To identify empirical studies of bone graft substitutes in hip revision surgery. Methods: Systematic review based on Cochrane and MOOSE methods. We searched MEDLINE and EMBASE to December 2010 with terms relating to hip replacement and bone graft substitutes, and checked key citations in ISI Web of Science and reference lists. We considered all human studies irrespective of study design. Results: Searches identified 397 articles. Screening of abstracts and full text articles identified 7 studies reporting outcomes of bone-graft substitute combined with autograft or allograft, and 6 studies reporting outcomes of bone graft substitute exclusively. One economic evaluation compared costs of femoral head banking with costs of bone graft substitutes. No randomised controlled trials evaluating bone graft substitute effectiveness were identified. Studies generally included small numbers of patients with a follow up too short to assess outcomes relating to implant survival. However, excepting those based on glass ceramic, ceramic bone graft substitutes show promise as an alternative to use of exclusive autograft or allograft. In the case of calcium phosphate ceramic bone graft substitute, potential cost savings were evident. Conclusion: With increased allograft shortage, bone graft substitutes will be required in hip revision surgery. However, appropriately designed randomised controlled trials are required to compare use of existing and new bone graft substitutes with established practice. As well as prosthesis related outcomes, studies should explore the patient experience of revision hip replacement with bone graft substitute material. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acetabulum, Allograft, Author, Bone, Bone Graft, Bone Substitute, Calcium, Citations, Cochrane, Costs, Design, Effectiveness, Embase, England, Epidemiology, Evaluation, Follow-Up, Hip Replacement, Human, Hydroxyapatite, Impaction, Implant, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Joint, Knee Arthroplasty, MEDLINE, Methods, Osteoarthritis, Outcomes, Overview, Patient Experience, Patients, Phosphate, Practice, Prosthesis, Replacement, Review, Science, Screening, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, United-States, Web of Science

? Xue, X.H., Yan, S.G., Cai, X.Z., Shi, M.M. and Lin, T. (2014), Intramedullary nailing versus plating for extra-articular distal tibial metaphyseal fracture: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured*, **45** (4), 667-676.

Full Text: [2014\Inj-Int J Car Inj45, 667.pdf](2014/Inj-Int%20J%20Car%20Inj45,%20667.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: With development in the techniques of reduction and fixation, there has been a controversy in comparison between intramedullary nailing (IMN) and plating for the treatment of distal tibial metaphyseal fracture (DTF). The study aimed to investigate: (1) which fixation, IMN or plating, was better in the clinical outcomes and in the complications for the treatment of DTF and (2) which modifying variables affected the comparative results between the two modalities. Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, OVID, Scopus, ISI Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, Google Scholar and specific orthopaedic journals were searched from inception to July 2013, using the search strategy of ‘(‘Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary’ [MeSH]) AND (‘Tibial Fractures’ [MeSH]) AND (plate OR plating)’. All prospective and retrospective controlled trials comparing function, pain, bone union and complications between IMN and plating for DTF were identified. Our analysis had no limitation of the language or the publication year. The primary outcome measurements were complication rate, union time, operation time and hospital stays, while the secondary outcome measurements were functional score and pain score. Result: Fourteen of 6620 studies with 842 patients were included. IMN was probably preferential to plating for DTF given its higher functional score (p = 0.01), lower risk of infection (p = 0.02) and comparable pain score (p = 0.33), total complication rate (p = 0.53) and time to union (p = 0.86). However, plating had a lower malunion rate than IMN (p < 0.0001). All the results were based on the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) evidence of moderate quality. Conclusions: With a satisfying alignment obtained, IMN may be preferential to plating for fixation of DTF with better function and lower risk of infection. However, IMN showed higher malunion rate for fixation of DTF. With the biases in our meta-analysis, it will ultimately require a rigorous and adequately powered randomised controlled trial (RCT) to prove. Level of evidence: Level III, therapeutic study (systematic review). (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alignment, Analysis, Assessment, Bone, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Comparison, Complication, Complications, Controlled Trial, Development, Distal Tibial Fracture, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Fixation, Fracture, Function, Google, Google Scholar, Grade, Hospital, Infection, Internal Fixation, Intramedullary Nailing, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Language, Level of Evidence, Limitation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Modalities, Operation, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Pain Score, Patients, Plating, Primary, Prospective, Publication, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Randomized-Trial, Rct, Reduction, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Shaft Fractures, Strategy, Systematic Review, Techniques, Therapeutic, Treatment, Trial, Web of Science

? Liu, A., Xue, X.H., Chen, Y.L., Bi, F.G. and Yan, S.G. (2014), The external rotation immobilisation does not reduce recurrence rates or improve quality of life after primary anterior shoulder dislocation: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured*, **45** (12), 1842-1847.

Full Text: [2014\Inj-Int J Car Inj45, 1842.pdf](2014/Inj-Int%20J%20Car%20Inj45,%201842.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective randomised controlled trials directly comparing (1) the rates of recurrence and (2) patient-based quality-of-life assessments after the external rotation (ER) or internal rotation (IR) immobilisation after primary anterior shoulder dislocation. Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and ISI Web of Science were searched up to January 2013, using the Boolean operators as follows: (bankart lesion OR shoulder anterior dislocation) AND ((external rotation AND internal rotation) OR immobilisation). All prospective randomised controlled trials directly comparing recurrence rate and patient-based quality-of-life assessments between the ER and IR immobilisations were retrieved. No limitation of the language or publication year existed in our analysis. Results: Seven of 896 studies involving 663 patients were included, 338 in the ER group and 325 in the IR group. No significant difference was observed in the recurrence rate at all ages (risk ratio (RR) = 0.65; 95% confidence interval, 0.41-1.03; p = 0.067), at the age stratum of <= 30 years (RR = 0.70; 95% confidence interval, 0.38-1.29; p = 0.250) and >30 years (RR = 0.86; 95% confidence interval, 0.38-1.97; p = 0.722). Four trials adopted quality-of-life assessments, using the Constant-Murlay functional scoring system, the Rowe scoring system, the Western Ontario Shoulder Instability index (WOSI), the Disabilities of arm, shoulder and hand (DASH) and the American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons evaluation form (ASES). Only one trial demonstrated borderline statistical significance (p = 0.05) and probable superiority of the ER group based on the ASES. No significant difference was observed in other three trials. Conclusion: Based on the results of our analysis, the ER immobilisation could not reduce the rates of recurrence after primary anterior shoulder dislocation or improve the quality of life compared with the IR immobilisation. More rigorous and adequately powered prospective randomised controlled trials with long-term follow-ups are required to elucidate a more objective outcome. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Assessments, Borderline, Confidence, Embase, Evaluation, External Rotation, Immobilisation, Index, Instability, Internal Rotation, Interval, Ir, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Life, Limitation, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Ontario, Outcome, Patients, Position, Primary, Primary Anterior Shoulder Dislocation, Prognosis, Prospective, Publication, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Recurrence, Reliability, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Scoring System, Significance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Validity, Web, Web Of Science, Young-Patients

? Oteir, A.O., Smith, K., Stoelwinder, J.U., Middleton, J. and Jennings, P.A. (2015), Should suspected cervical spinal cord injury be immobilised?: A systematic review. *Injury-International Journal of the Care of the Injured*, **46** (4), 528-535.

Full Text: [2015\Inj-Int J Car Inj46, 528.pdf](2015/Inj-Int%20J%20Car%20Inj46,%20528.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Spinal cord injuries occur worldwide; often being life-threatening with devastating long term impacts on functioning, independence, health, and quality of life. Objectives: Systematic review of the literature to determine the efficacy of cervical spinal immobilisation (vs no immobilisation) in patients with suspected cervical spinal cord injury (CSCI); and to provide recommendations for prehospital spinal immobilisation. Methods: Searches were conducted of the Cochrane library, CINAHL, EMBASE, Pubmed, Scopus, Web of science, Google scholar, and OvidSP (MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and DARE) databases. Studies were included if they were relevant to the research question, published in English, based in the prehospital setting, and included adult patients with traumatic injury. Results: The search identified 1471 citations, of which eight observational studies of variable quality were included. Four studies were retrospective cohorts, three were case series and one a case report. Cervical collar application was reported in penetrating trauma to be associated with unadjusted increased risk of mortality in two studies [(OR, 8.82; 95% CI, 1.09-194; p = 0.038) & (OR, 2.06; 95% CI, 1.35-3.13)], concealment of neck injuries in one study and increased scene time in another study. While, in blunt trauma, one study indicated that immobilisation might be associated with worsened neurological outcome (OR, 2.03; 95% CI, 1.03-3.99; p = 0.04, unadjusted). We did not attempt to combine study results due to significant heterogeneity of study design and outcome measures. Conclusion: There is a lack of high-level evidence on the effect of prehospital cervical spine immobilisation on patient outcomes. There is a clear need for large prospective studies to determine the clinical benefit of prehospital spinal immobilisation as well as to identify the subgroup of patients most likely to benefit. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adult, Application, Blunt, Canada, Care, Case Report, Citations, Clinical, Collar, Databases, Design, Efficacy, Embase, Emergency Medical Services, English, Epidemiology, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Heterogeneity, Immobilisation, Impacts, Injury, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Measures, Medline, Methods, Mortality, Multicenter, Neck, Neurological, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Patient, Patient Outcome, Patients, Penetrating Trauma, Prehospital, Prehospital Emergency Care, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Protocol, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Recommendations, Research, Results, Retrospective, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Scopus, Spinal, Spinal Cord, Spinal Cord Injuries, Spinal Cord Injury, Spinal Immobilisation, Spine, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term, Trauma, Traumatic, Traumatic Injuries, Traumatic Injury, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Injury Prevention

Full Journal Title: Injury Prevention

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bunn, F., Collier, T., Frost, C., Ker, K., Roberts, I. and Wentz, R. (2003), Traffic calming for the prevention of road traffic injuries: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Injury Prevention*, **9** (3), 200-204.

Full Text: [2003\Inj Pre9, 200.pdf](2003\Inj%20Pre9,%20200.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To assess whether area-wide traffic calming schemes can reduce road crash related deaths and injuries. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Data sources: Cochrane Injuries Group Specialised Register, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Sociological Abstracts Science (and social science) citation index, National Technical Information service, Psychlit, Transport Research Information Service, International Road Research Documentation, and Transdoc, and web sites of road safety organisation were searched; experts were contacted, conference proceedings were handsearched, and relevant reference lists were checked. Inclusion criteria: Randomised controlled trials, and controlled before/after studies of area-wide traffic calming schemes designed to discourage and slow down through traffic on residential roads. Methods: Data were collected on road user deaths, injuries, and traffic crashes. For each study rate ratios were calculated, the ratio of event rates before and after intervention in the traffic calmed area divided by the corresponding ratio of event rates in the control area, which were pooled to give an overall estimate using a random effects model. Findings: Sixteen controlled before/after studies met our inclusion criteria. Eight studies reported the number of road user deaths: pooled rate ratio 0.63 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.14 to 2.59). Sixteen studies reported the number of injuries (fatal and non-fatal): pooled rate ratio 0.89 (95% CI 0.80 to 1.00). All studies were in high income countries. Conclusion: Area-wide traffic calming in towns and cities has the potential to reduce road traffic injuries. However, further rigorous evaluations of this intervention are needed, especially in low and middle income countries.

Keywords: Citation Index, Prevention, Review, Systematic Review

? Karkhaneh, M., Kalenga, J.C., Hagel, B.E. and Rowe, B.H. (2006), Effectiveness of bicycle helmet legislation to increase helmet use: A systematic review. *Injury Prevention*, **12** (2), 76-82.

Full Text: 2006\Inj Pre12, 76.pdf

Abstract: Background: Head injuries related to bicycle use are common and can be serious. They can be prevented or reduced in severity with helmet use; however, education has resulted in modest helmet use in most developed countries. Helmet legislation has been proposed as a method to increase helmet wearing; while this social intervention is thought to be effective, no systematic review has been performed. Objectives: This review evaluates the scientific evidence for helmet use following legislation to identify the effectiveness of legislative interventions to increase bicycle helmet use among all age groups. Search strategy: Comprehensive searches of CENTRAL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, Web of Science, British Education Index, LILACS Database, TRIS (Transport Research Information Service), The grey literature, reference lists, and communication with authors was performed to identify eligible studies. Selection criteria: Eligible studies for this review were community based investigations including cohort studies, controlled before-after studies, interrupted time series studies, non-equivalent control group studies Data collection and analysis: Two reviewers extracted the data regarding the percentage of helmet use before and after legislation from each study. Individual and pooled odds ratios were calculated along with 95% confidence intervals. Main results: Out of 86 prescreened articles, 25 were potentially relevant to the topic and 11 were finally included in the review. of 11 studies, eight were published articles, two were published reports, and one was an unpublished article. One additional survey was incorporated following personal communication with the author. While the baseline rate of helmet use among these studies varied between 4% and 59%, after legislation this range changed to 37% and 91%. Helmet wearing proportions increased less than 10% in one study, 10 - 30% in four studies, and more than 30% in seven studies. While the effectiveness of bicycle helmet legislation varied (n = 11 studies; OR range: 1.2-22), all studies demonstrated higher proportions of helmet use following legislation, particularly when the law was targeted to a specific age group. Conclusions: Legislation increased helmet use among cyclists, particularly younger age groups and those with low pre- intervention helmet wearing proportions. These results support legislative interventions in populations without helmet legislation.

Keywords: Analysis, Australia, Author, Authors, Campaign, Children, Cohort Studies, Communication, Confidence Intervals, Control, Education, Effectiveness, Embase, Florida, Head-Injuries, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, MEDLINE, Promotion, Research, Review, Science, Search Strategy, Social, State-Law, Strategy, Survey, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trauma, Victoria, Web of Science

? Lawrence, D.W. (2008), What is lost when searching only one literature database for articles relevant to injury prevention and safety promotion? *Injury Prevention*, **14** (6), 401-404.

Full Text: 2008\Inj Pre14, 401.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To assess what is lost if only one literature database is searched for articles relevant to injury prevention and safety promotion (IPSP) topics. Method: Serial textword (keyword, free-text) searches using multiple synonym terms for five key IPSP topics (bicycle-related brain injuries, ethanol-impaired driving, house fires, road rage, and suicidal behaviors among adolescents) were conducted in four of the bibliographic databases that are most used by IPSP professionals: EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Through a systematic procedure, an inventory of articles on each topic in each database was conducted to identify the total unduplicated count of all articles on each topic, the number of articles unique to each database, and the articles available if only one database is searched. Results: No single database included all of the relevant articles on any topic, and the database with the broadest coverage differed by topic. A search of only one literature database will return 16.7-81.5% (median 43.4%) of the available articles on any of five key IPSP topics. Each database contributed unique articles to the total bibliography for each topic. Conclusion: A literature search performed in only one database will, on average, lead to a loss of more than half of the available literature on a topic.

Keywords: Adolescents, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliography, Brain, Brain Injuries, Coverage, Databases, Driving, Embase, Index, Injury, Injury Prevention, Interventions, Journal Articles, Lead, Literature, MEDLINE, Online Databases, Prevention, Promotion, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Rehabilitation, Safety, Science, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Topics, Web of Science

? Cusimano, M.D. and Sameem, M. (2011), The effectiveness of middle and high school-based suicide prevention programmes for adolescents: A systematic review. *Injury Prevention*, **17** (1), 43-49.

Full Text: 2011\Inj Pre17, 43.pdf

Abstract: Objective To assess the effectiveness of middle and high school-based suicide prevention curricula. Data sources The following were searched: Ovid MEDLINE(R) in-process and other non-indexed citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R), Ovid Healthstar, CINAHL, PsycINFO, all EBM reviews-Cochrane DSR, ACP Journal Club, DARE, CCTR, CMR, HTA, and NHSEED, and the ISI Web of Science, until October 2009; government web pages for statistics and other demographic data in countries where they were available; citation lists of relevant articles. Review methods Randomised controlled studies, interrupted time series analyses with a concurrent comparison group, studies with follow-up examinations (post-test questionnaires and monitoring suicide rates), and middle to high school-based curriculum studies, including both male and female participants, were included. Results 36 potentially relevant studies were identified, eight of which met the inclusion criteria. Overall, statistically significant improvements were noted in knowledge, attitude, and help-seeking behaviour. A decrease in self reported ideation was reported in two studies. None reported on suicide rates. Conclusion Although evidence exists that school-based programmes to prevent suicide among adolescents improve knowledge, attitudes, and help-seeking behaviours, no evidence yet exists that these prevention programmes reduce suicide rates. Further well designed, controlled research is required before such programmes are instituted broadly to populations at risk.

Keywords: Adolescents, Attitude, Citation, Citations, Controlled Studies, Effectiveness, Follow-Up, Impact, ISI, Journal, Knowledge, Monitoring, Prevention, Questionnaires, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Statistics, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? He, Q., Kang, W.J., Tian, D.P., Huang, Y.X., Gao, L., Deng, X., Li, L. and Hu, G.Q. (2014), Analysis of the quantity and quality of published randomised controlled trials related to injury prevention from 2001 to 2010 in China. *Injury Prevention*, **20** (3), 148-154.

Full Text: [2014\Inj Pre20, 148.pdf](2014/Inj%20Pre20,%20148.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To report the quantity and quality of published randomised controlled trails (RCT) on injury prevention in China. Design Bibliometric analysis. Setting China, 2001-2010. Data sources The published RCTs that were indexed by four domestic electronic databases and two international databases between 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2010. Main outcome measures Numbers and proportions of published RCTs and those that did not report or specify the quality items recommended by Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Intervention V.5.0.0. Results Of 4834 publications of injury prevention, 25 RCTs with 55 431 participants were identified. One study had no full text. Twenty-three RCTs were published in Chinese language. All 25 studies chose education as the intervention, including 19 studies using education as single intervention and 6 studies using education as a part of combined intervention. Eighteen of 19 studies that used injury incidence rate as the primary outcome measure; 10 studies reported 24-59% reductions in injury incidence rate in the intervention group, and 8 studies reported 24-76% rate difference between the intervention group and the control group after the implementation of intervention. Only 1 study reported no significant difference. The other 6 studies only reported improvements in knowledge, attitude and practice/behaviour. None of 24 studies with full text included the information of ‘allocation concealment’, ‘blinding’ and ‘free of early stopping bias’. Conclusions The value of 25 published RCTs cannot be determined due to the lack of quality information. More high-quality RCTs need to be performed in the future.

Keywords: Allocation, Analysis, Attitude, Bias, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Chinese, Control, Data, Databases, Design, Education, Implementation, Incidence, Information, Injury, Injury Prevention, International, Intervention, Knowledge, Language, Measure, Measures, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcome Measures, Prevention, Primary, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, RCT, Results, Sources, Systematic Reviews, Value

? Salmi, L.R., Orriols, L. and Lagarde, E. (2014), Comparing responsible and non-responsible drivers to assess determinants of road traffic collisions: Time to standardise and revisit. *Injury Prevention*, **20** (6), 380-386.

Full Text: 2014\Inj Pre20, 380.pdf

Abstract: Objectives In 1994, Robertson and Drummer formalised the responsibility analysis as an alternative to case-control studies in the study of road traffic crashes. Our objective was to assess whether published responsibility studies respected standards defining adequate case-control studies. Setting Using Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar, we identified responsibility studies indexed until October 2013, which cited Robertson and Drummer’s paper. After reviewing titles, abstracts and reference lists, we selected original studies comparing responsible and non-responsible drivers, published in peer-reviewed journals or proceedings. Data and analysis We applied a grid to judge the conformity of the responsibility assessment to the original definition, and whether methods addressing representativeness of selection, accuracy of measures of exposures, confounding variables, and power met standards defining adequate case-control studies. Results Of 205 titles, we identified 20 papers. Methods of responsibility assessment were the original in three papers. Variations across studies concerned the number of mitigating factors included, or the use of questionnaires rather than police data (n=3). The ratio responsible/non-responsible drivers varied from 0.90 to 5.31, due to major variations in sampling methods, threshold selection, and data completeness. Selection or measurement issues were discussed in 13 papers, but seldom addressed in the design. A comparison of confounding factors in responsible and non-responsible drivers was presented in five papers. Conclusions Basic requirements of case-control studies are often not or not clearly met in responsibility studies. There is a need to revisit the method and to adapt existing publication standards to the way responsibility studies are reported.

Keywords: Accidents, Accuracy, Alcohol, Alternative, Analysis, Assessment, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Case-Crossover, Comparison, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Crash Risk, Culpability Analysis, Data, Definition, Design, Drugs, Exposures, Factors, France, From, Google, Google Scholar, Injured Drivers, Issues, Journals, Measurement, Measures, Methods, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Police, Power, Publication, Publication Standards, Questionnaires, Reference, Reference Lists, Responsibility, Results, Road, Sampling, Sampling Methods, Science, Scopus, Selection, Standards, Threshold, Traffic, Traffic Crashes, Vehicle Collisions, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Innovation-the European Journal of Social Science Research

Full Journal Title: Innovation-the European Journal of Social Science Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Teixeira, A.A.C. and Silva, J.M. (2013), The intellectual and scientific basis of science, technology and innovation research. *Innovation-the European Journal of Social Science Research*, **26** (4), 472-490.

Full Text: [2013\Inn-Eur J Soc Sci Res26, 472.pdf](2013/Inn-Eur%20J%20Soc%20Sci%20Res26,%20472.pdf)

Abstract: There has been a considerable increase in the literature devoted to innovation in the past few decades. This research area is characterized by prolific interdisciplinary connections and no single domain is able to embrace all aspects of science, technology and innovation. By analyzing nearly 60,000 references included in the 1442 articles published between 1974 and 2007 in the area’s seed journal, Research Policy (RP), we have uncovered the following patterns: (1) the most important sources of knowledge are associated with core economics (mostly mainstream) and management sources, even though the importance of innovation-related sources has been rising; (2) the degree of autonomy of science, technology and innovation research is still weak, revealing its incipience and lack of a unified theoretical framework; (3) the most influential authors and studies follow heterodox approaches, namely the evolutionary approach (e.g. Richard R. Nelson) and the European approach to innovation (e.g. Keith Pavitt and Chris Freeman), although it is rather surprising that one of the most widely recognized founding fathers of innovation-related studies, Joseph Schumpeter, is absent from the top-10 cited authors list; and (4) the ranking of the most influential studies highlights the relevance of the evolutionary paradigm, with its focus on the capabilities and routines of firms, and the policy-driven nature of topics, evidencing the pervasiveness of the literature on the National System of Innovation.

Keywords: Approach, Article, Authors, Autonomy, Bibliometric Account, Bibliometrics, Citations, Economics, England, Framework, Globalization, Innovation, Interdisciplinary, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Management Journals, Paradigm, Park, Perspective, Policy, Portugal, R, Ranking, References, Relevance, Research, Schumpeter, Science, Sources, State-Of-The-Art, Technology, Theoretical

# Title: Innovation-Management Policy & Practice

Full Journal Title: Innovation-Management Policy & Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, P.C. and Su, H.N. (2010), Investigating the structure of regional innovation system research through keyword co-occurrence and social network analysis. *Innovation-Management Policy & Practice*, **12** (1), 26-40.

Full Text: [2010\Inn-Man Pol Pra12, 26.pdf](2010/Inn-Man%20Pol%20Pra12,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Research on regional innovation systems (RIS) has evolved into a widely used analytical framework generating the empirical foundation for innovation policy making. The purpose of this research is to shed light on network-based author keyword analysis by integrating social network analysis and bibliometric analysis on the development of RIS research. A total of 432 papers belonging to 36 countries, 276 research institutes, and comprising 1165 keywords, are retrieved from the Web of Science databases for network construction and analysis. The obtained network in this study is capable of providing visual and quantitative insights into the publication trends or knowledge evolution of RIS. Network actors chosen in this study include country, research institute, first author, and keywords. These constitute four types of networks defined in this study: three research focus parallelship (RFP) networks (RFP-country network, RFP-institute network, RFP-author network) and one keyword co-occurrence (KCO) network.

Keywords: Centrality, Keyword Co-Occurrence Network, Knowledge Map, Network Theory, Publication, Regional Innovation System, Research Focus Parallelship Network

? Wallin, M.W. (2012), The bibliometric structure of spin-off literature. *Innovation-Management Policy & Practice*, **14** (2), 162-177.

Full Text: [2012\Inn-Man Pol Pra14, 162.pdf](2012/Inn-Man%20Pol%20Pra14,%20162.pdf)

Abstract: The spin-off phenomenon has received ample attention in the fields of entrepreneurship and innovation. In this paper I investigate the bibliometric structure of the literature on spin-off firms. Bibliometric methods enable a fairly objective approach to sort through significant amounts of data to identify the building blocks of this emerging literature. Specifically, I identify the building blocks in terms of topics addressed and links to and between scientific fields. The dataset consists of 215 source articles published between 1957 and 2006 and 2397 cited authors. Two main results are found. First, the field is mainly drawing on empirical studies rather than conceptual work. Second, though, co-citation networks reveal important conceptual links between empirical studies.

Keywords: Approach, Author Cocitation, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Building, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Companies, Data, Empirical Studies, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship, Field, Firms, Innovation, Intellectual Structure, Literature, Methods, Network Analysis, Networks, Performance, Review, Source, Spin-Off, Strategic-Management, Structure, Taxonomy, Technology, Work

? Yen, S.W., Wang, T.L. and Huang, C.C. (2013), Trade vertical specialization, inter-industry diffusion effects and technology imports: The case of Taiwan. *Innovation-Management Policy & Practice*, **15** (4), 484-499.

Full Text: [2013\Inn-Man Pol Pra15, 484.pdf](2013/Inn-Man%20Pol%20Pra15,%20484.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is mainly to discuss the relationship between technology imports and trade vertical specialization. Traditional technology indices provide limited information and pay no attention to inter-industry linkages. As a result, they usually underestimate the effect of technology imports. Therefore, the primary objective of this study is to assess the inter-industry linkage effect generated by technology imports under an inter-industry linkage structure, and evaluate the diffusion effect. Another objective of this paper is to measure trade vertical specialization levels and trends in manufacturing industry, and to examine the relationship between international trade in vertical specialization and the diffusion effect of technology imports. Using longitudinal data and input-output tables from 1994 to 2002 in Taiwan's manufacturing industry, the empirical results reveal that the degree of the trade vertical specialization of the Taiwanese manufacturing industries has been climbing gradually from 1994 through 2002. Meanwhile, the level of diffusion of technology imports has also been on the rise. Besides, there exists a significant correlation between the diffusion of technology imports and the level of trade vertical specialization of the subsequent periods, as well as between the level of trade vertical specialization and the diffusion of technology imports of the subsequent periods.

Keywords: Trade Vertical Specialization, Inter-Industry Diffusion Effects, Technology Imports, Input-Output Table, Government Policy, Technology Policy, Developing-Countries, Export Performance, Network Analysis, Foreign-Trade, World-Trade, Innovation, Growth, Determinants, Dynamics, Behavior

# Title: Innovation Policy and the Economy

Full Journal Title: Innovation Policy and the Economy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Murray, F. and Stern, S. (2006), When ideas are not free: The impact of patents on scientific research. *Innovation Policy and the Economy*, **7**, 33-69.

Abstract: This chapter describes the impact of formal intellectual property rights on the production and diffusion of “dual knowledge”-ideas that are simultaneously of value as a scientific discovery and as a useful, inventive construct. We argue that a great deal of knowledge generated in academia, particularly in the life sciences, falls into this category (sometimes referred to as Pasteur’s Quadrant). The production and diffusion of dual purpose knowledge challenges the premise of most science policy analysis, which is implicitly based on a clear separation between basic scientific knowledge and applied knowledge useful in the development of new technology. Instead, dual knowledge simultaneously makes both a basic and an applied contribution. We review qualitative and quantitative evidence relating to the policy challenges raised by the production and dissemination of dual knowledge, highlighting three broad findings. First, rather than facing a fundamental tradeoff between applied research and more fundamental scientific knowledge, research agencies can and do invest in dual purpose knowledge. Indeed, the dual purpose knowledge framework suggests a distinct rationale for public sector involvement in the funding and conduct of research: the social impact of a given piece of knowledge may be enhanced when knowledge is produced and disclosed in accordance with the norms of the scientific research community (particularly compared to secrecy). Second, we suggest that, within Pasteur’s Quadrant, the increased use of formal IPR seems to be significantly shaping the structure,conduct and performance of both university and industry researchers. On the one hand, from the perspective of individual researchers, patenting does not seem to come at the expense of scientific publication, and both respond to the process of scientific discovery. There is some evidence, however, that patent grant may reduce the extent of use of knowledge: the citation rate to a scientific article describing a dual-purpose discovery experiences a modest decline after patent rights are granted over that knowledge. Finally, the impact of patents may be indirect; rather than directly impacting behavior through patent enforcement, scientific conduct may be affected through related mechanisms such as material transfer agreements. Not simply a legal document within a seamless web of cooperation, nor a bludgeon to stop scientific progress in its tracks, patents seem to be changing the “rules of the game” for scientific exchange, cooperation, and credit.

Keywords: Analysis, Behavior, Biotechnology, Citation, Community, Cooperation, Deficiency Syndrome AIDS, Development, Diffusion, Discovery, Economics, Enforcement, Enzymatic Amplification, Evidence, Extreme Thermophile, Framework, Funding, Growth, Impact, Intellectual Property, Knowledge, Legal, Life, Life Sciences, Mechanisms, Norms, Patent, Patents, Performance, Policy, Policy Analysis, Progress, Property, Property Rights, Public, Public Sector, Publication, Purpose, Qualitative, Research, Retroviruses HTLV-III, Review, Rights, Science, Science Policy, Sciences, Scientific Progress, Scientific Research, Sector, Separation, Social, Technology, Thermus-Aquaticus, University, Value, Web

# Title: Innovations in Education and Teaching International

Full Journal Title: Innovations in Education and Teaching International

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Su, F. and Beaumont, C. (2010), Evaluating the use of a wiki for collaborative learning. *Innovations in Education and Teaching International*, **47** (4), 417-431.

Abstract: A wiki is able to provide a learning environment which is closely aligned with the social-constructivist approach and is more natural than many tools where open collaboration and the exchange of ideas are important. This case study analyses and evaluates essential aspects for the successful deployment of a wiki in a higher education setting using Salmon’s five-stage e-learning framework. Indicators of the learning benefits were determined by qualitative analysis of students’ wiki contributions. Students’ perceptions were captured through interviews and questionnaires at the start and end of the project, thereby providing indicators of their motivation towards this method of learning. Our results suggest that a wiki can promote effective collaborative learning and confidence in formative self and peer assessment by facilitating rapid feedback, vicarious learning through observing others’ contributions and easy navigation and tracking facilities. Student authorship was also encouraged. Issues identified included providing easy access to the wiki, lack of personalisation, possible vandalism and plagiarism. Also, students with learning difficulties might require extra help and take longer to familiarise themselves with this new e-learning environment.

Keywords: Assessment, Authorship, Collaboration, E-Learning, Education, Environment, Feedback, Higher Education, Indicators, Learning, Plagiarism, Questionnaires, Social Constructivism, Students, Wiki

# Title: Inorganica Chimica Acta

Full Journal Title: [Inorganica Chimica Acta](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5245&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=8bf101c19978279d8f1dfcdca617b29c)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Inorg. Chim. Acta

JCR Abbreviated Title: Inorg Chim Acta

ISSN: 0020-1693

Issues/Year: 24

Journal Country/Territory: Switzerland

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science SA

Publisher Address: PO Box 564, 1001 LaUSAnne, Switzerland

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Inorganic & Nuclear: Impact Factor 1.295, 18/37 (1999), Impact Factor 1.200, 18/38 (2000), Impact Factor 1.394, 18/42 (2001)

Notes: JJournal

Schubert, A. (1996), The portrait of a journal as reflected in its publications, references and citations: *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, 1990-1994. *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, **253** (2), 111-118.

Full Text: [1996\Ino Chi Act253, 111.pdf](1996\Ino%20Chi%20Act253,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric techniques have been used to help sketch a portrait of the journal Inorganica Chimica Acta during the period 1990-1994. An attempt is made not only to reveal some of the so far hidden features of the journal but also to give some hints on how to improve its visibility and prestige in the future.

Keywords: Science

Notes: JJournal

Schubert, A.P. and Schubert, G.A. (1997), *Inorganica Chimica Acta*: its publications, references and citations. An update for 1995-1996. *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, **266** (2), 125-133.

Full Text: [1997\Ino Chi Act266, 125.pdf](1997\Ino%20Chi%20Act266,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric techniques have been used to characterize the journal Inorganica Chimica Acta during the 1995-1996 period. The results are compared to those of a previous study for the 1990-1994 period, with attempts to pinpoint characteristic trends and patterns. An epistemological analysis based on title words is used to locate ‘creative foci’ of research. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science S.A.

# Title: Insect Science and Its Application

Full Journal Title: Insect Science and Its Application

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0191-9040

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Alabi, G.A. (1984), Bradford law and the Nigerian entomological literature. *Insect Science and Its Application*, **5** (1), 7-11.

? Thompson, G. (1992), An analysis of the growth of African trypanosomiasis research between 1900 and 1985. *Insect Science and Its Application*, **13** (3), 399-409.

Full Text: 1992\Ins Sci Its App13, 399.pdf

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to elucidate the production dynamics, growth characteristics and trends of African trypanosomiasis research (ATREP) literature between 1900 and 1985 through graphical methods. The data analysed comprised 5139 articles from Tropical Diseases Bulletin and Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly. Counting technique was employed in sorting the articles according to yearly production and respective subject disciplines. The bibliometric ranks of the disciplines were determined based on (1) the total output and (2) the average decennial relative changes (Rc) in publications between 1936 and 1985 using 1936/45 as the base decade. The results show that the growth is neither linear nor logistic but exponential with an average 39.5-year doubling time. A marked feature is the occurrence of high ‘epidemic’ peaks between 1910-1914 and 1979-1985, a state in which publications were produced at relatively high level probably due to new discoveries or research orientation; and hence capable of quickly infecting a large number of scientists enhancing productivity. There was also a low level of activity from 1914 which lasted for about 22 years. The foundation disciplines for African Trypanosomiasis Research Programme (ATREP) are entomology and parasitology. Entomology had the highest bibliometric rank followed by parasitology. However, the Rc factors indicate that greater attention, as depicted by publication outburst, was given to physiology, immunology, biochemistry, and epidemiology between 1976-1985 than had been before. In spite of its consistently higher output, entomology exhibited the greatest fluctuating growth trend than all the other components. A possible explanation for this behaviour was ventured.

# Title: Insula-Revista de Letras y Ciencias Humanas

Full Journal Title: Insula-Revista de Letras y Ciencias Humanas

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? [Anon]. (2009), Cited Bibliography. *Insula-Revista de Letras y Ciencias Humanas*, **64** (751-52), 44.

Full Text: 2009\Ins-Rev Let y Cie Hum64, 44.pdf

# Title: InTech

Full Journal Title: InTech

ISO Abbreviated Title: InTech

JCR Abbreviated Title: InTech

ISSN: 0192-303X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yoder, J. (2000), Who was first? Author’s response. *InTech*, **47** (9), 14.

Full Text: 2000\Intech47, 14.pdf

# Title: Intellect

Full Journal Title: Intellect

ISO Abbreviated Title: Intellect

JCR Abbreviated Title: Intellect

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lindeman, L.W. (1973), 5 most cited reasons for faculty unionization. *Intellect*, **102** (2352), 85-88.

# Title: Intelligence

Full Journal Title: [Intelligence](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01602896)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Intelligence

JCR Abbreviated Title: Intelligence

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Wicherts, J.M. (2009), The impact of papers published in *Intelligence* 1977-2007 and an overview of the citation classics. *Intelligence*, **37** (5), 443-446.

Full Text: [2009\Intelligence37, 443.pdf](2009\Intelligence37,%20443.pdf)

Abstract: This editorial discusses the impact of the journal of Intelligence between 1977 and 2007. The impact factor of Intelligence has been increasing over the past decade, and currently stands at 3.27. This relatively high impact factor reflects the influence of the journal in the science of individual differences in cognitive abilities. Typical articles published in Intelligence are cited between four and ten times. The 25 most cited papers in Intelligence are described. The work published in Intelligence is widely cited and reflects nicely the multi-disciplinary nature of the field. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Attention, Citation Analysis, Complexity, Emotional Intelligence, General Intelligence, Impact Factor, Model, Reasoning Ability, Scientific Impact, Scientometrics, Short-Term-Memory, Speed, Working-Memory Capacity

# Title: Intelligence and Security Informatics

Full Journal Title: Intelligence and Security Informatics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lu, C.C., Jen, W.Y. and Chang, W.P. (2007), Trends in computer crime and cybercrime research during the period 1974-2006: A bibliometric approach. *Intelligence and Security Informatics*, **4430**, 244-250.

Abstract: The aim of this study is to explore trends in computer crime and cybercrime research from 1974 to 2006. All publications for this analysis were drawn from the ISI Web of Science, the Science Citation Index (SCI), and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). The ISI Web of Science is considered a powerful and relatively accurate tool in bibliometric studies. About 292 papers related to computer crime and cybercrime were published during this period. The greatest number of these papers was written in English, and the annual output increased significantly after 2003. In the period under study, most papers originated in the USA. Approximately 57% of the publications were articles, and 72% of these articles had single authors. More bibliometric analyses are described in this study, which shows a high scientific production of articles on computer crime and cybercrime publications.

Keywords: 1974-2006, Analyses, Analysis, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Computer, Crime, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Papers, Production, Publications, Research, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Tool, Trends, USA, Web of Science

# Title: Intensive Care Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Intensive Care Medicine](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100428/?p=f13ec6a0baf446cb878588297258376d&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0342-4642

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Baltussen, A. and Kindler, C.H. (2004), Citation classics in critical care medicine. *Intensive Care Medicine*, **30** (5), 902-910.

Full Text: [2004\Int Car Med30, 902.pdf](2004\Int%20Car%20Med30,%20902.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. The number of citations an article receives after its publication reflects its impact on the scientific community. Our purpose was to identify and examine the characteristics of the most frequently cited articles in the field of critical care medicine. Design. The 74 top-cited articles in critical care journals were identified by a computer search using the database of the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED, 1945 to present) and the Web of Science. The 45 top-cited critical care articles in all other biomedical journals were identified using the database SciSearch (1974 to present) with the key word “Critical Care”. Results. The most cited articles received 3402 and 2860 citations, respectively. The citation classics in critical care journals were published between 1968 and 1999 in six high-impact journals, led by Critical Care Medicine (37 articles), followed by the Journal of Trauma (21), and American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine (9). Seventy articles were original publications, two were reviews or guidelines, and two were editorials. The top 45 classic articles in non-critical care journals were published in 13 different journals, led by the New England Journal of Medicine (11 articles), followed by JAMA and Lancet (6 articles each). The United States of America contributed most of the classic articles. Pathophysiology of the lung, sepsis and scoring systems were the primary focus of classic publications. Conclusions. Our analysis gives a historical perspective on the scientific progress of critical care medicine and allows for recognition of important advances in this specialty.

Keywords: Analysis, Archives, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Care, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Classics, Citations, Community, Critical Care, Critical Care Medicine, Database, England, Guidelines, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Landmark Article, Lung, Medicine, Most-Cited Articles, Primary, Publication, Publications, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Progress, Scientometrics, Specialty, United States

? Brusselaers, N., Monstrey, S., Colpaert, K., Decruyenaere, J., Blot, S.I. and Hoste, E.A.J. (2010), Outcome of acute kidney injury in severe burns: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Medicine*, **36** (6), 915-925.

Full Text: 2010\Int Car Med36, 915.pdf

Abstract: The main objective of this review was to analyse the prevalence and outcome of acute kidney injury (AKI) in patients with severe burn injury. AKI is a common complication in patients with severe burn injury and one of the major causes of death (often combined with other organ dysfunctions). Several definitions of AKI have been used, but the RIFLE ‘consensus’ classification is nowadays considered the gold standard, enabling a more objective comparison of populations. We performed a systematic literature search (1960-2009), involving PUBMED, the Web of Science, the search engine Google (TM) and textbooks. Reference lists and the Science Citation Index search were also consulted. Attributable mortality was assessed by performing a meta-analysis. This search yielded 57 articles and abstracts with relevant epidemiologic data of AKI in the burn population. of these, 30 contained complete mortality data of the burn and control population, which revealed a 3- to 6-fold higher mortality for AKI patients in univariate analysis, depending on the applied definition. When defined by the RIFLE consensus classification, AKI occurred in one quarter of patients with severe burn injury (median mortality of 34.9%), and when defined by the need for renal replacement therapy (RRT), AKI occurred in 3% (median mortality of 80%). The prevalence of AKI slightly increased, but AKI-RRT decreased. However, the outcome in both groups improved. Despite the wide variation of the analysed burn populations and definitions of AKI, this review clearly showed that AKI remains prevalent and is associated with increased mortality in patients with severe burn injury.

Keywords: Acute Kidney Injury, Acute-Renal-Failure, Analysis, Burns, Citation, Continuous Venovenous Hemofiltration, Control, Critically-Ill Patients, Definitions, Hospital Mortality, Injury, Intensive-Care-Unit, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Military Casualties, Mortality, Multicenter Evaluation, Multiple Organ Dysfunction, Outcome, Prevalence, Pubmed, Replacement Therapy, Review, Rifle Criteria, Science, Science Citation Index, Systematic, Systematic Review, Textbooks, Therapy, Thermal Injury, Web of Science

? Suzumura, E.A., Figueiro, M., Normilio-Silva, K., Laranjeira, L., Oliveira, C., Buehler, A.M., Bugano, D., Amato, M.B.P., Carvalho, C.R.R., Berwanger, O. and Cavalcanti, A.B. (2014), Effects of alveolar recruitment maneuvers on clinical outcomes in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Medicine*, **40** (9), 1227-1240.

Full Text: [2014\Int Car Med40, 1227.pdf](2014/Int%20Car%20Med40,%201227.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the effects of alveolar recruitment maneuvers (ARMs) on clinical outcomes in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). We conducted a search of the MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, CINAHL, CENTRAL, Scopus, and Web of Science (from inception to July 2014) databases for all (i.e. no language restriction) randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effects of ARMs versus no ARMs in adults with ARDS. Four teams of two reviewers independently assessed the eligibility of the studies identified during the search and appraised the risk of bias and extracted data from those which were assessed as meeting the inclusion criteria. Data were pooled using the random-effects model. Trial sequential analysis (TSA) was used to establish monitoring boundaries to limit global type I error due to repetitive testing for our primary outcome (in-hospital mortality). The GRADE system was used to rate the quality of evidence. Our database search identified ten RCTs (1,594 patients, 612 events) which satisfied the inclusion criteria. The meta-analysis assessing the effect of ARMs on in-hospital mortality showed a risk ratio (RR) of 0.84 [95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.74-0.95; I (2) = 0 %], although the quality of evidence was considered to be low due to the risk of bias in the included trials and the indirectness of the evidence-that is, ARMs were usually conducted together with other ventilatory interventions which may affect the outcome of interest. There were no differences in the rates of barotrauma (RR 1.11; 95 % CI 0.78-1.57; I (2) = 0 %) or need for rescue therapies (RR 0.76, 95 % CI 0.41-1.40; I (2) = 56 %). Most trials found no difference between groups in terms of duration of mechanical ventilation and length of stay in the intensive care unit and hospital. The TSA showed that the available evidence for the effect of ARMs on in-hospital mortality is precise in the case of a type I error of 5 %, but it is not precise with a type I error of 1 %. Although ARMs may decrease the mortality of patients with ARDS without increasing the risk for major adverse events, current evidence is not definitive. Large-scale ongoing trials addressing this question may provide data better applicable to clinical practice.

Keywords: Acute Lung Injury, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Adverse Events, Affect, Analysis, Ards, Assessing, Barotrauma, Bias, Boundaries, Care, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Clinical Practice, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Distress, Duration, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, End-Expiratory Pressure, Error, Events, Evidence, Global, Grade, Groups, Hospital, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Interval, Interventions, Language, Length, Length Of Stay, Low Airway Pressures, Maneuvers, Mechanical Ventilation, Mechanical Ventilation, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Monitoring, Mortality, Multicenter, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Practice, Primary, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Recruitment, Recruitment Maneuver, Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Review, Reviewers, Risk, Science, Scopus, Sequential, Strategy, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testing, Tidal Volumes, Ventilation, Web Of Science

? Kuriyama, A., Umakoshi, N., Fujinaga, J. and Takada, T. (2015), Impact of closed versus open tracheal suctioning systems for mechanically ventilated adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Medicine*, **41** (3), 402-411.

Full Text: [2015\Int Car Med41, 402.pdf](2015/Int%20Car%20Med41,%20402.pdf)

Abstract: Whether closed tracheal suctioning systems (CTSS) reduce the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) compared with open tracheal suctioning systems (OTSS) is inconclusive. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials that compared CTSS and OTSS. PubMed, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, the Web of Science, Google Scholar, and a clinical trial registry from inception to October 2014 were searched without language restrictions. Randomized controlled trials of CTSS and OTSS that compared VAP in mechanically ventilated adult patients were included. The primary outcome was the incidence of VAP. Secondary outcomes were mortality and length of mechanical ventilation. Data were pooled using the random effects model. Sixteen trials with 1,929 participants were included. Compared with OTSS, CTSS was associated with a reduced incidence of VAP (RR 0.69; 95 % CI 0.54-0.87; Q = 26.14; I (2) = 46.4 %). Compared with OTSS, CTSS was not associated with reduction of mortality (RR 0.96; 95 % CI 0.83-1.12; Q = 2.27; I (2) = 0.0 %) or reduced length of mechanical ventilation (WMD -0.45 days; 95 % CI -1.25 to 0.36; Q = 6.37; I (2) = 5.8 %). Trial sequential analysis suggested a lack of firm evidence for 20 % RR reduction in the incidence of VAP. The limitations of this review included underreporting and low quality of the included trials, as well as variations in study procedures and characteristics. Based on current, albeit limited evidence, it is unlikely that CTSS is inferior to OTSS regarding VAP prevention; however, further trials at low risk of bias are needed to confirm or refute this finding.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, Analysis, Bias, Catheters, Characteristics, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Closed Tracheal Suctioning Systems, Consequences, Contamination, Costs, Data, Effects, Endotracheal Suctioning, Evidence, From, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Incidence, Information Size, Language, Length, Low Risk, Mar, Mechanical Ventilation, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Nosocomial Pneumonia, Open, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Pneumonia, Prevention, Primary, Procedures, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Reduction, Registry, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Science, Sequential, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Trial, Trial Sequential Analysis, Ventilation, Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia, Web, Web Of Science

? van Sluisveld, N., Hesselink, G., van der Hoeven, J.G., Westert, G., Wollersheim, H. and Zegers, M. (2015), Improving clinical handover between intensive care unit and general ward professionals at intensive care unit discharge. *Intensive Care Medicine*, **41** (4), 589-604.

Full Text: [2015\Int Car Med41, 589.pdf](2015/Int%20Car%20Med41,%20589.pdf)

Abstract: To systematically review and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions in order to improve the safety and efficiency of patient handover between intensive care unit (ICU) and general ward healthcare professionals at ICU discharge. PubMed, CINAHL, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library were searched for intervention studies with the aim to improve clinical handover between ICU and general ward healthcare professionals that had been published up to and including June 2013. The methods for article inclusion and data analysis were pre-specified and aligned with recommendations outlined in the PRISMA guideline. Two reviewers independently extracted data (study purpose, setting, population, method of sampling, sample size, intervention characteristics, outcome, and implementation activities) and assessed the quality of the included studies. From the 6,591 citations initially extracted from the six databases, we included 11 studies in this review. Of these, six (55 %) reported statistically significant effects. Effective interventions included liaison nurses to improve communication and coordination of care and forms to facilitate timely, complete and accurate handover information. Effective interventions resulted in improved continuity of care (e.g., reduced discharge delay) and in reduced adverse events. Inconsistent effects were observed for use of care, namely, reduction of length of stay versus increase of readmissions to higher care. No statistically significant effects were found in the reduction of mortality. The overall methodological quality of the 11 studies reviewed was relatively low, with an average score of 4.5 out of 11 points. This review shows that liaison nurses and handover forms are promising interventions to improve the quality of patient handover between the ICU and general ward. More robust evidence is needed on the effectiveness of interventions aiming to improve ICU handover and supportive implementation strategies.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Article, Care, Characteristics, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Handover, Communication, Complete, Continuity Of Care, Coordination, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Discharge, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficiency, Embase, Emergency-Department, Events, Evidence, Forms, From, General, Guideline, Health-Care, Icu, Implementation, Information, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Length, Length Of Stay, Library, Methodological Quality, Methods, Mortality, Nurses, Outcome, Patient, Patient Safety, Patient Safety, Physician Handoff, Population, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Improvement, Quality Of, Quality Of Care, Readmission, Readmissions, Recommendations, Reduction, Review, Reviewers, Safety, Sample Size, Sampling, Science, Sign-Out, Size, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Transitional Care, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Inter-Asia Cultural Studies

Full Journal Title: [Inter-Asia Cultural Studies](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t713701267)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chen, K.H. and Chien, S.Y.S. (2009), Knowledge production in the ERA of neo-liberal globalization: Reflections on the changing academic conditions in Taiwan. *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies*, **10** (2), 206-228.

Full Text: [2009\Int-Asi Cul Stu10, 206.pdf](2009\Int-Asi%20Cul%20Stu10,%20206.pdf)

Abstract: This essay is an intervention to interrupt the blind adoption of the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) by Taiwan’s academic regime to evaluate scholarly work. Situating the changing local conditions of knowledge production in the larger context of neo-liberal globalization, we trace the trajectory of implementing the new evaluation system and then pinpoint the critical impacts on intellectual work in this wave of ‘internationalizing’ research and publication promoted by the state bureaucracy. We argue for an alternative vision of globalization that is locally grounded, multiculturally nurturing and democratically driven.

Keywords: Academic, Citation, Evaluation, Globalization, Knowledge, Neo-Liberal, Professionalism, Research, Science, SSCI

# Title: Interciencia

Full Journal Title: [Interciencia](http://www.scielo.org.ve/scielo.php?pid=0378-1844&script=sci_serial)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Interciencia

JCR Abbreviated Title: Interciencia

ISSN: 0378-1844

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Venezuela

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Interciencia

Publisher Address: Apartado 51842, Caracas 1050A, Venezuela

Subject Categories:

Multidisciplinary Sciences: Impact Factor 0.366, 25/49 (2000); Impact Factor 0.192, /(2001)

? Frame, J.D. (1977), Mainstream research in Latin America and the Caribean. *Interciencia*, **2** (2), 143-146.

Full Text: 1960-80\Interciencia16, 143.pdf

? Vessuri, H.M.C. (1991), Recent perspectives in the social study of science. *Interciencia*, **16** (2), 60-68.

Full Text: 1991\Interciencia16, 60.pdf

Abstract: The 1970s were characterized by an anti-Mertonian bend, the post-Kuhnian re-establishment of the linkages between sociology of science and sociology of knowledge, the exposure by the ethno-methodologists of the wealth of collective manoeuvres through which objects are constructed, both in daily life as in science, the diversification of rationality according to the objects and circumstances to which it applies, the Habermasian enquire into the orientations of knowledge and the very sense of objectivity. Such intellectual climate favoured the emergence of several research lines more or less tangential with the Mertonian tradition, which sought to renew both the theory and practice in the sociological analysis of scientific activity. The present essay reviews some of those approaches. Among the interrogations of the intellectual agenda of sociology of science in the 80s there was that of the nature of human knowledge in general, rather than of scientific knowledge in particular. Scientific knowledge is not treated ‘a priori’ as epistemologically special. Science is perceived as sociologically interesting justly because it appears as the canonical example of knowledge and, or because it is an institution producing knowledge that is easily accessible, for it displays openly a good portion of its production processes. Direct observation of the real scientific work-place (often, although not necessarily the laboratory) allows to explore the microsociological dimension. Frequently characterized by a methodological constructivism, studies examine the processes by means of which the objects of knowledge are constituted in science. We bring out affinities of the recent production in the field of scientific and technical disciplines with the characteristic approaches of the sociologists of science, although in general the latter were more concerned with exploring the social bases of discovery, considering that the macro dimensions of disciplines made more difficult their handling. However, the new perception of scientific and technical disciplines as political institutions that delimit areas of academic territory, distribute privileges and responsibilities of expert knowledge and structure the claims over resources, embodied as they are in university departments, professional societies and informal market relations between producers and consumers of knowledge, allow to glimpse an eventual synthesis which may facilitate a better understanding of the dynamics of scientific advance. Aspects of scientometrics are considered as subproducts of the conceptual and empirical development of sociology of science. In particular, we touch on problems of good for whom? with regard to science indicators and of the under-representation of scientific activity of the developing countries in current scientometrics. The work ends with some reflections upon the perspectives of research for the future.

Keywords: Countries, Discovery, History, Indicators, Knowledge, Professional, Research, Reviews, Science, Scientometrics, Sociology, Sociology of Knowledge, Sociology of Science, State, University

? Demeis, L., Machado, R.D.P., Fonseca, L., Lustosa, P. and Caldeira, M.T. (1992), Scientometrics and peer evaluation. *Interciencia*, **17** (1), 40-43.

Full Text: 1992\Interciencia17, 40.pdf

Abstract: This work describes a correlation between scientometric data and peer ranking carried out among 40 Brazilian researchers responsible for 54% of all papers published by Brazilians in the fields of biochemistry and molecular biology, in the last ten years. Scientists were rated by their peers on a four-point scale being four the highest level. Evaluation was based on formal and informal professional contacts over a number of years, within the scientific community. Scores awarded independently by the 19 raters showed remarkable agreement even for self-evaluation, and there was evidence of a strong sense of hierarchy. There was also a great correlation between this ranking and scientometric data (number of publications, citations and total impact factor). From these results, some tentative conclusions can be drawn about talent and revolutionary thinking in scientific research. Scientometric data are proposed as a complementary tool for scientific evaluation.

Keywords: Biology, Citations, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Molecular Biology, Papers, Professional, Publications, Research, Researchers, Science, Scientific Evaluation

? Fernandez, M.T., Gomez, I. and Sebastian, J. (1998), Scientific cooperation of Latin American countries through bibliometrics indicators. *Interciencia*, **23** (6), 328-337.

Full Text: [1998\Interciencia23, 328.pdf](1998\Interciencia23,%20328.pdf)

Abstract: The international scientific cooperation between Latin American countries, the European Union and the United States have been studied through their publications in the Science Citation Index. A total of 17,473 documents coauthored between 1991-95 has been analysed. Bibliometric indicators were used to identify the collaboration patterns of each Latin American country, productivity, principal subject of the cooperation and partners. As a whole, coauthored papers amount to 32% of mainstream scientific articles of Latin America although a great heterogeneity can be observed. Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela and Colombia account for more than 95% of the copublished articles. Around 44% of the copublications have been with USA and another 44% with EU, while copublications among Latin American countries represent 5,4% and 6,6% joint publications with the three regions. The most frequent case was the coauthorship between two countries (15,298 documents). Collaborative papers have grown along the period studied, particularly multilateral collaborations. Physics, including Astrophysics, Biomedicine, Clinical Medicine and Agriculture were the fields that present higher collboration rates.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Countries, European Union, Impact, Indicators, International Collaboration, Latin America, Mexico, Papers, Patterns, Productivity, Publications, Scientific Cooperation, United States, World Science

? Martin-Sempere, M.J., Rey, J. and Plaza, L.M. (1999), Temporary mobility of scientists and international cooperation sabbatics from Latin America in Spain. *Interciencia*, **24** (2), 107-111.

Full Text: [1999\Interciencia24, 107.pdf](1999/Interciencia24,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: The scientific relationships between Latin American countries and Spain have been analyzed. The study considers two main topics: the stay of Latinoamerican fellows in Spain granted by the Spanish sabbatical Program within the framework of the R&D National Plan and their coauthored papers with Spanish scientists during the period 1984-1994. The number of Latin American sabbatics and the scientific output resulting from their research collaboration with Spanish scientists have been considered in older to evaluate to what extent the mentioned Spanish Program is visible in Latin American countries as well as its effectiveness in terms of scientific output resulting from joint research. As a whole, fellows from Latin American countries are growing along the nineties. A slightly higher number of researchers coming from Argentina and Mexico can be observed. Special attention has been paid to the analysis of copublications. Bibliometric indicators were used to identify collaboration between Latin American researchers and their Spanish colleagues and their continuity of cooperative works after the stays. Results from the study reveal that such mobility actions indices an enhancement of the bilateral scientific relations between Spain and Latin America.

Keywords: Collaboration, Countries, Indicators, International Cooperation, Mexico, Performance, R&D, Research, Research Collaboration, Researchers, Scientific Output, Spain, Spanish

? Niaz, M. (2000), Investigation and the wealth of a nation. *Interciencia*, **25** (1), 37-40.

Full Text: [2000\Interciencia25, 37.pdf](2000/Interciencia25,%2037.pdf)

Abstract: The object of this study is to demonstrate the importance for university professors of publishing in peer reviewed journals that are indexed in Science Citation Index. The role of such publications is emphasized in economic development and generation of the wealth of a nation. It is important that the investigator has the liberty to choose between applied or basic research. It is concluded that the evaluation of university professors must include sufficient incentives for research.

Keywords: Venezuela, Productivity, Promotion, Program

? Collazo-Reyes, F. and Luna-Morales, M.E. (2002), Mexican elementary particle physics: Organization, scientific production and growth. *Interciencia*, **27** (7), 347-353.

Full Text: [2002\Interciencia27, 347.pdf](2002\Interciencia27,%20347.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of the contribution to fields and elementary particles physics by Mexican institutions is performed, using the SLAC-SPIRES-HEP database for the period 1971-2000. The analysis elaborates on aspects concerning their organization, production and growth, through the identification of the institutions with research programs connected to this area, their stratification by production levels, periods of contribution and geographic organization. Central tendency measures of published papers are analyzed. The growth and future evolution were analyzed by polynomial and exponential curve-fitting and correlation proofs, as was the stratified growth per decade, institutions and research groups.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cern, Contribution, Evolution, Future-Prospects, High-Energy Physics, Past Performance, Research, Scientific Production

? Jaffe, K. (2005), Science, religion and economic development. *Interciencia*, **30** (6), 370-373.

Full Text: [2005\Interciencia30, 370.pdf](2005\Interciencia30,%20370.pdf)

Abstract: The correlations between scientometric indices, macroeconomic variables and results from attitude polls in different countries were explored. The results show that a minimum threshold of economic development (around GDP Per capita of 1000US$) is required for science and the economy of a country to interact. Above that threshold, a Positive interaction can be observed between economic development. scientific development and tolerant moral-religions attitudes. The way these interactions occur remains to be uncovered.

Keywords: Attitude, Attitudes, Correlations, Country, Development, Economic, Economic Development, Economy, Indices, Interaction, Interactions, Jun, Minimum, Nations, Religion, Religious Attitudes, Science, Scientific Progress, Scientometric, Scientometries, Variables

Notes: UUniversity

? Aguillo, I.F., Granadino, B. and Llamas, G. (2005), Web positioning of the university system in Latin America. *Interciencia*, **30** (12), 735-738.

Full Text: [2005\Interciencia30, 735.pdf](2005\Interciencia30,%20735.pdf)

Abstract: A cybermetric analysis of the Latin-American university sector was carried out as part of a series of analysis related to the measurement of the web visibility and impact of R&D institutions. As in previous studies, search engines were used for data extraction but focusing on obtaining ranked lists ordered by link-based algorithms. The Google PageRank was used as a visibility indicator of the Latin-American universities. The relative position of the universities in the list of web pages with higher PageRank dominance was computed both for national and idiomatic webspaces. The results showed an important and significant web presence of university pages in all Latin American countries, although there was a wide range in relative percentage. The larger and richer countries, with a well-structured public and private university system, are better represented on the web. However, small institutions, generally of private nature, are also among the most visible in countries like Mexico, Brazil and Colombia. Thus, the Latin-American university sector has a great importance to vertebrate the web in the region. Moreover, the best positions are coincident with data obtained from bibliometric indicators. Brazilian universities have a large participation in the Portuguese web pages.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Brazil, Colombia, Extraction, Impact, Impact Factors, Importance, Indicator, Indicators, Institutions, Latin America, Measurement, Mexico, Participation, Position, Range, Universities, Visibility, Web Pages

? Sancho, R., Morillo, F., De Filippo, D., Gomez, I. and Fernandez, M.T. (2006), Indicators of inter-center scientific co-operation in Latin American countries. *Interciencia*, **31** (4), 284-292.

Full Text: [2006\Interciencia31, 284.pdf](2006\Interciencia31,%20284.pdf)

Abstract: Indicators of scientific cooperation from 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries were obtained through the study of their mainstream publications signed by scientists from two or more institutions from Latin American countries, or outside Latin America, during the period 1999-2002, using co-authorship bibliometric analysis. Three types of cooperation, national, regional and international were established, distinguishing between bilateral and trilateral front large scientific networks of 6 or more countries. For each country, thematic areas with the largest presence were analyzed in relation to the type of co-operation and size of networks. Cooperative research work represents 65% of the total output and grows each year particularly international cooperation; on the contrary, regional cooperation is very scarce. The most productive countries show a relatively lower international co-operation than that of countries with a smaller scientific production. The evolution of collaboration habits from 1991-1995 to 1999-2002 is analyzed.

Keywords: Analysis, Authored Papers, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bilateral, Caribbean, Citation, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Evolution, Front, Impact, Institutions, Latin America, Output, Production, Publications, Regional, Research, Research Collaboration, Research Work, Scientific Networks, Scientific Production

? Packer, A.L. and Meneghini, R. (2007), Learning to communicate science in developing countries. *Interciencia*, **32** (9), 643-647.

Full Text: [2007\Interciencia32, 643.pdf](2007\Interciencia32,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: Good quality science has been produced in developing countries, as shown by the number of papers published in prestigious journals. However the competence to produce good journals in these countries has lagged behind for several reasons, particularly the establishment of an international publishing system relying on the increasing value attributed to the ISI-JCR journal ranking, a view adopted by authors worldwide and by funding and evaluation systems. Developing countries became integrated to this international context and the efforts to produce good local journals can be pinpointed to individual initiatives that in most cases failed to progress. One important consequence of this gap is that dealing with the peer review procedure, a major instrument to produce good journals and to foster scientific progress, is a limited experience in developing countries. Under this scenery an enterprise that began in Brazil in 1997 and thereafter spread over twelve other Iberoamerican countries is discussed in the light of recent data. SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online) is a program fundamentally supported by public funding, aimed at launching online the best existing journals in several countries, in an open access mode, based on peer-reviewing and bibliometric/scientometric analysis for the purpose of journal indexation and maintenance in its database. SciELO covers the functions of a meta-publisher and aims to operate in accordance with the open access movement, rendering scientific knowledge more widely available. The data presented show encouraging evidences that a new auspicious panorama is being established in the context of producing scientific journals in Brazil.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Authors, Brazil, Countries, Database, Developing Countries, Evaluation, Funding, Journals, Journals, Knowledge, Open Access, Papers, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Ranking, Scielo, Scielo, Science, Scientific Journals, System, Visibility

? Michán, L., Russell, J.M., Pereyra, A.S., Cruset, A.L. and Beltrán, C.L. (2008), Analysis of the state of systematics in Latin America. *Interciencia*, **33** (10), 754-761.

Full Text: [2008\Interciencia33, 754.pdf](2008\Interciencia33,%20754.pdf)

Abstract: In order to have a regional vision of the development of systematics in Latin America during the last three decades, the results of a scientometric analysis based on 11185 documents on this thence published in 411 journals fiom 1976 to 2006 and obtained from the Periodica data base are presented. The current state of the discipline in the region is described, a detailed analysis about the articles, countries, main lines of study, taxonomic groups, topics, format, type of document, content and language is carried out, and the information is contextualized. The specialized production on systematics produced and published in local journals was notable and remained stable after the 80’s, mainly in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. The contents have been published primarily, in Spanish and mainly in the form of articles. They dealt mostly with descriptive taxonomy and were related to ecology, anatomy, histology and aquatic biology. The most represented groups were insects and angiosperms. A call is made for the urgent need of systematizing, the literature about Latin American taxa.

Keywords: America, American, Analysis, Anatomy, Argentina, Biology, Brazil, Content, Countries, Coverage, Data, Data Base, Databases, Development, Ecology, Groups, Histology, Information, Insects, Journals, Language, Latin America, Latin American, Literature, Local, Mexico, Patterns, Production, Publications, Regional, Revista, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Spanish, State, Taxonomy

Notes: CCountry

? Mijac, V. and Ryder, E. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of research publications on parasitology in Venezuela (2002-2007). *Interciencia*, **34** (2), 140-146.

Full Text: [2009\Interciencia34, 140.pdf](2009\Interciencia34,%20140.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this work was to revise, through Internet data bases (PUBMED/MEDLINE, Scielo and LILACS) the research papers on parasitosis in Venezuela, published in national and foreign journals, between 2000 and 2007. Keywords used were Venezuela + parasitosis and specific parasites + Venezuela. One hundred sixty two papers were found, published in 56 journals, mostly (61.1%) in English. Venezuelan journals published 51 papers (31.5%), mainly Investigacion Clinica (15; 29.5%) and Kasmera (12; 23.6%), with percentages similar to those in high impact journals as American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and Memorias del Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. The institution responsible for most of the papers was the Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV) with 41 communications (14.7%). In 15 papers (9.2%), The responsible institution was foreign, but the studied sample came from Venezuela. The most studied area (58%) was Epidemiology. The parasites more frequently studied were the tisular protozoa (41.9%), leading to 28 reports on Trypanosome. The papers on intestinal protozoa were variable, with similar species numbers. Among arthropods the most studied were Anopheles, Tityus and Lutzomyia. It was found that the productivity in the area of Parasitology in Venezuela was stable during the period analyzed, that local journals contained an important amount of the papers, that the most productive institution was UCV, that papers on tisular protozoa predominated but most parasites and their vectors were represented.

Keywords: American, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Communications, Countries, Data, Disease, Epidemiology, Foreign, Health, Impact, Infection, Institution, Internet, Journals, Local, National, Papers, Productivity, Research, Scientific Production, Spanish, Species, Venezuela, Work

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and Jorda-Albinana, B. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of Venezuelan publications in the computer sciences category of the JCR data base (1997-2007). *Interciencia*, **34** (10), 689-695.

Full Text: [2009\Interciencia34, 689.pdf](2009\Interciencia34,%20689.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to review, through the JCR database in the Web of Science (ISI), The scientific production in the Computer Science subject category in Venezuela and published in international journals with impact factor between the years 1997 and 2007. We found 181 articles in all 95 journals, all of them in English. Four universities aggregate 93.92% of the entire university scientific output: Universidad Simon, Bolivar (USB), Universidad de los Andes (ULA), Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV) and La Universidad del Zulia (LUZ), USB standing out with 57 items (32.95%) and a remarkable increase in scientific output from 2005 having been observed. However, in terms of impact factor outstands ULA. Research institutions only accounted for 7.73% of all the scientific analysis. A remarkable international collaboration is also highlighted.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, ISI, Journals, Research, Scientific Production, Tomography, Universities, Web of Science

? Ricker, M., Hernandez, H.M. and Daly, D.C. (2009), Measuring scientists’ performance: A view from organismal biologists. *Interciencia*, **34** (11), 830-835.

Full Text: [2009\Interciencia34, 830.pdf](2009\Interciencia34,%20830.pdf)

Abstract: Increasingly, academic evaluations quantify performance in science by giving higher rank to scientists (as well as journals and institutions) who publish more articles and have more citations. In Mexico, for example, a centralized federal agency uses such bibliometric statistics for evaluating the performance of all Mexican scientists. In this article we caution against using this form of evaluation as an almost exclusive tool of measuring and comparing scientists’ performance. We argue that from an economic viewpoint, maximizing the number of journal articles and their citations does not necessarily correspond to the preferences and needs of society. The traditional peer review process is much better suited for that purpose, and we propose “rule-based peer review” for evaluating a large number of scientists.

Keywords: Academic Evaluation, Authors, Bibliometric, Citation Statistics, Citations, Evaluation, Impact Factor, Indicators, Journals, Mexico, Model, Peer Review, Publication, Quality, Science, Sistema Nacional de Investigadores, SNI, Taxonomy

Notes: CCountry

? Meneghini, R. and Packer, A.L. (2010), The extent of multidisciplinary authorship of articles on scientometrics and bibliometrics in Brazil. *Interciencia*, **35** (7), 510-514.

Full Text: [2010\Interciencia35, 510.pdf](2010/Interciencia35,%20510.pdf)

Abstract: The publications in scientometrics and bibliometrics with Brazilian authorship expanded exponentially in the 1990-2006 period, reaching 13 times in the Web of Science database and 19.5 times in the Google Scholar database. This increase is rather superior to that of the total Brazilian scientific production in the same time period (5.6 times in the Web of Science). Some characteristics to be noticed in this rise are: 1) The total number of articles during this period was 197; in that, 78% were published in 57 Brazilian journals and 22% in 13 international journals. 2) The national and international articles averaged 4.3 and 5.9 citations/article, respectively; two journals stood out among these, the national Ciencia da Informacao (44 articles averaging 6.7 citations/article) and the international Scientometrics (32 articles averaging 6.2 citations/article). 3) The articles encompass an impressive participation of authors from areas other than information science; only one-fourth of the authors are bound to the information science field, the remaining ones being distributed among the areas of humanities/business administration, biology/biomedicine, health and hard sciences. The occurrence of adventitious authors at this level of multidisciplinarity is uncommon in science. However, the possible benefits of such patterns are not clear in view of a fragmented intercommunication among the authors, as noticed through the citations. The advantages of changing this trend and of using other scientometric and bibliometric databases, such as SciELO, to avoid an almost exclusive use of the Web of Science database, are discussed.

Keywords: Authorship, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, h Index, Infometrics, Information Science, Publication, Publications, SciELO, Science, Scientometrics, Web, Web of Science

? Rojas-Sola, J.I. and Jorda-Albinana, B. (2010), Bibliometric analysis of Venezuelan scientific publications in the ecology category of the Web of Science database (1997-2008). *Interciencia*, **35** (8), 619-623.

Full Text: [2010\Interciencia35, 619.pdf](2010\Interciencia35,%20619.pdf)

Abstract: The Venezuelan scientific production in the Ecology subject category in the Web of Science (WoS) database, and published in international journals with impact factor between 1997 and 2008, was reviewed at an institutional level. A total of 644 articles in 56 journals, mostly in Spanish and English were found. Three universities and a research institution (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Universidad Simon Bolivar, Universidad de Los Andes and the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas) aggregate 96,58% of all science production registered in that database in Ecology, standing out the Universidad Central de Venezuela with 229 articles (35.56%). An increase in scientific production was found until 2006, after which there is a marked decline. In terms of impact factor, the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas outstands, followed by the Universidad de Los Andes. A high international collaboration, mainly with researchers from the USA, is also highlighted.

Keywords: Impact Factors, Indicators

? Wasserman, J.C. (2011), Ethical aspects of scientific texts. *Interciencia*, **36** (6), 466-472.

Full Text: 2011\Interciencia36, 466.pdf

Abstract: Ethics in the scientific writing has been scarcely discussed, mainly in Latin-American countries, and thanks to the lack of agreement each researcher or research group establish their own ethics. Therefore, whenever students want to get included, they have to follow those criteria, regardless of its fairness. Furthermore, these ethical concepts are not formally transferred, and the participants of the research group have to learn them for experience that is frequently a bitter one. This article aims to start a discussion on the ethics of the scientific text that delimits behaviors in the field of scientific publications. The text reports cases of plagiarism where the purpose of copying was evident, as well as situations where the lack of awareness about the rules leads the authors to ethic flaws. The principles of ethics in the scientific text are also discussed, and how these principles warrant the credibility of the scientific work. The originality of the scientific text is defined as a fundamental concept that drives the citation process. The property of the scientific work is further discussed, outlining the criteria that should drive the choice of those which may participate as coauthors or those who merely contributed to the work. The dialog between colleagues is established as a key procedure for the mitigation of the conflicts and, finally, situations are presented where dishonesty seems a natural path in academic and non-academic environments where the “goals justify the means”.

Keywords: Authors, Citation, Ethics, Originality, Plagiarism, Publications, Research, Scientific Publications, Students, Writing

? Lomonte, B. (2012), Scientific and technological research at the Instituto Clodomiro Picado: A bibliometric perspective of four decades (1970-2010). *Interciencia*, **37** (6), 424-430.

Full Text: [2012\Interciencia37, 424.pdf](2012/Interciencia37,%20424.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents an overview of the evolution of research activities at the Instituto Clodomiro Picado (ICP; University of Costa Rica), as reflected by its scientific publications during 40 years (1970-2010) since its foundation. The total production of publications in journals (442 articles) was compiled and an analysis was carried out of their characteristics such as subject areas, citation figures in the Web of Science, proportion of collaboration with foreign authors, countries involved in the collaborations, and utilization of local or international journals. The data indicate that research activities at ICP, from the perspective of the production of papers in journals, present a considerable development, consolidation and visibility. These analyses support the conclusion that it is feasible to produce science in a socioeconomic context such as that of Costa Rica, where resources to foster research are scarce and inconstant. Some of the factors that may have favored such quantitative and qualitative growth are discussed. The study of ICP as a particular case could provide information of a more general interest to formulate strategies for development in other groups or countries with similar characteristics.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Characteristics, Citation, Collaboration, Collaborations, Context, Costa Rica, Data, Development, Evolution, General, Growth, Information, International, Journals, Local, Papers, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Resources, Science, Scientific Publications, Support, University, Utilization, Visibility, Web of Science

? Luna-Morales, M.E. (2012), Determinants of the maturing process of the Mexican research output: 1980-2009. *Interciencia*, **37** (10), 736-742.

Full Text: [2012\Interciencia37, 736.pdf](2012/Interciencia37,%20736.pdf)

Abstract: This work analyzes the growth of Mexican research output and impact in the period 1980-2009. The general aim is to identify the policy issues that determined the consolidation of the scientific activity in Mexico during this period. The methodology employed is based on the use of tools such as the Web of Science, specifically the Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index, in addition to selected indexing services from various Mexican institutions. The findings confirm that scientific growth came as the result of several changes associated with the number of active researchers in the National System of Researchers (SNI), fellowships for graduate studies, graduate programs certified by the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt) and implementation of the program of improvement of teachers in public universities, complemented with science policies performed efficiently by the Mexican government. The growth is independent of the stagnation of the federal spending in science and technology as percentage of the NGP. This conclusion is consistent with the thesis of other authors, that the growth of research in basic science is determined by a series of changes in the relevant scientific community.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometry, Changes, Citation, Citation Patterns, Community, Determinants, General, Graduate, Growth, Impact, Implementation, Improvement, Indexing, Institutions, Methodology, Mexico, Policies, Policy, Public, Publication, Research, Research Output, Researchers, Science, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Scientific Indicators, Scientific Policy, Services, Social Science Citation Index, Technology, Universities, Web of Science, Work

? Battesini, M.D., dos Santos, C.Z.A., Neto, J.D.M. and Gomes, L.J. (2013), Publications from the Conservation Units in the State of Sergipe, Brazil. *Interciencia*, **38** (1), 67-72.

Full Text: 2013\Interciencia38, 67.pdf

Abstract: By resorting to bibliometrics and webometrics, this paper aims to analyze the number of publications as well as the major themes that are being studied in the conservation units located in the Brazilian state of Sergipe. The study was carried out in six steps: 1) search for materials which have been published through the Internet, 2) use of keywords, 3) elaboration of a list of researchers, 4) cataloguing of the publications, 5) organization of classification keys, and 6) percentual analysis of the data. The conservation units comprising the complete protected group and presenting the highest number of scientific studies and themes concerned the biotic environment and were the object of intensive research. The Federal University of Sergipe was found to be the institution of higher learning conducting the largest number of studies. The importance of establishing partnerships between research institutions and environmental agencies responsible for the management of these areas is evidenced.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Classification, Complete, Conservation, Data, Environment, Environmental, Institutions, Internet, Learning, Management, Organization, Partnerships, Publications, Research, Research Institutions, State, University, Webometrics

? Ensslin, S.R., Ensslin, L., Moreira, A.C.D. and Pereira, V.L.D.D. (2014), Disclosure of the state of the art of performance evaluation of work safety of construction projects. *Interciencia*, **39** (1), 16-23.

Full Text: 2014\Interciencia39, 16.pdf

Abstract: The construction industry is characterized as an important source of investment and high labor absorption. However, limited standardization of work associated with frequent improvisation and timing of decision making in this activity has generated a number of injuries incompatible with other productive activities in Brazil. This perverse environment led to the establishment in Brazil, in the 70’s, of mandatory Professional Security Experts to mitigate the damages resulting from accidents. In order to foster research to identify opportunities to contribute to safety management in construction, this work aims to search the literature and select a portfolio of relevant scientific literature and use it to understand who are the most prominent authors, journals, articles and keywords in performance measurement of work safety in construction projects. Characterized as exploratory-descriptive as to its purpose, this paper uses qualitative and quantitative approaches through the intervention instrument ProKnow-C. We identified 21 articles in line with the topic of interest. Then, through bibliometric analysis, this portfolio showed that: i) the most relevant publication was the Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, although not the highest impact factor, ii) the article Mohamed S (2003) Scorecard approach to benchmarking organizational safety culture in construction. J Constr. Eng. Manag. 129: 8088 showed the highest scientific recognition, ii(the authors Fang and Hinze were highlighted in the portfolio and its references, respectively, and iv) the most frequent keywords found were ‘security’ and ‘construction industry’ and ‘construction’.

Keywords: Absorption, Accidents, Activity, Analysis, Approach, Authors, Benchmarking, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Construction, Construction Industry, Culture, Decision, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Engineering, Environment, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Instrument, Intervention, Journal, Journals, Labor, Literature, Management, Mandatory, Measurement, Organizational, Performance, Performance Measurement, Publication, Purpose, Qualitative, References, Research, Safety, Scientific Literature, Security, Source, Standardization, Timing, Topic, Work

? Aguado-Lopez, E., Becerril-Garcia, A., Arriola, M.L. and Martinez-Dominguez, N.D. (2014), Ibero-america in mainstream science (Thomson Reuters/Scopus): A fragmented region. *Interciencia*, **39** (8), 570-579.

Full Text: 2014\Interciencia39, 570.pdf

Abstract: In order to learn about the coverage of Ibero-American journals by the JCR 2012-Web of Science and SJR 2012-Scopus indexes, both indexes were examined during the first fortnight of September 2013, so as to find the number of Ibero-American journals, their field of knowledge and the quartile they are at. The number of Ibero-American journals in JCR amounts to 375, while in SJR it is 1044, there being an important concentration in Spain and Brazil. In order to observe the whole region in a horizontal perspective, we propose its division into three sub-regions: Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), Brazil and therest of Latin America. Iberian Peninsula and Brazil concentrate more than 60% of the publications, whereas in Latin America, the weight of Mexico, Colombia and Chile implies invisibility for other countries. The heaviest weight leans toward the natural sciences, with under-representation of social sciences and humanities, whose local/national journals are the most suitable channels to disseminate research results. Although some findings may be of interest to the international community, most of them are specific problems to their countries, where, the local media are the natural diffusion channel to disseminate its work, without being necessarily part of an worldwide scientific dialogue. At both indexes, the positioning of Ibero-American journals is very low, with only five Spanish journals in the first citation quartile in JCR, whilst in SJR there are 32 journals in the first quartile, of which 29 are edited in Brazil and Spain, and the rest are published in Mexico, Argentina and Peru.

Keywords: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Citation, Colombia, Community, Concentrate, Concentration, Coverage, Dialogue, Diffusion, Field, First, Humanities, Iberian Peninsula, Ibero-America, Indicators, International, International Databases, Jcr, Journals, Knowledge, Latin America, Latin-America, Local, Mainstream, Media, Mexico, Natural, Natural Sciences, Peru, Portugal, Positioning, Publications, Region, Research, Research Results, Science, Sciences, Sjr, Social, Social Sciences, Spain, Spanish Journals, Web, Work

# Title: Interfaces

Full Journal Title: Interfaces

ISO Abbreviated Title: Interfaces

JCR Abbreviated Title: Interfaces

ISSN: 0092-2102

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wright, M. and Armstrong, J.S. (2008), The ombudsman: Verification of citations: Fawlty towers of knowledge? *Interfaces*, **38** (2), 125-132.

Full Text: [2008\Interfaces38, 125.pdf](2008\Interfaces38,%20125.pdf)

Abstract: The prevalence of faulty citations impedes the growth of scientific knowledge. Faulty citations include omissions of relevant papers, incorrect references, and quotation errors that misreport findings. We discuss key studies in these areas. We then examine citations to “Estimating nonresponse bias in mail surveys,” one of the most frequently cited papers from the Journal of Marketing Research, to illustrate these issues. This paper is especially useful in testing for quotation errors because it provides specific operational recommendations on adjusting for nonresponse bias; therefore, it allows us to determine whether the citing papers properly used the findings. By any number of measures, those doing survey research fail to cite this paper and, presumably, make inadequate adjustments for nonresponse bias. Furthermore, even when the paper was cited, 49 of the 50 studies that we examined reported its findings improperly. The inappropriate use of statistical-significance testing led researchers to conclude that nonresponse bias was not present in 76 percent of the studies in our sample. Only one of the studies in the sample made any adjustment for it. Judging from the original paper, we estimate that the study researchers should have predicted nonresponse bias and adjusted for 148 variables. In this case, the faulty citations seem to have arisen either because the authors did not read the original paper or because they did not fully understand its implications. To address the problem of omissions, we recommend that journals include a section on their websites to list all relevant papers that have been overlooked and show how the omitted paper relates to the published paper. In general, authors should routinely verify the accuracy of their sources by reading the cited papers. For substantive findings, they should attempt to contact the authors for conformation or clarification of the results and methods. This would also provide them with the opportunity to enquire about other relevant references. Journal editors should require that authors sign statements that they have read the cited papers and, when appropriate, have attempted to verify the citations.

Keywords: Accuracy, Adjustment, Authors, Bias, Citation Errors, Citations, Contact, Errors, Evidence-Based Research, General, Growth, Hawthorne, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Nonresponse Bias, Papers, Prevalence, Quotation, Quotation Accuracy, Quotation Errors, Reading, Recommendations, References, Research, Sources, Survey, Survey Research, Surveys, Testing

? Martin, B. (2008), Comment: Citation shortcomings: Peccadilloes or plagiarism? *Interfaces*, **38** (2), 136-137.

Full Text: [2008\Interfaces38, 136.pdf](2008\Interfaces38,%20136.pdf)

? Hamrick, T.A., Fricker, R.D. and Brown, G.G. (2010), Assessing what distinguishes highly cited from less-cited papers published in interfaces. *Interfaces*, **40** (6), 454-464.

Full Text: [2010\Interfaces40, 454.pdf](2010\Interfaces40,%20454.pdf)

Abstract: We evaluate what distinguishes a highly cited Interfaces paper from other Interfaces papers that are cited less often. Citations are used to acknowledge prior relevant research, to document sources of information, and to substantiate claims. As such, citations play a key role in the evolution of knowledge. More recently, citations are also being used to quantify the impact of papers and journals, a practice not without controversy, but one that motivates our work here. We find that Edelman competition papers, longer papers, tutorials, papers with larger numbers of references to prior literature, and papers with a larger number of “callouts” (a feature no longer used by Interfaces) tend to have a higher number of citations.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation, Citations, Citing Behavior, Continue, Evolution, Highly-Cited, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Journals, Literature, Old Papers, Reasons, References, Research

# Title: Interlending & Document Supply

Full Journal Title: [Interlending & Document Supply](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=Journal&containerId=10957)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0264-1615

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Weech, T.L. (2002), Back to the future - when resource sharing seemed to work. The rise and fall of a successful consortial resource sharing network. *Interlending & Document Supply*, **30** (2), 80-86.

Full Text: [2002\Int Doc Sup30, 80.pdf](2002\Int%20Doc%20Sup30,%2080.pdf)

Abstract: In the early 1980s the state of Illinois formed a state-wide resource sharing consortium under a state network called ILLINET, founded on an OCLC-based bibliographic database and a consortium of 18 regional library systems. This consortium successfully supported resource sharing among all types of library for nearly 15 years. In the mid-1990s, financial and technical developments led to the dissolving of the consortium and the realignment of some of its major academic library members with other academic libraries outside the original group. Thus what was once considered a model for the future of multi-type library consortia became a dysfunctional and non-operative organisation. This paper examines the financial, political, and technical factors that led to these changes and assesses the short- and long-term impacts on resource sharing for users of the original consortium. Other similar resource sharing consortia models are examined and compared with the Illinois experience. Possible lessons and implications are discussed and possible outcomes listed.

Meadows, J. (2005), A practical line in bibliometrics. *Interlending & Document Supply*, **33** (2), 90-94.

Full Text: [2005\Int Doc Sup33, 90.pdf](2005\Int%20Doc%20Sup33,%2090.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this article is to describe Maurice Line’s continuing interest in bibliometrics and in its possible application to library problems since the 1970s. He has especially emphasized two strands. One is the concept of obsolescence and how it applies in practice. The other is citation studies of the social sciences, which tend to have been ignored in comparison with the sciences. He has particularly explored the limitations that need to be taken into account when trying to apply bibliometric ideas in practical contexts. Design, methodology, approach - An analysis of Line’s publications on bibliometrics led to a selection of major themes in his writings. A subsequent study of the publications of others who wrote on this topic over the same period provided a framework for assessing his work. Findings - Maurice Line played an important role in the development of this area of bibliometrics, though he slightly modified some of his early ideas as time has passed. Originality, value - Provides a background to Maurice Line’s interest in bibliometrics since the 1970s.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Development, Growth, Half-Life, Information Science, Obsolescence, Obsolescence, Publications, Sciences, Serials, Size, Social-Science Literature, Time

# Title: Internal Medicine

Full Journal Title: [Internal Medicine](http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/internalmedicine/_vols)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Intern. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Internal Med

ISSN: 0918-2918

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Japan

Publisher: Japan Soc Internal Medicine

Publisher Address: 34-3 3-Chome Hongo Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor 1.040, 72/132 (2009)

Notes: CCountry

? Fukui, T. and Rahman, M. (2002), Contribution of research in basic and clinical sciences in Japan. *Internal Medicine*, **41** (8), 626-628.

Full Text: [2002\Int Med41, 626.pdf](2002\Int%20Med41,%20626.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the degree of Japan’s contribution in basic and clinical research in the last decade.

Methods Original articles published in 1990-2000 in highly reputed basic and clinical journals were accessed through MEDLINE database. The number of articles having affiliation with a Japanese institution was counted separately for basic and clinical journals.

Results of total articles, Japan’s contributions in basic and clinical research were 3.1 % and 0.7 %, respectively (p = 0.0001). The recent increase in the contribution was significant for basic research (p = 0.01), but not for clinical research (p = 0.91).

Conclusion The barriers to boosting high quality clinical research in Japan should be determined and accordingly appropriate measures should be taken forthwith.

Keywords: MEDLINE, Medical Journal

? Yuan, W.Z., Yang, K.H., Ma, B., Li, Y.M., Guan, Q.L., Wang, D.H. and Yang, L.J. (2009), Moxifloxacin-based triple therapy versus clarithromycin-based triple therapy for first-line treatment of helicobacter pylori infection: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Internal Medicine*, **48** (24), 2069-2076.

Full Text: [2009\Int Med48, 2069.pdf](2009\Int%20Med48,%202069.pdf)

Abstract: Background Moxifloxacin-based triple therapy has been suggested as an alternative first line therapy to clarithromycin-based triple therapy for Helicobacter pylori infection. Aims To systematically review the efficacy and tolerance of moxifloxacin-based triple therapy, and to conduct a meta-analysis of studies comparing this regimen with clarithromycin-based triple therapy. Methods A search of The Cochrane Library, PUBMED, EMBASE, EBM Review databases, Science Citation Index Expanded, and CMB (Chinese Biomedical Literature Database) was performed. Randomized controlled trials comparing moxifloxacin-based triple therapy to gold standard triple therapy in the first-line treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection were selected for meta-analysis. Relative risk was used as a measure of the effect of the two above-mentioned regimens with a fixed-effects model using the methods of DerSimonian and Laird. Results Four randomized controlled trials totaling 772 patients were included. The meta-analysis showed that the mean eradication rate was 84.1 (318/378) in the moxifloxacin-based triple therapy group and 73.6 (290/394) in the clarithromycin-based triple therapy group; there was statistical significance between the two groups (RR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.01, 1.27; P=0.04). There were no statistically significant difference in the overall side effects (RR, 0.61; 95% CI, 0.25, 1.48; P<0.28). Conclusions Moxifloxacin-based triple therapy is more effective and does not increase the incidence of overall side effects compared to clarithromycin-based triple therapy in the treatment of H. pylori infection.

Keywords: 2nd-Line Treatment, Amoxicillin, Antibiotic-Resistance, Antimicrobial Resistance, Citation, Clarithromycin, Clinical-Trials, Database, Developing-Country, Eradication, First-Line Treatment, Groups, Helicobacter Pylori, Lansoprazole, Levofloxacin, Literature, Meta-Analysis, Moxifloxacin, Quadruple Therapy, Review, Science Citation Index, Treatment

? Yuan, W.Z., Li, Y.M., Guan, Q.L., Yang, K.H., Jiang, L., Wang, D.H. and Yang, L.J. (2010), Is antimicrobial susceptibility testing necessary before first-line treatment for *Helicobacter pylori* Infection? Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Internal Medicine*, **49** (12), 1103-1109.

Full Text: [2010\Int Med49, 1103.pdf](2010\Int%20Med49,%201103.pdf)

Abstract: Background With the wide use of antibiotics, antibiotic-resistant Helicobacter pylori strains are becoming increasingly prevalent. It has been hypothesized that culture-guided therapy might help to increase treatment success. But the effects and the costs still remain controversial. Aims To systematically review the efficacy and the cost of culture-guided triple therapy, compared to standard triple regimen for first-line treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection. Methods A search of the Cochrane Library, PUBMED, EMBASE, Science Citation Index Expanded and CBM was performed. Randomized controlled trials comparing culture-guided triple therapy to standard triple therapy in the first-line treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection were selected for meta-analysis. Relative risk was used as a measure of the effect of two regimens mentioned above with a fixed-effects model using the methods of DerSimonian and Laird. Results Five randomized controlled trials totaling 701 patients were included. The meta-analysis showed that culture-guided triple therapy was superior referring to a higher eradication rate from intention-to-treat analyses (RR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.77, 0.90; p<0.00001) and a lower overall cost. Conclusion Culture-guided triple therapy was more effective than standard triple therapy for first-line treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection. Based on the only paper focused on the overall cost, the culture-guided triple therapy was also more cost saving. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is necessary before first-line treatment for Helicobacter pylori infection.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Citation, Clarithromycin, Consensus Conference, Costs, Culture-Guided Triple Therapy, Effects, Eradication Therapy, First-Line Treatment, Helicobacter Pylori, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Overall Cost, Peptic-Ulcer, Pretreatment Antibiotic-Resistance, Proton-Pump Inhibitor, PUBMED, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Science Citation Index, Standard Triple Therapy, Success, Therapy, Treatment, Treatment Failures, Triple Therapy, United-States

? Ho, Y.S., Satoh, H. and Lin, S.Y. (2010), Japanese lung cancer research trends and performances in Science Citation Index. *Internal Medicine*, **49** (20), 2219-2228.

Full Text: [2010\Int Med49, 2219.pdf](2010\Int%20Med49,%202219.pdf); [2010\Int Med49-Ho.pdf](2010\Int%20Med49-Ho.pdf)

Abstract: Objective This study was undertaken to explore a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assess current research trends in lung cancer in Japan, using the related literature in the Science Citation Index (SCI) database from 1991 to 2008. Materials and Methods Articles were analyzed by the scientific output and research performances of individuals, institutes, and collaborative countries with Japan. Distribution of words in the article title, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus in different periods was applied to evaluate research trends by the frequency of keywords used. Results Keyword analysis indicated that there has been a strategy to connect molecular biology with clinical practice. Researchers in Japan have published high impact articles related to non-small cell and small cell lung cancer. Conclusion Finally, this study highlights the topics in lung cancer research that are becoming popular in Japan.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Author, Bibliometric, Biology, Cancer, Cancer Research, Carcinoma, Cisplatin, Citation, Combination, Concurrent, Distribution, Gefitinib, Japan, Keyword, Literature, Lung Cancer, Metaanalysis, Mutations, Performance, Phase-III, Research, Research Trends, SCI, Science Citation Index, Scientific Output, Scientometrics, Sequential Thoracic Radiotherapy, System, Web of Science

? Li, Y.Y. (2011), Endothelial nitric oxide synthase G894T gene polymorphism and essential hypertension in the Chinese population: A meta-analysis involving 11,248 subjects. *Internal Medicine*, **50** (19), 2099-2106.

Full Text: [2011\Int Med50, 2099.pdf](2011\Int%20Med50,%202099.pdf)

Abstract: Background The endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) G894T gene polymorphism has been suggested to be linked to the risk of essential hypertension (EH), however the results are still debatable. Objective and Methods To assess the association between eNOS G894T gene polymorphism and EH, such electronic databases as Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, China Biological Medicine Database (CBMD) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) were searched. The selection criteria were as follows: a) Evaluation of the association of eNOS G894T gene polymorphism and EH. b) EH diagnosis in compliance with EH diagnosis criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1999. c) The study results were in line with the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE). In 23 separate studies with 11,248 subjects the relation between eNOS G894T gene polymorphism and EH was analyzed by current meta-analysis. Random effect model was used to calculate the pooled odds ratio (ORs) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results In this eNOS G894T gene polymorphism and EH meta-analysis in the Chinese population, the distribution of T allele frequency was 0.154 for EH group and 0.128 for the control group. A significant association was found between G894T gene polymorphism and EH (p=0.0007). The pooled or for the distribution frequency of T allele was 1.33 (95% CI: 1.13-1.56, P(heterogeneity) <0.00001). In the stratified analysis by ethnicity, there was a significant association in Han subgroup (p=0.005). The pooled or for the distribution frequency of T allele was 1.31 (95% CI: 1.09-1.59, P(heterogeneity) <0.00001). No significant increased risk for EH was found in the non-Han subgroup (p=0.08). Conclusion In the current meta-analysis, T allele of eNOS G894T gene was suggested to be related to the increased risk of EH in the Chinese population, particularly in those of Han ethnicity.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, China, Compliance, Control, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase, Equilibrium, Ethnicity, Evaluation, Frequency, G894T, Gene Polymorphism, Han Chinese, Health, Hypertension, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Polymorphism, Ratio, Risk, Science, Web of Science, WHO

? Yi, F.M., Ge, L.Q., Zhao, J., Lei, Y., Zhou, F., Chen, Z.F., Zhu, Y.Q. and Xia, B. (2012), Meta-analysis: Total parenteral nutrition versus total enteral nutrition in predicted severe acute pancreatitis. *Internal Medicine*, **51** (6), 523-530.

Full Text: 2012\Int Med51, 523.pdf

Abstract: Background Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) as a traditional mode of treatment in severe acute pancreatitis was still used widely in clinical work. In addition, enteral nutrition treatment methods have developed; early enteral nutrition has already been highlighted for severe acute pancreatitis, but the therapeutic risks versus benefits need to be studied. Aims and Objective To compare total parenteral nutrition with total enteral nutrition (TEN) in patients with severe acute pancreatitis by performing a meta-analysis. Materials and Methods Electronic databases including PubMed, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, were searched to find relevant randomized controlled trials. Two reviewers independently identified relevant trials evaluating the effect of total parenteral nutrition and early enteral nutrion. Outcome measures were the mortality, hospital length of stay, infectious complications, duration of nutrition, organ failure and surgical intervention. Results Eight randomized controlled trials (RCTs) including 381 patients were identified. Meta-analysis demonstrated that TEN was significantly superior to TPN when considering mortality [p=0.001, 95% CI 0.37 (0.21-0.68)], infectious complications [p=0.004, 95% CI 0.46(0.27-0.78)], organ failure [p=0.02, 95% CI 0.44 (0.22-0.88)] and surgical intervention [p=0.003, 95% CI 0.41(0.23-0.74)]. While no difference between TEN and TPN when considering the hospital length of stay [p=0.22, 95% CI -14.10(-36.48-8.26)] and as for duration of nutrition [p=0.72, 95% CI -1.50(-9.56-6.56)] there was not enough data to compare the differences. Conclusion Total enteral nutritional support is associated with lower mortality, fewer infectious complications, decreased organ failure and surgical intervention rate compared to parenteral nutritional support.

Keywords: Acute Pancreatitis, Citation, Clinical, Complications, Data, Databases, Duration, Electronic, Enteral, Enteral Nutrition, Failure, Guidelines, Hospital, Infectious Complications, Intervention, Length, Length of Stay, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mode, Mortality, Nutrition, Pancreatitis, Parenteral Nutrition, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Severe Acute Pancreatitis, Support, Therapeutic, Total Enteral Nutrition, Total Parenteral Nutrition, Treatment, Work

? Guo, X.F., Wang, J., Yu, S.J., Song, J., Ji, M.Y., Zhang, J.X., Cao, Z., Wang, J. and Dong, W.G. (2013), Meta-analysis of the ADH1B and ALDH2 polymorphisms and the risk of colorectal cancer in East Asians. *Internal Medicine*, **52** (24), 2693-2699.

Full Text: [2013\Int Med52, 2693.pdf](2013/Int%20Med52,%202693.pdf)

Abstract: Objective The aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) and alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B) genes have been implicated in the development of colorectal cancer (CRC). However, the results are inconsistent. In this study, a meta-analysis was performed to assess the associations between the ALDH2 and ADH1B polymorphisms and the risk of CRC. Methods Relevant studies were identified using PubMed, Web of Science and CNKI up to February, 2013. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using the fixed-or random-effects model. Results A total of 11 case-controlled studies were selected. of these, 11 studies included 2,893 cases and 3,817 controls concerning the ALDH2 Glu487Lys polymorphism and six studies included 1,864 cases and 3,502 controls concerning the ADH1B polymorphism. The results indicated that there was a statistically significant link between the ALDH2 polymorphism and the risk of CRC (Glu/Lys+Lys/Lys vs. Glu/Glu: OR=0.87, 95% CI: 0.78-0.96, p=0.10; Glu/Lys vs. Glu/Glu: OR=0.87, 95% CI: 0.77-0.97, p=0.38); however, no significant associations were observed between the ADH1B polymorphism and the risk of CRC win any of the genetic models. Conclusion This meta-analysis demonstrated that the ALDH2 polymorphism, but not the ADH1B polymorphism, significantly increases the risk of CRC in East Asians.

Keywords: Adh1b, Alcohol, Alcohol Dehydrogenase, Aldehyde Dehydrogenases, Aldh2, Article, Bias, Cancer, China, Colorectal, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Development, Enzymes, Genes, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genotypes, Internal-Medicine, Interval, Japan, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Models, Odds Ratio, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, R, Random Effects Model, Results, Risk, Science, Web of Science

? Wang, J., Guo, X.F., Ye, C.C., Yu, S.J., Zhang, J.X., Song, J., Cao, Z., Wang, J., Liu, M. and Dong, W.G. (2014), Efficacy and Safety of Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs) Plus rebamipide for endoscopic submucosal dissection-induced ulcers: A meta-analysis. *Internal Medicine*, **53** (12), 1243-1248.

Full Text: [2014\Int Med53, 1243.pdf](2014/Int%20Med53,%201243.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To compare the efficacy of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) with rebamipide versus PPIs alone for the treatment of ulcers after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). Methods PubMed, Web of Science, Medline, Embase, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and China Naitonal Knowledge Infrastructure were searched up to the end of October 2013 in order to identify all randomized controlled trials reporting the effects of PPIs plus rebamipide on healing ulcers after ESD. The outcome measurement was complete ulcer healing. Results A total of six studies involving 724 patients were included. The pooled data suggested a significantly higher rate of ulcer healing after endoscopic therapy among patients treated with PPIs plus rebamipide than among those treated with PPIs alone [odds ratio (OR)= 2.40, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.68-3.44]. The subgroup analysis showed PPI plus rebamipide therapy to be more effective in healing ESD-induced ulcers than treatment with PPIs alone after both four (OR= 2.22, 95% CI: 1.53-3.24) and eight weeks of treatment (OR= 3.19, 95% CI: 1.22-8.31). In addition, the combination therapy was found to be significantly more effective than the use of PPIs alone for all ESD ulcers greater than 20 mm in size (OR= 4.77, 95% CI: 2.2210.26). There were no significant differences between the treatment groups with regard to ulcer location (low, middle or upper stomach) or the presence of absence of H. pylori infection. No serious adverse events were observed in either group. Conclusion The results of this meta-analysis suggest that treatment with PPIs plus rebamipide is superior to PPI monotherapy for healing ESD-induced ulcers over four weeks, particularly large ulcers. However, more well-designed trials are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Analysis, China, Clinical-Trials, Combination Therapy, Complete, Confidence, Controlled-Trial, Data, Dissection, Double-Blind, Drug, Effects, Efficacy, Endoscopic, Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, Eradication Therapy, Events, Groups, Healing, Healing Action, Helicobacter-Pylori, Infection, Inhibitors, Interval, Knowledge, Location, Measurement, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multicenter, Outcome, Patients, Proton Pump Inhibitor, Pubmed, Pump, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rats, Rebamipide, Reporting, Results, Safety, Science, Size, Therapy, Treatment, Web Of Science

? Cheng, D., Di, H.H., Xue, Z. and Zhen, G.H. (2015), *CC16* gene A38G polymorphism and susceptibility to asthma: An updated meta-analysis. *Internal Medicine*, **54** (2), 155-162.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med54, 155.pdf](2015/Int%20Med54,%20155.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To comprehensively evaluate the association between the CC16 gene A38G polymorphism and the risk of asthma. Methods Studies were retrieved from databases including PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science and the Chinese Biomedical Literature Database according to the inclusive and exclusive criteria. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the strength of the associations. Materials Fifteen case-control studies with 1,623 cases and 3,294 controls were recruited for the analysis of the association between the CC16 gene A38G polymorphism and the risk of asthma. Results The overall ORs showed no significant associations between the CC16 gene A38G polymorphism and the risk of asthma (AA vs. GG: OR=1.04, 95% CI=0.86-1.25; AG vs. GG: OR=1.08, 95% CI=0.94-1.24; AA + AG vs. GG: OR=1.07, 95% CI=0.94-1.22; AA vs. AG + GG: OR=1.01, 95% CI=0.85-1.19; A vs. G: OR=1.04, 95% CI=0.95-1.14). Moreover, similar results were obtained in the subgroup analysis stratified by ethnicity (Asian: AG vs. GG: OR=1.02, 95% CI=0.87-1.21; Caucasian: AG vs. GG: OR=1.22, 95% CI=0.941.57) and age (Child: AG vs. GG: OR=1.21, 95% CI=0.84-1.74; Adult: AG vs. GG: OR=1.06, 95% CI=0.911.23). Conclusion CC16 gene A38G polymorphism is not associated with the risk of asthma.

Keywords: 10-Kda Protein, Adult, Ag, Age, Analysis, Asian, Association, Asthma, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Cc16, Child, Chinese, Clara Cell Protein, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Database, Databases, Embase, Ethnicity, Expression, From, Gene, Gg, Inflammation, Intervals, Literature, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Phenotypes, Polymorphism, Population, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Secretory Protein, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, Strength, Susceptibility, Uteroglobin, Web, Web Of Science

? Tiequn, B., Guanqun, C. and Shuo, Z. (2015), Therapeutic effects of lactobacillus in treating irritable bowel syndrome: A meta-analysis. *Internal Medicine*, **54** (3), 243-249.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med54, 243.pdf](2015/Int%20Med54,%20243.pdf)

Abstract: Objective As the lack of reliable treatment for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) prompts interest in the development of new therapies, we aimed to systematically evaluate the effect of Lactobacillus in treating this disease. Methods We searched MEDLIINE, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials for the period from 1966 to August 2013 for double-blind, placebo-controlled trials investigating the efficacy of Lactobacillus treatment in the management of IBS. The studies were screened for inclusion based on randomization, controls and reported measurable outcomes. We used the Jadad score to assess the quality of the articles. The STATA 11.0 and Revman 5.0 software packages were used for the meta-analysis. The STATA 11.0 software program was also used to assess indicators of publication bias according to Begg’s and Egger’s tests. Results Six randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials met the criteria and were included in the meta-analysis. The Jadad score of the articles was >3, and three articles were of high quality. We analyzed the heterogeneity of the studies and found no heterogeneity in the meta-analysis. In the forest plot, the diamond was on the right side of the vertical line and did not intersect with the line. The pooled relative risk for clinical improvement with Lactobacillus treatment was 7.69 (95% confidence interval: 2.33-25.43, p=0.0008). For adults, the pooled relative risk for clinical improvement with Lactobacillus treatment was 17.62 (95% confidence interval: 5.12-60.65, p<0.00001). For children, the pooled relative risk for clinical improvement with Lactobacillus treatment was 3.71 (95% confidence interval: 1.05-13.11, p=0.04). Using the STATA 10.0 and Revman 5.0 software programs, we confirmed that Lactobacillus exhibited significant efficacy in treating IBS. Conclusion Compared with the placebo, Lactobacillus treatment was found to be associated with a significantly higher rate of treatment responders in the overall population with IBS, without any side effects. As to limitations of the analysis, additional research is needed.

Keywords: Abdominal-Pain, Adults, Analysis, Articles, Bias, Bowel, Children, China, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trial, Confidence, Controlled-Trial, Criteria, Development, Diamond, Disease, Disorders, Double-Blind, Effects, Efficacy, Forest, From, GG, Heterogeneity, IB, Improvement, Indicators, Interval, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Lactobacillus, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Placebo, Population, Probiotics, Prompts, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, R, Randomization, Randomized, Relative Risk, Research, Results, Right, Risk, Science, Scopus, Side Effects, Software, Syndrome, Therapeutic, Treatment, Vertical, Web, Web Of Science

? Guo, X.F., Wang, J., Lei, X.F., Zeng, Y.P. and Dong, W.G. (2015), XPD Lys751Gln polymorphisms and the risk of esophageal cancer: An updated meta-analysis. *Internal Medicine*, **54** (3), 251-259.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med54, 251.pdf](2015/Int%20Med54,%20251.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Published data regarding the association between xeroderma pigmentosum group D XPD Lys751 Gln polymorphisms and esophageal cancer (EC) cancer remain controversial. The present meta-analysis aimed to obtain a more precise estimation of the relationship between XPD Lys751Gln polymorphisms and the risk of EC. Methods All eligible case-control studies of Lys751Gln polymorphisms and susceptibility to EC were selected from PubMed, Web of Science and CNKI up to October 2013. The data were extracted, and pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Results A total of 21 case-control studies from 19 reports were assessed in this meta-analysis, including 6,581 cases and 8,251 controls. There was a significant association between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and the risk of esophageal cancer in the overall population (Dominant model: OR=1.30, 95% CI: 1.07-1.57, p<0.05; Lys/Gln vs. Gln/Gln: OR=1.20, 95% CI: 1.05-137, p<0.05; Gln/Gln vs. Lys/Lys: OR=1.76, 95% CI: 1.08-2.85, p=0.02; Recessive model: OR= 1.48, 95% CI: 1.06-2.07, p=0.02). Similar results were found when stratified according to the cancer type, ethnicity and control source. However, no associations were found among smokers or drinkers. Conclusion The results of this meta-analysis suggest that XPD Lys751Gln polymorphisms contribute to susceptibility to EC.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma Risk, Alcohol, Association, Body-Mass, Cancer, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Dna-Repair Genes, Eadc, Ec, Escc, Esophageal Cancer, Ethnicity, From, Gastric Cardia, Intervals, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Pubmed, R, Results, Risk, Science, Source, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility, Tobacco, Web, Web Of Science, Xpd, Xpd Polymorphisms, Xrcc1

? Gong, Q.H., Kang, J.F., Ying, Y.Y., Li, H., Zhang, X.H., Wu, Y.H. and Xu, G.Z. (2015), Lifestyle interventions for adults with impaired glucose tolerance: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects on glycemic control. *Internal Medicine*, **54** (3), 303-310.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med54, 303.pdf](2015/Int%20Med54,%20303.pdf)

Abstract: Objective Previous meta-analyses have demonstrated that lifestyle modification can reduce the blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes, although the effects of changes in the blood glucose level on impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) remain controversial. This review therefore aimed to determine the efficacy of lifestyle interventions in adults with IGT. Methods We searched the Medline, Cochrane Library, EMBASE and Science Citation Index databases and reference lists of the included articles. Two independent reviewers extracted the data and assessed the quality of the included studies; a total of nine randomized controlled trials met the inclusion criteria. In addition, we tested for trial heterogeneity and calculated the pooled effects size using the random effects model. Results The overall interventions were associated with a decline in the 2-hour plasma glucose levels [standardized mean differences (SMD) -0.56; 95% confidence interval (CI), -1.01 to -0.10; I-2, 96.6%]. Moreover, dietary intervention (SMD -0.53; 95% CI -0.77 to -0.28) and physical intervention (SMD -0.42; 95% CI -0.63 to -0.20) were each associated with a decline in the 2-hour plasma glucose levels compared with that observed in the control participants. The overall interventions were associated with a decline in the fasting plasma glucose (FPG) levels (SMD -0.27; 95% CI -0.38 to -0.15; I-2 = 47.1%). In addition, physical intervention (SMD -0.25; 95% CI -0.44 to -0.05) and combined dietary and physical intervention were each associated with a decreased FPG level (SMD -0.28; 95% CI -0.44 to -0.12) compared with that observed in the control participants. Conclusion Lifestyle modification based on physical or dietary interventions or both is associated with improvements in the 2-hour plasma glucose and FPG levels in IGT patients.

Keywords: Adults, Articles, Association, Blood, Blood Glucose, Changes, China, Citation, Confidence, Control, Criteria, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diet, Education, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Exercise, Finnish Diabetes Prevention, Follow-Up, Glucose, Heterogeneity, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Medline, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, Modification, Patients, People, Physical, Plasma, Program, Projections, Quality, Quality Of, R, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Reviewers, Science, Science Citation Index, Size, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tolerance, Trial, Type 2 Diabetes

? He, L., Deng, T. and Luo, H.S. (2015), Meta-analysis of sequential, concomitant and hybrid therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication. *Internal Medicine*, **54** (7), 703-710.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med54, 703.pdf](2015/Int%20Med54,%20703.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To compare the efficacy of sequential therapy, concomitant therapy and hybrid therapy for the treatment of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection. Methods PubMed, Web of Science, Medline, Embase, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and CNKI were searched up to the end of May 10, 2014 in order to identify all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) reporting the effects of sequential therapy, concomitant therapy and hybrid therapy on H. pylori eradication. The relative risk (RR) of eradicating H. pylori infection after sequential therapy compared with concomitant therapy or hybrid therapy was pooled. The eradication rates were considered both on an intention-to-treat (ITT) and per-protocol (PP) basis. Results A total of 10 RCTs involving 3,501 patients were included. The pooled data suggested that the differences between the three groups were not statistically significant (ITT analysis: sequential therapy vs. concomitant therapy: RR= 1.01, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.97-1.04, sequential therapy vs. hybrid therapy: RR= 1.02, 95% CI: 0.85-1.22, concomitant therapy vs. hybrid therapy: RR= 1.03, 95% CI: 0.97-1.08; PP analysis: sequential therapy vs. concomitant therapy: RR= 1.00, 95% CI: 0.96-1.03, sequential therapy vs. hybrid therapy: RR= 0.97, 95% CI: 0.86-1.09, concomitant therapy vs. hybrid therapy: RR= 1.01, 95% CI: 0.93-1.10). In the ITT and PP analyses, the overall eradication rates were 84.3% (95% CI: 79.1-89.4) and 86.4% (95% CI: 81.7-91.0) for the sequential therapy group, 86.7% (95% CI: 81.0-92.3) and 89.8% (95% CI: 85.1-94.5) for the concomitant therapy group and 86.6% (95% CI: 82.3-91.0) and 92.7% (95% CI: 90.5-94.9) for the hybrid therapy group, respectively. There were no significant differences among these therapies in terms of the rate of side effects. Conclusion The pooled evidence suggests that sequential therapy, concomitant therapy and hybrid therapy are similar with respect to the treatment of H. pylori infection.

Keywords: 14-Day, Adults, Analyses, Analysis, Antibiotic-Resistance, Bias, Clinical-Trials, Concomitant, Concomitant Therapy, Confidence, Data, Effects, Efficacy, Eradication, Evidence, Groups, Helicobacter Pylori, Hybrid, Hybrid Therapy, Infection, Interval, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Patients, Pubmed, Quadruple Therapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rates, Relative Risk, Reporting, Results, Risk, Science, Sequential, Sequential Therapy, Side Effects, Standard Triple Therapy, Superior, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: Internal Medicine Journal

Full Journal Title: [Internal Medicine Journal](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1445-5994/issues)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Falagas, M.E., Kouranos, V.D., Michalopoulos, A., Rodopoulou, S.P., Batsiou, M.A. and Karageorgopoulos, D.E. (2010), Comparison of the distribution of citations received by articles published in high, moderate, and low impact factor journals in clinical medicine. *Internal Medicine Journal*, **40** (8), 587-591.

Full Text: [2010\Int Med J40, 587.pdf](2010\Int%20Med%20J40,%20587.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Whether the journal impact factor (JIF) indicator reflects the number of citations to an average article of a journal in different subject categories is controversial. We sought to further investigate this issue in general and internal medicine journals. Methods: We selected to evaluate three journals of the above subject category, in each of three different JIF levels (high: 15.5-28.6, moderate: 4.4-4.9 and low: 1.6). Using the Scopus database, we retrieved the original research articles (after detailed screening) and review articles (as classified by Scopus) that were published in the selected journals in 2005 along with the number of citations they received in 2006 and 2007. We pooled the citations for articles of the same type in journals with the same JIF level into distinct variables. Results: There was no marked association between the distribution of citations per article published in general medical journals and their JIF. All distributions studied were skewed to the right (higher number of citations). Specifically, 16-22% of the original research articles accounted for 50% of the total citations to this type of article for all three categories of studied journals; 34-37% of original research articles accounted for 75% of citations. The respective values for review articles were 12-18% and 29-39%. Conclusion: The distribution of citations received by articles published in high, moderate and low impact factor journals in clinical medicine seems similar. The JIF is not an accurate indicator of the citations the average article receives; articles published in low impact factor journals can still be highly cited and vice versa.

Keywords: Bibliographic Database, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Publication, Research, Statistical Distribution

? Jung, S.B., Nagaraja, V., Kapur, A. and Eslick, G.D. (2015), Association between vitamin B12 deficiency and long-term use of acid-lowering agents: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Internal Medicine Journal*, **45** (4), 409-416.

Full Text: [2015\Int Med J45, 409.pdf](2015/Int%20Med%20J45,%20409.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundVitamin B12 (cobalamin) deficiency can result in irreversible structural brain changes if not treated appropriately. Long-term use of acid-lowering agents (ALA) has been linked to vitamin B12 deficiency, but results are inconsistent. AimTo evaluate the association between prolonged ALA use and vitamin B12 deficiency by performing a meta-analysis. MethodsA systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, Science Direct and Web of Science. Original data were abstracted from each study and used to calculate a pooled odds ratio and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). ResultsOf the articles reviewed, four case-control studies (4254 cases and 19228 controls) and one observational study met full criteria for analysis. The long-term ALA use was significantly associated with development of vitamin B12 deficiency (hazard ratio 1.83, 95% CI: 1.36-2.46, P-value 0.00). ConclusionChronic use of ALA is a risk factor for developing vitamin B12 deficiency. Judicious prescribing of ALA and regular monitoring of vitamin B12 in patients who are inevitably on long-term ALA therapy are recommended.

Keywords: Absorption, Acid Lower, Analysis, Articles, Association, Brain, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Changes, Cimetidine, Cobalamin Deficiency, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Developing, Development, Embase, From, Gastroesophageal-Reflux Disease, Google, Google Scholar, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Histamine Receptor Antagonist, Interval, Library, Long Term, Long-Term, Malabsorption, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Monitoring, Observational, Observational Study, Odds Ratio, Older-Adults, Omeprazole Therapy, On-Demand, Patients, Prescribing, Prolonged, Protein-Bound Cobalamin, Proton Pump Inhibitor, Proton Pump Inhibitors, Pubmed, Regular, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Suppress, Suppression, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Vitamin, Vitamin B12 Deficiency, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Applied Mechanics

Full Journal Title: International Applied Mechanics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number: BN07M

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Guz, A.N., Rushchitsky, J.J. and Chernyshenko, I.S. (2005), On a modern philosophy of evaluating scientific publications. *International Applied Mechanics*, **41** (10), 1085-1091.

Full Text: [2005\Int App Mec41, 1085.pdf](2005\Int%20App%20Mec41,%201085.pdf)

Abstract: Current approaches to the citation analysis of scientific publications are outlined. Science Citation Index, Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, and the selection procedure for Essential Science Indicators-a relatively new citation analysis tool-are described. The new citation evaluation tool has yet not been discussed adequately by mechanicians.

Keywords: Analysis, Bodies, Citation, Citation Analysis, Composites, Elastic-Waves, Essential Science Indicators, Evaluation, Fracture-Mechanics, Immediacy Index, Impact Factor, Laws, Liquid, Modern Philosophy, Parameters, Propagation, Publications, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publication, Stability, Thermoviscoplastic Deformation

# Title: International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information

Full Journal Title: International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

IDS Number: BN07M

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McPhail, A.S. and Crampton, M. (1999), FISHLIT, a review of NISC South Africa’s aquatic sciences database. *International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information*, 155-166.

Abstract: FISHLIT, a bibliographic database on fish fisheries and aquaculture produced by NISC South Africa, has been in existence since 1985 and is currently available on CD-ROM, being included on the NISC publications Aquatic Biology, Aquaculture and Fisheries Resources, and Fish and Fisheries Worldwide, and the lnternet. An historical account of the design and development of FISHLIT, including a description of the data structure, database size and growth, is provided. A breakdown of source material, for example scientific articles, reports, popular articles and books, is given, as well as the grey literature indexed, a notable strength of this database. A bibliometric analysis is made of the two anthology CD-ROM titles on which FISHLIT is published in terms of subject coverage and numbers of records. Topic coverage is graphically presented and the application of FISHLIT to areas of aquatic science, such as ichthyology, aquaculture and fisheries management, is discussed. Comparisons are drawn between FISHLIT and other currently available aquatic science databases.

Keywords: Africa, Analysis, Application, Aquaculture, Aquatic Science, Bibliographic Database, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, CD-ROM, Coverage, Data, Data Collection, Data Structure, Database, Database Production, Databases, Design, Development, Fish, Fisheries, Fisheries Management, Growth, Information Technology, Literature, Management, Publications, Records, Resources, Review, Science, Sciences, Size, Source, South Africa, Strength, Structure

# Title: International Braz J Urol

Full Journal Title: International Braz J Urol

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Arap, M.A., dos Reis, R.B., Torricelli, F.C.M., Masson, A.L.S. and Saad, E.D. (2014), Brazilian abstracts presented at the American urological association annual meetings: Contribution, publication rates, and comparison with oncology abstracts. *International Braz J Urol*, **40** (6), 730-737.

Full Text: [2014\Int Bra J Uro40, 730.pdf](2014/Int%20Bra%20J%20Uro40,%20730.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Scientific research originating from Brazil appears to be rising in several medical fields. Research results are often presented at scientific meetings before publication in peer-reviewed journals. We investigated the publication rate of Brazilian studies presented in American Urological Association (AUA) meetings and compared with the rate of publication of Brazilian oncological studies presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) meetings. Materials and Methods: a hand search of 12,454 abstracts presented at aua meetings 2001-2007 was conducted. abstracts for which at least two-thirds of institutions were from brazil were considered as brazilian. final publication was searched in pubmed and lilacs databases. oncological abstracts were also hand searched in the asco meetings proceedings in the same years. Results: There was no significant temporal trend in the proportion of AUA studies originating from Brazil along those 7 years. A total of 195 abstracts (1.57%) were from Brazil. One hundred (51.3%) abstracts were published in full, and the estimated 5-year publication rate was 48.2%. There was a progressive increase in publication rates for studies categorized as video, poster, and podium presentations. Considering abstracts presented in years 2001-2005, urologic publication rate was significantly higher than for abstracts presented at the ASCO meeting. Conclusions: Our results suggest that the Brazilian contribution to AUA meetings is at a plateau and that the Brazilian literature contribution is greater in urology than in oncology. Efforts must be invested towards raising this plateau and understanding qualitative aspects of the urology scientific output from Brazil.

Keywords: Abstracts, Association, Bibliometrics, Brazil, Cancer, Comparison, Contribution, Conversion Rates, Databases, Fate, Form, From, Institutions, Journals, Literature, Materials, Medical, Meeting Abstracts, Meetings, Methods, Neoplasms, Oncology, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Period, Publication, Publication Rate, Qualitative, Rates, Research, Research Design, Results, Scientific Output, Scientific Research, Society, Temporal, Temporal Trend, Trend, Understanding, Urology, Video

# Title: International Business Review

Full Journal Title: [International Business Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09695931)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Fetscherin, M., Voss, H. and Gugler, P. (2010), 30 Years of foreign direct investment to China: An interdisciplinary literature review. *International Business Review*, **19** (3), 235-246.

Full Text: [2010\Int Bus Rev19, 235.pdf](2010\Int%20Bus%20Rev19,%20235.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to examine how scholarly research on foreign direct investment (FDI) to the People’s Republic of China has evolved and been shaped using bibliometrics analysis of 422 journal articles published in 151 journals between 1979 and 2008 on that topic. The literature is dominated by the fields of Economics, followed by Business and Management. Planning and Development and International Relations, which together account for 95% of all publications. Ten percent of the most productive journals are responsible for 40% of all publications and 63% of all citations received. By means of citation mapping, four main research streams have been identified: (1) the motives and determinants of FDI to China; (2) ‘inside’ the multinational enterprise (MNE); (3) the impact of MNE activities: and (4) policy implications for the host country. Emerging research streams have been identified as the effects of inward FDI on (i) corporate social responsibility attitudes of domestic and foreign firms, (ii) environmental and climate issues, (iii) the institutional and societal transformation of China, and (iv) the emergence of Chinese MNEs and its impact on the operations of foreign MNEs in China. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activities, Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, China, Citation, Citation Map, Citations, Climate, Determinants, Development, Economic-Development, Economics, Effects, Elsevier, Entry, FDI, Foreign Direct Investment, Impact, Interdisciplinary, International, International-Business Research, Joint Ventures, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Location, Management, Mapping, Multinational-Enterprise, People’s Republic of China, Performance, Policy, Publications, Research, Review, Streams, Topic, Transformation

# Title: International Classification

Full Journal Title: International Classification

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0340-0050

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? (1976), Scientometrics and bibliometrics - Idis-Conference, Jan 1976. *International Classification*, **3** (1), 35.

? Henzler, R.G. (1978), Free or controlled vocabularies. *International Classification*, **5** (1), 21-??.

# Title: International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings

Full Journal Title: [International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/tocresult.jsp?isnumber=19245&isYear=2000)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wu, H.Q. (2000), The progress of communication technology subject of hi-tech research development plan of China. In *International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings*, **1**, 3-4.

Full Text: [2000\Int Con Com Tec Pro1, 3.pdf](2000\Int%20Con%20Com%20Tec%20Pro1,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Summary form only given. In 1986, China put a high-technology research development plan, named the 863 plan, into operation. The subject of communication technology was formally included into the 863 plan in 1992, and the research projects were put into operation in 1993. It has undergone three research phases: phase I (1993-1995); the key technology of BIP-ISDN (broadband intelligent personalized and integrated services digital network) are its main objectives, and R&D projects are arranged according to the four sub-subjects: communication network and switching technology, optical fiber communication technology, personalized communication technology, and multimedia communication technology; phase II (1996-1998); R&D projects are also arranged according to the above four sub-subjects; phase III (1999-2000); the main directions of attack are broadband IP service node and application system-based IP. After reviewing the research achievements in communication technology and introducing the research projects in progress and their key technologies, this paper presents the research direction of communication technology for the S-863 plan, which will start in 2001 after the 863 plan.

# Title: 2006 1st International Conference on Digital Information Management

Full Journal Title: 2006 1st International Conference on Digital Information Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Kretschmer, H. and Kretschmer, T. (2006), Application of a new centrality measure for social network analysis to Bibliometric and webometric data. *2006 1st International Conference on Digital Information Management*, 199-204.

Abstract: There is a, rapid increase of network analysis in several scientific disciplines beginning some decades ago. In the literature there are few studies on networks with weighted ties since they not only need more complex formulas but need a process of quantification when quantitative empirical data are not directly available. However quantitative empirical data are directly available under the condition of using bibliometric or webometric data. In conclusion a new Complex Measure of the Degree Centrality is introduced including weighted ties possible for use of the analysis of co-authorship or citation networks. Both co-authorship relations and citations are well quantified data (weighted ties). This new measure is applied to a bibliographic co-authorship network and its reflection on the Web as an example. The new measures of degree centrality show the whole network on the Web has a more centralized structure than the bibliographic network.

# Title: Preprints. 2nd International Conference on the Effective Use of CD-ROM Databases

Full Journal Title: Preprints. 2nd International Conference on the Effective Use of CD-ROM Databases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Jones, S. (1990), The electronic era of information delivery: Challenges for the information industry. *Preprints. 2nd International Conference on the Effective Use of CD-ROM Databases*, 44-49.

Abstract: In 1988 ISI introduced its first product on compact disc, the Science Citation Index Compact Disc Edition. Since then ISI has released another CD product, the Social Sciences Citation Index Compact Disc Edition, and six separate editions of Current Contents on Diskette. The paper reviews some of the challenging issues which this rapid entrance into the electronic era presented to an information company.

Keywords: CD, Delivery, First, Information, ISI, Reviews, Science Citation Index

# Title: 2007 International Conference on Convergence Information Technology - ICCIT ‘07

Full Journal Title: 2007 International Conference on Convergence Information Technology - ICCIT ‘07

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jung, J., Chul-Mo, K. and Geun-Sik, J. (2007), A divide-and-conquer approach to detecting latent community of practice from virtual organizations. *2007 International Conference on Convergence Information Technology - ICCIT ‘07*, 129-134.

Abstract: Social network analysis methods have been exploited to support efficient collaborations in virtual organizations. However, a social network within a virtual organization is simply assumed to be homogeneous, i.e., all linkages between actors are contextually identical. For example, in bibliometrics, all linkages on a network are identical to “co- authoring” relationship between the actors. In this paper, we focus on integrating multiple social networks of which relationships between actors are heterogeneous. It makes a new relationship between two actors in different social networks possible to be discovered. In particular, we show how to detect latent community of practice from the multiple networks by measuring semantic centrality of actors. Thereby, we propose a divide-and-conquer approach based on the context matching algorithm, which is capable of separating the multiple social networks, with respect to the contexts of practice. We also take into account the relationships between topological features and the labels by statistical co-occurrence analysis.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Community, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Practice, Social Networks

# Title: 2009 17th International Conference on Geoinformatics, Vols 1 and 2

Full Journal Title: 2009 17th International Conference on Geoinformatics, Vols 1 and 2

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Chen, Z.Q. and Chen, J.F. (2009), Geostatistical analysis on human impact indexes for land use/cover in Fujian Province and Fuzhou City. *2009 17th International Conference on Geoinformatics, Vols 1 and 2*, (Edited by Di, L. and Chen, A.), 1084-1087.

Abstract: Land use/cover change (LUCC) is an important component of global change research. Based on Geostatistics and taking the TM images in 1985 and ASTER images in 2002 in Fujian Province, the TM images in 1988 and the ASTER images in 2004 in Fuzhou City as the data sources, the present paper built the human impact indexes, compiled the human impact indexes maps and the human impact indexes change maps, calculated the parameters of semivariograms. The results showed that the human impact indexes and change had directionalities, the trends of main land use/cover types, all types and change types were approximately NE-SW in Fujian Province and NW-SE in Fuzhou City using Standard Deviational Ellipse, the trends were consistent with the topographies respectively. The structural variance/sill ratio of human impact indexes was 88.96% in Fujian Province, 81.05% in Fuzhou City, the nugget/sill ratio was 11.04% and 18.95% respectively suggesting the intrinsic factors which were mainly nature factors such as topography were the dominant composition in the land use/cover pattern. The structural variance/sill ratio of human impact indexes change was 42.19% in Fujian Province, 42.17% in Fuzhou City, the nugget/sill ratio was 57.81% and 57.83% respectively suggesting the intrinsic and extrinsic factors influenced the change of land use/cover simultaneously. The structural variance/sill ratio of human impact indexes and change in Fuzhou City were smaller than the ones in Fujian Province respectively which showed scale had important impact on the human impact indexes and change.

Keywords: LUCC, Geostatistics, Human Impact Indexes, Fujian Province, Fuzhou City

# Title: Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature, GL9 Conference Proceedings - Grey Foundations in Information Landscape

Full Journal Title: Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature, GL9 Conference Proceedings - Grey Foundations in Information Landscape

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1386-2316

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Di Cesare, R., Luzi, D. and Ruggieri, R. (2008), The impact of Grey Literature in the web environment: A citation analysis using Google Scholar. *Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature, GL9 Conference Proceedings - Grey Foundations in Information Landscape*, **9**, 49-63.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Demographers, Environment, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Indexes, Web

? Schopfel, J. (2008), Grey literature on bilingualism in Belgium. *Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature, GL9 Conference Proceedings - Grey Foundations in Information Landscape*, **9**, 65-73.

Abstract: Because of the town Antwerp host of the GL9 conference and because of our own former scientific experience we selected the field of bilingualism for a study on the importance of grey literature in social sciences and humanities. The study is meant to be an additional contribution to comparable scientometric analyses on the distribution of types of publications in different scientific domains. Bilingualism, the learning and use of two or more languages, is a linguistic, social, educational and psychological reality for many people and most countries. In the heart of Europe, Belgium, a country with two cultural and linguistic populations, with immigration, international business and institutions, is particularly confronted with this reality. Reaction to and part of its multicultural society, Belgium developed since many years a significant interdisciplinary research activity in the field of bilingualism. The particularity of our study is twofold: First, the research on bilingualism is interdisciplinary, at the crossroad of linguistics, sociology, psychology and educational sciences, each domain presenting its own vectors of publication and communication. Second, while most of the previous studies on the importance of grey literature are citation analyses, our study is based on search results from databases, catalogues, open archives and search engines.

Keywords: Activity, Analyses, Belgium, Bilingualism, Business, Citation, Communication, Contribution, Country, Cultural, Databases, Developed, Distribution, Europe, Experience, Field, Grey Literature, Heart, Host, Humanities, Immigration, Institutions, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, International, International Business, Languages, Learning, Linguistics, Literature, Multicultural, Multicultural Society, Open, Populations, Psychological, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Reality, Research, Sciences, Scientometric, Search, Social, Social Sciences, Society, Sociology

? de Blaaij, C. (2008), The use of grey literature in historical journals and historical research: A bibliometric and qualitative approach. *Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature, GL9 Conference Proceedings - Grey Foundations in Information Landscape*, **9**, 74-79.

Abstract: Grey literature is generally accepted as an important part of scholarly communication especially in the “hard” sciences. Since little is known about the use and nature of grey literature in the humanities and specifically in the discipline of history, a systematic analysis was done to characterize the bibliographic references appearing in ten core history journals. Methods: references from all research articles published in ten core history journals in 2005 were analyzed - five printed and five Open Access history journals - to determine the portion of references from grey literature. The Open Access history journals are free available on the internet. The references were analyzed and categorized according to the type of publication. The uses of grey literature in printed versus Open Access versions were compared. It will be shown that grey literature as a primary source will be less important than in STM journals. Surprisingly the role of grey literature is of significance in Open Access history journals. The printed history journals show opposed results. Supplementary to grey literature is the development of the format of grey literature as aggregated historical datasets. These datasets are electronically available and will have an important influence on historical research if historians will get more confident in using these sources.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Communication, Development, Grey Literature, History, Humanities, Influence, Internet, Journals, Literature, Primary, Publication, Qualitative, Qualitative Approach, References, Research, Role, Scholarly Communication, Sciences, Significance, Source, Sources, STM, Systematic

# Title: 2007 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management

Full Journal Title: 2007 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pilkington, A. (2007), Engineering management or management of technology? A bibliometric study of IEEE TEM. *2007 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, Vols 1-4*, 2106-2109.

Abstract: We tend to use the terms engineering management (EM) and management of technology (MOT) interchangeably. This paper tries to examine what these mean through a bibliometric study of *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*. As well as introducing bibliometric ideas, network analysis tools identify and explore central concepts covered by EM/MOT and their inter-relationships. Specific results to be presented will cover different levels of analysis and so show different dimensions which can be extracted form citation data: Co-word terms from article keywords used to identify themes Journal title co-citation network: link MOT to other disciplines Individual publications co-citation networks used to show concentrations of underlying themes and how they relate Citation patterns of publication titles show that MOT appears dominant in IEEE TEM and the discipline has a bridging role in integrating ideas from several distinct areas including innovation, NPD, strategy, organisation science and management science. The analysis further suggests that MOT essentially relates to the firm rather than policy.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Co-Citation, Cocitation, Innovation, Management, Network, Network Analysis, Policy, Publication, Publications, Science, Technology, TEM

# Title: IEEM: 2008 International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management

Full Journal Title: IEEM: 2008 International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jarvenpaa, H. and Makinen, S.J. (2008), Empirically detecting the hype cycle with the life cycle indicators: An exploratory analysis of three technologies. *IEEM: 2008 International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, Vols 1-3*, 12-16.

Abstract: Hype Cycle is a popular graphic representation of the level of maturity, adoption and business application of a technology, originally introduced by Gartner Research’s Jackie Fenn. Despite its popularity, the verification or relation to theoretical frameworks is to a large extent missing in current research literature. This paper presents some possible theoretically based conceptualizations and definitions regarding the Hype Cycle. In addition, a bibliometric study of the existence of the Hype Cycle in terms of technology life cycle indicators, specifically in applied research and application phases, was carried out.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Hype Cycle, Indicators, Research, Technological Evolution, Technology Life Cycle

? Pilkington, A. (2008), Modelling the Diffusion of Innovation Management Theory using S-curves. *IEEM: 2008 International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, Vols 1-3*, 920-924.

Abstract: This paper explores the suitability of using diffusion S-curves to describe and compare the diffusion of citations within the innovation management discipline. There is some debate as to how to extend the existing measures of bibliometrics and modelling instead of indexes is just one option being explored. The ISI Citation data on the ten leading journals in the innovation management field are modelled and compared using a wide range of distributions. The resulting grouping of journals appears to be a useful proxy for academic-practitioner involvement and warrants further investigation. The finding that the three-parameter Inverse Gaussian is the best fit to the data extends the understanding of this process.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Diffusion, Impact, Innovation Management, Management, S-Curve, Scientific Journals

# Title: Information Visualization

Full Journal Title: Information Visualization

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1473-8716

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chinchilla-Rodríguez, Z., Vargas-Quesada, B., Hassan-Montero, Y., González-Molina, A. and Moya-Anegón, F. (2010), New approach to the visualization of international scientific collaboration. *Information Visualization*, **9** (4), 277-287.

Full Text: [2010\Inf Vis9, 277.pdf](2010\Inf%20Vis9,%20277.pdf)

Abstract: In this study, visual representations are created in order to analyze different aspects of scientific collaboration at the international level. The main objective is to identify the international facet of research by following the flow of knowledge as expressed by the number of scientific publications, and then establishes the main geographical axes of output, showing the interrelationships of the domain, the intensity of these relations, and how the different types of collaboration are reflected in terms of visibility. Thus, the methodology has a twofold application, allowing us to detect significant differences that help characterize patterns of behaviour of a geographical system of output, along with the generation of representations that serve as interfaces for domain analysis and information retrieval. Information Visualization (2010) 9, 277-287. doi:10.1057/ivs.2009.31; published online 3 December 2009.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citations, Co-Authorship, Cooperation, Growth, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Information Retrieval, Information Visualization, International Collaboration Networks, Output, Patterns, Publications, References, Research, Research Performance, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Publications, System, Universities

? Shneiderman, B., Dunne, C., Sharma, P. and Wang, P. (2012), Innovation trajectories for information visualizations: Comparing treemaps, cone trees, and hyperbolic trees. *Information Visualization*, **11** (2), 87-105.

Full Text: [2012\Inf Vis11, 87.pdf](2012\Inf%20Vis11,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: This paper reviews the trajectory of three information visualization innovations: treemaps, cone trees, and hyperbolic trees. These three ideas were first published around the same time in the early 1990s, so we are able to track academic publications, patents, and trade press articles over almost two decades. We describe the early history of each approach, problems with data collection from differing sources, appropriate metrics, and strategies for visualizing these longitudinal data sets. This paper makes two contributions: (1) it offers the information visualization community a history of how certain ideas evolved, influenced others, and were adopted for widespread use and (2) it provides an example of how such scientometric trajectories of innovations can be gathered and visualized. Guidance for designers is offered, but these conjectures may also be useful to researchers, research managers, science policy analysts, and venture capitalists.

Keywords: Approach, Articles, Collection, Community, Cone Tree, Data, Data Collection, First, Graphical User Interfaces, History, Hyperbolic Tree, Information, Information Visualization, Innovation Trajectories, Longitudinal, Metrics, Patents, Policy, Publications, Research, Research Fronts, Reviews, Science, Science Policy, Scientometric, Sources, Space, Technology, Trajectory, Treemap, Trees, User Acceptance, Visualization

# Title: Interdisciplinary Science Reviews

Full Journal Title: Interdisciplinary Science Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yagi, E., Badash, L. and Beaver, D.D. (1996), Derek J. de S. Price (1922-83) - Historian of science and herald of scientometrics. *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, **21** (1), 64-84.

Full Text: [1996\Int Sci Rev21, 64.pdf](1996/Int%20Sci%20Rev21,%2064.pdf)

Abstract: The 1960s, a golden age for academia in the USA, witnessed an unparallelled expansion of disciplines, among them the history of science and quantitative studies of science. A major pioneer in developing those fields was Derek Price, whose leadership of Yale University’s newly created Department of History of Science and Medicine helped to bring national prominence to research about science and scientists. Price’s legacy to the history of science, science policy, and scientometrics continues to be influential today. Three of Price’s students recall the chemistry of the first years of the department, and reflect on their experiences with Price the scholar, teacher, and mentor.

Keywords: Chemistry, History, History of Science, Research, Science, Scientometrics

? Wilson, C.S. and Osareh, F. (2003), Science and research in Iran: a scientometric study. *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, **28** (1), 26-37.

Full Text: [2003\Int Sci Rev28, 26.pdf](2003/Int%20Sci%20Rev28,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Indicators of science and technology (S&T) activity often disadvantage developing countries, due, in part, to incomplete compilation of statistics or to the examination of indicators in isolation. Among the major indicators of S&T activity are research and development (R&D) expenditures and their relationship to gross domestic product, numbers of personnel involved in S&T research, scientific publication output and rankings by scientific discipline, and numbers of patents registered in the international patent systems. A ‘composite index of S&T capacity’ developed by researchers at the Rand Corporation is described and applied comparatively. We have compiled data on Iranian S&T activity under the following headings: R&D expenditure, population and educational profile, academic personnel, R&D personnel. A scientometric analysis of Iranian S&T publications using the Science Citation Index is presented, and possible shortcomings of this approach discussed. All findings are reported, analysed, and discussed with reference to the various compilations of S&T indicators and to our earlier studies on Iranian scientific publications. In particular we analyse annual distributions of world and Iranian S&T publications, international collaboration of Iranian scientists, journals where Iranian scientists publish and journals they cite, the most productive Iranian scientists and the extent of their influence nationally and internationally, and S&T subject areas in which Iranian scientists excel. We conclude with comments and suggestions for the continued development of Iran’s ST capacity.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citation Index, Collaboration, Countries, Developing Countries, Development, Indicators, Iran, Journals, Patent, Patents, Publication, Publications, Research, Research and Development, Science, Science and Technology, Science Citation Index, Scientific Publications, Scientometric Analysis, Statistics, Technology

# Title: 2007 11th International Conference on Information Visualization

Full Journal Title: 2007 11th International Conference on Information Visualization

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Saka, A. and Igami, M. (2007), Mapping modern science using co-citation analysis. *2007 11th International Conference on Information Visualization*, 427-432.

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis is used as a measuring activity technique for basic research. There are many country level analyses of trends in scientific publications. These analyses give us an understanding of the macro-scale character of scientific activities. However, it is difficult to capture the qualitative evolution of scientific activities through them. In this regard, a meso-scale analysis of science activities, i.e., analysis of “research areas”, is suitable for grasping qualitative changes in scientific activities. In this study, we develop a new method for mapping science at the research area level. Our method consists of two parts: constructing research areas from scientific publications and content analysis by experts. Research areas are explored through a co-citation analysis, and a map of science was generated to analyze how research areas relate to each other. This method contributes to endeavours to understand and track the changing nature of science.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Evolution, Publications, Qualitative, Research, Science, Scientific Publications, Trends, Understanding

? LaRowe, G., Ichise, R. and Borner, K. (2007), Analysis of Japanese information systems co-authorship data. *2007 11th International Conference on Information Visualization*, 433-438.

Abstract: This paper reports a bibliometric analysis of evolving co-author networks. Using 5,009 articles covering the years 1993 to 2005 from Transactions D. (Information Systems) of the Institute of Electronics Information and Communication Engineers (IEICE), we attempt to compare the network characteristics for each year, the co-author network characteristics for the entire time span, and the four major components of the entire data set. Finally, we analyze each of these in contrast to extant co-authorship network data and find that the pattern of co-authorship within Information Systems does not change significantly over this time period.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Information, Information Systems, Network

# Title: International Conference on Innovations in Information Technology

Full Journal Title: International Conference on Innovations in Information Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Woon, W.L., Henschel, A. and Madnick, S. (2009), A framework for technology forecasting and visualization. *International Conference on Innovations in Information Technology*, 201-205.

Abstract: This paper presents a novel framework for supporting the development of well-informed research policies and plans. The proposed methodology is based on the use of bibliometrics; i.e., analysis is conducted using information regarding trends and patterns of publication. While using bibliometric techniques in this way is not a new idea, the proposed approach extends previous studies in a number of important ways. Firstly, instead of being purely exploratory; the focus of our research has been on developing techniques for detecting technologies that are in the early growth phase, characterized by a rapid increase in the number of relevant publications. Secondly, to increase the reliability of the forecasting effort, we propose the use of automatically generated keyword taxonomies, allowing the growth potentials of subordinate technologies to be aggregated into the overall potential of larger technology categories. A proof-of-concept implementation of each component of the framework is presented, and is used to study the domain of renewable energy technologies. Results from this analysis are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Emerging Technologies, Forecasting, Growth, Publication, Publications, Renewable Energy, Research, Science, Technology

# Title: 2013 Seventh International Conference on Innovative Mobile and Internet Services in Ubiquitous Computing (IMIS 2013)

Full Journal Title: 2013 Seventh International Conference on Innovative Mobile and Internet Services in Ubiquitous Computing (IMIS 2013)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chiu, S.C. (2013), Identifying sub-community of finance research. in *2013 Seventh International Conference on Innovative Mobile and Internet Services in Ubiquitous Computing (IMIS 2013)* by Barolli, L., You, I., Xhafa, F., Leu, F.Y. and Chen, H.C., 801-804.

Full Text: [2013\IMIS, 801.pdf](2013/IMIS,%20801.pdf)

Abstract: Journal rankings based on citation of article or perception of faculty are frequently applied as tools of finance journals classification. Nonetheless, criticisms frequently arise because these approaches do not take into account the underlying diversity of the finance research community. This study is to presents a new general-purpose sub-categories grouping method by author's keywords for financial journals. Based on a worldwide sample of 15,298 articles from 47 journals in Finance field during 1999 to 2008, we classified finance journals of SSCI into seven bigger sub-categories. Finally, we named Groups in Real Estate, Accounting, General Finance, Mathematical Finance, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, and Insurance, respectively.

Keywords: Finance Journal, Cluster Analysis, Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, Journals

# Title: 2007 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing

Full Journal Title: 2007 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wang, X.G., Ma, F.C., Wang, J.C. and Hu, C. (2007), The “small-world” characteristic of author co-words network. *2007 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing*, **1-15**, 3717-3720.

Abstract: The co-words network of the author key words is a knowledge network mapped according to the co-occurrence phenomenon of key words in a number of papers. It reflects the relation among multiple vocabulary conceptions and also represents the structure of scientific research, With the social network analysis technology, the structural analysis of co-words network showy that the average distance is 2.814 and the clustering coefficient is 0.735, demonstrating the obvious existence of small-world characteristic.

Keywords: Author Keywords, Clustering, Co-Occurrence, Co-Words Network, Knowledge, Knowledge Network, Network Analysis, Research, Scientific Research, Small-World, Social Network Analysis, Technology, Vocabulary

# Title: 2008 4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing

Full Journal Title: 2008 4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhong, Q.Y. and Song, J. (2008), The developing trend research of knowledge management overseas based on word frequency analysis. *2008 4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing*, **1-31**, 11529-11532.

Abstract: This paper draws on word frequency analysis, a bibliometric methodology to examine KM research overseas from 1990 to 2006 and to study the developing trend of knowledge management. The results reveal that the intellectual structure has five aspects including management strategy, organizational change, process, technology and application; currently, researchers are focusing on sustained competitive advantage and organizational performance; but the future topics would be more focus on dynamic capabilities, competitive advantage, absorptive capacity and strategic alliances.

Keywords: Alliances, Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Capabilities, Capacity, Change, Competitive, Competitive Advantage, Developing, Developing Trend, Dynamic, Intellectual Structure, KM, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Management, Methodology, Organizational, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance, Overseas, Performance, Process, Research, Research Focus, Strategic, Strategy, Structure, Technology, Trend

# Title: International Dairy Journal

Full Journal Title: International Dairy Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jelen, P., Dejmek, P., Everett, D., Kelly, A., Roupas, P., Smith, D. and Coolbear, T. (2011), The next decade of *International Dairy Journal* in the electronic age of scientific publishing. *International Dairy Journal*, **21** (1), 1-2.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Publishing

# Title: International Dental Journal

Full Journal Title: [International Dental Journal](http://www.idjonline.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. Dent. J.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int Dent J

ISSN: 0020-6539

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: F D I World Dental Press Ltd

Publisher Address: 7 Carlisle St, London W1V 5RG, England

Subject Categories:

Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine: Impact Factor 0.713, / (2001)

Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine: Impact Factor 0.713, / (2001)

? Pankhurst, C.L., Johnson, N.W. and Woods, R.G. (1998), Microbial contamination of dental unit waterlines: The scientific argument. *International Dental Journal*, **48** (4), 359-368.

Full Text: [1998\Int Den J48, 359.pdf](1998\Int%20Den%20J48,%20359.pdf)

Abstract: The quality of dental unit water is of considerable importance since patients and dental staff are regularly exposed to water and aerosols generated from the dental unit. The unique feature of dental chair water lines is the capacity for rapid development of a biofilm on the dental water supply lines combined with the generation of potentially contaminated aerosols. The biofilm, which is derived from bacteria in the incoming water and is intrinsically resistant to most biocides, then becomes the primary reservoir for continued contamination of the system. Dental water may become heavily contaminated with opportunistic respiratory pathogens such as *Legionella* and Mycobacterium s The significance of such exposure to patients and the dental team is discussed. There is at the present time, no evidence of a widespread public health problem from exposure to dental unit water. Nevertheless, the goal of infection control is to minimise the risk from exposure to potential pathogens and to create a safe working environment in which to treat patients. This paper evaluates the range of currently available infection control methods and prevention strategies which are designed to reduce the impact of the biofilm on dental water contamination, and are suitable for use in general practice. Bacterial load in dental unit water can be kept at or below recommended guidelines for drinking water (less than 200 colony forming units/ml) using a combination of readily available measures and strict adherence to maintenance protocols. Sterile water should be employed for all surgical treatments.

Notes: CCountry

? Assari, S. and Ahmadyar, M. (2009), Dental research in Iran: A bibliometric analysis of electronically available literature. *International Dental Journal*, **59** (4), 210-214.

Full Text: [2009\Int Den J59, 210.pdf](2009\Int%20Den%20J59,%20210.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To carry out a bibliometric analysis of all electronically available dental literature in Iran from 1983 to 2006, in order to study availability and examine trends. Materials and Methods: Accessing all electronically available Iranian dental articles published in domestic journals, and comparing the results with Iranian dental articles published in PUBMED. The following data were collected from each article: name of journal, year of publication, number of authors, gender of corresponding author, academic levels of authors, main language of article, language of abstract, study environment, population studied, field of dentistry, type of article, design strategy, design of study, and analysis design. Results: In terms of publications in domestic journals, a total of 1,994 dental articles were electronically available, published in six different dental journals in Iran. Majority of articles, 84.5%, were original studies. In terms of design strategy, 49.7% of studies were cross-sectional, 35.5% were prospective, and 14.8% were retrospective studies. The main language of 99.3% of articles was Farsi, and 0.7% was English. Majority of articles, 38.7%, were written by two authors. Gender of corresponding author in 66.7% of articles was male, and in 33.3% of articles was female. There was an increasing trend in percentage of original studies, clinical trials and female corresponding authors. In terms of publications in PUBMED, a total of 75 dental articles from Iran were electronically available. Significant differences were revealed in terms of number of authors, study types and design strategies when compared to publications in domestic journals. Conclusion: A number of encouraging trends were identified, which is a reflection of improvements in quality of domestic electronic dental literature. However, as the majority of articles are written in Farsi, availability of research evidence to the international community is limited. Overall, results of this study indicate the need for future bibliometric analyses which can be used to construct a comprehensive database that will assist in evidence-based clinical decision making.

Keywords: Academic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Database, Dental Literature, Iran, MEDLINE, Paper, Publications, Quality, Read, Research, Research Papers, Trends

? Long, H., Liao, Z.Y., Wang, Y., Liao, L.N. and Lai, W.L. (2012), Efficacy of botulinum toxins on bruxism: An evidence-based review. *International Dental Journal*, **62** (1), 1-5.

Full Text: [2012\Int Den J62, 1.pdf](2012\Int%20Den%20J62,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the efficacy of botulinum toxins on bruxism. Electronic databases (PubMed, Embase and Science Citation Index), websites (Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and ClinicalTrials.gov) and the literature database of SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe) were searched from January 1990 to April 2011 for randomised controlled trials or nonrandomised studies assessing the efficacy of botulinum toxins on bruxism. There was no language restriction. Through a predefined search strategy, we retrieved 28 studies from PubMed, 94 from Embase, 60 from the Science Citation Index, two ongoing clinical trials and two from the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. of these, only four studies met our inclusion criteria and were finally included. of the four included studies, two were randomised controlled trials and two were controlled before-and-after studies. These studies showed that botulinum toxin injections can reduce the frequency of bruxism events, decrease bruxism-induced pain levels and satisfy patients self-assessment with regard to the effectiveness of botulinum toxins on bruxism. In comparison with oral splint, botulinum toxins are equally effective on bruxism. Furthermore, botulinum toxin injections at a dosage of <100 U are safe for otherwise healthy patients. Botulinum toxin injections are effective on bruxism and are safe to use. Therefore, they can be used clinically for otherwise healthy patients with bruxism.

Keywords: Author, Botulinum Toxins, Bruxism, China, Citation, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Databases, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Europe, Frequency, Literature, Nocturnal Bruxism, Oral, Pain, Patients, Pubmed, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Sleep Bruxism, Strategy, Systematic Review, Tooth Clenching, Tooth Grinding, Websites

? Sadeghi, M., Shahravan, A., Haghdoost, A.A., Asgary, S. and Rad, M. (2012), Trend in dental research output in Iran over a period of 20 years (1990-2009). *International Dental Journal*, **62** (2), 84-89.

Full Text: [2012\Int Den J62, 84.pdf](2012\Int%20Den%20J62,%2084.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The number of scientific papers is a conventional metric for the measurement of a countrys research performance in a particular area. Objective: To evaluate the trend in Iranian publications of dental research results in peer-reviewed international scientific journals over the period 1999-2009, using national and international databases, and to compare the results with other countries. Methods: The search process was performed by two independent persons in PubMed and Iranian MEDLINE (IranMedex). Data extraction included the year of publication, total number of dental papers in each year, total number of Iranian dental papers in each year and number of papers with a high level of evidence; these were compared with those in other Asian countries. Results: The total number of dental articles indexed in PubMed during the studied period was 207,689, with 671 being written by researchers who stated their affiliation as Iran. Although the proportion of Iranian dental articles to all published dental articles was 0.01% in 1990, this increased to 1.4% in 2009. of all clinical trials indexed in PubMed from 1990 to 2009, only 0.62% had an author from Iran. The collaboration rate of authors ranged between 1 and 10. Turkey and Iran had a larger number of dental research publications compared with other Asian countries assessed in this study. Conclusion: During the last two decades, there has been a considerable increase in the number of dental papers by Iranian researchers indexed in the PubMed database.

Keywords: Affiliation, Articles, Asian, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Collaboration, Conventional, Countries, Database, Databases, Dental, Dentistry, Education, Evidence, Extraction, Impact, International, Iran, Iranian Publications, Journals, Measurement, MEDLINE, Papers, Peer-Reviewed, Performance, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Research, Research Output, Research Performance, Research Results, Scientific Journals, Trend, Turkey

# Title: International Endodontic Journal

Full Journal Title: International Endodontic Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rechenberg, D.K., De-Deus, G. and Zehnder, M. (2011), Potential systematic error in laboratory experiments on microbial leakage through filled root canals: Review of published articles. *International Endodontic Journal*, **44** (3), 183-194.

Full Text: [2011\Int End J44, 183.pdf](2011/Int%20End%20J44,%20183.pdf)

Abstract: P>Aim To systematically evaluate whether published studies on microbial leakage through filled root canals in human teeth embedded in a two-chamber system were properly controlled. Specifically, the control for the assumption that leakage should occur through the root canal rather than other routes was investigated. Methodology A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, Biosis, Cochrane, EMBASE, and Web of Science databases. In addition, the reference lists of review articles pertaining to the topic were searched. No language restriction was applied. Two independent reviewers screened titles and abstracts. All articles deemed appropriate by either reviewer were included in the full-text evaluation. In case of disagreement, a referee arbitrated between the reviewers. Results With 93.8% agreement prior to discussion and arbitration, 67 articles were included. On average, the size of the negative control group was 30% (mean) of the n in the experimental groups (minimum = 0.0%, maximum = 100%, SD = 27%). The majority of studies (57 of 67) used inadequate negative controls. The whole root was covered with the sealing material in these specimens, whilst the root tip was left uncovered in the experimental groups. Consequently, leakage between outer root surface and sealing material was not controlled for. The authors of the remaining 10 communications did not state clearly how negative control assessments were performed. Conclusions Experimental investigations should be performed to assess the routes of microbial leakage in two-chamber models.

Keywords: Authors, Bacteria, Cochrane, Control, Coronal Bacterial Leakage, Databases, Endodontically Treated Teeth, Evaluation, Filling Material, Gutta-Percha, Human, Human Saliva Penetration, In-Vitro Evaluation, Leakage, Long-Term Storage, Methodology, Oval-Shaped Canals, Post-Space Preparation, Review, Root Canal, Science, Sealing Ability, Systematic, Web of Science

? Kato, A., Ziegler, A., Higuchi, N., Nakata, K., Nakamura, H. and Ohno, N. (2014), Aetiology, incidence and morphology of the C-shaped root canal system and its impact on clinical endodontics. *International Endodontic Journal*, **47** (11), 1012-1033.

Full Text: [2014\Int End J47, 1012.pdf](2014/Int%20End%20J47,%201012.pdf)

Abstract: The C-shaped root canal constitutes an unusual root morphology that can be found primarily in mandibular second permanent molars. Due to the complexity of their structure, C-shaped root canal systems may complicate endodontic interventions. A thorough understanding of root canal morphology is therefore imperative for proper diagnosis and successful treatment. This review aims to summarize current knowledge regarding C-shaped roots and root canals, from basic morphology to advanced endodontic procedures. To this end, a systematic search was conducted using the MEDLINE, BIOSIS, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Google Scholar, Web of Science, PLoS and BioMed Central databases, and many rarely cited articles were included. Furthermore, four interactive 3D models of extracted teeth are introduced that will allow for a better understanding of the complex C-shaped root canal morphology. In addition, the present publication includes an embedded best-practice video showing an exemplary root canal procedure on a tooth with a pronounced C-shaped root canal. The survey of this unusual structure concludes with a number of suggestions concerning future research efforts.

Keywords: 3d, 3d Pdf, Articles, Basic, Beam Computed-Tomography, C-Shaped Root, C-Shaped Root Canal, Canals, Clinical, Complexity, Databases, Dens-Invaginatus, Dental Morphology, Diagnosis, Embase, From, Google, Google Scholar, Gutta-Percha, Gutter-Shaped Root, Human Permanent Teeth, Impact, Incidence, Interventions, Intraradicular Contrast-Medium, Knowledge, Lateral Incisor, Mandibular, Mandibular 2nd Molars, Maxillary 1st Molar, Medline, Models, Morphology, Multimedia, Nov, Permanent, Procedure, Procedures, Publication, Pulp-Chamber Floor, Research, Review, Science, Southern Chinese Population, Structure, Survey, Systematic, Systems, Treatment, Understanding, Video, Web Of Science

# Title: International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal

Full Journal Title: International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xi, J., Kraus, S., Filser, M. and Kellermanns, F.W. (2015), Mapping the field of family business research: Past trends and future directions. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, **11** (1), 113-132.

Full Text: [2015\Int Ent Man J11, 113.pdf](2015/Int%20Ent%20Man%20J11,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Receiving increasing attention over the past decade by scholars worldwide, family business research has developed in diverse directions. Due to the numerous challenges family businesses face in their development and continuation, research has generated a wide ranging spectrum of the subjects explored within it and a large body of knowledge as a result. Based on the results of the by far largest bibliometric analyses in the field, this paper elaborates and clarifies the fragmented state of family business research. By analyzing virtually all existing family business-related writings, the most influential publications are highlighted, and changes in citation patterns before and after the year 2000 are discussed. Here, five topical clusters are identified which reflect the tracks family business research follows. With these clusters as a basis, the paper concludes by identifying avenues for future research.

Keywords: Agency Costs, Analyses, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analyses, Bibliometrics, Business, Changes, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Patterns, Content Analysis, Controlled Firms, Determinants, Development, Dimensions, Family, Family Business Research, Field, Knowledge, Management, Mapping, Mar, Nonfamily Firms, Ownership, Performance, Perspective, Publications, Research, Socioemotional Wealth, State, Topical, Trends

# Title: International Materials Reviews

Full Journal Title: International Materials Reviews

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gan, J.A. and Berndt, C.C. (2015), Nanocomposite coatings: Thermal spray processing, microstructure and performance. *International Materials Reviews*, **60** (4), 195-244.

Full Text: [2015\Int Mat Rev60, 195.pdf](2015/Int%20Mat%20Rev60,%20195.pdf)

Abstract: The processing of nanomaterials and nanocomposites has advanced since the 1990s. The growth and opportunities afforded by this technological domain is evident through the trends of research and development (R&D) funding, Science Citation Index (SCI) publications, and patent applications presented in this paper. This article reviews the current state for the development of thermal sprayed nanocomposite coatings. The types of nanocomposite thermal spray feedstock materials that are available commercially, as well as those currently in the development phase, are critically assessed. The thermal spray approaches to deposit nanocomposite coatings are discussed, including the conventional plasma spray and high velocity oxygen fuel (HVOF) processes and the more recently developed cold spray, suspension thermal spray (STS), and solution precursor thermal spray (SPTS) processes. These processes are assessed in relation to their deposition mechanisms and the specific nanocomposite materials associated with each technique. The unique microstructure of the coatings deposited by each method is highlighted in relation to process and compositional control. The exceptional attributes of nanocomposite coatings, such as mechanical strength and toughness, wear resistance, thermophysical, and electrical properties, are also presented together with specific applications.

Keywords: Abrasive Wear Behavior, Alumina-Titania Coatings, Article, Chemical-Vapor-Deposition, Citation, Coatings, Cold Spray, Control, Conventional, Deposition, Development, Fuel Hvof Spray, Funding, Growth, Hvof, Mechanical Strength, Mechanisms, Metal-Matrix Composites, Microstructure, Multiwalled Carbon Nanotubes, Nanocomposite, Nanocomposites, Nanomaterials, Nanostructured Coatings, Oxygen, Patent, Performance, Plasma, Plasma Spray, Precursor Plasma-Spray, Properties, Publications, R&D, Reinforced Hydroxyapatite Coatings, Research, Research And Development, Resistance, Reviews, Sci, Science, Science Citation Index, Solution, Solution Precursor Plasma Spray, State, Strength, Sts, Suspension, Suspension Plasma Spray, Trends, Wc-Co Coatings, Yttria-Stabilized Zirconia

# Title: International Microbiology

Full Journal Title: [International Microbiology](http://www.im.microbios.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Internatl. Microbiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Arguimbau, L. (2008), Global trends in research resources and scientific output in microbiology in Spain (1998-2007). *International Microbiology*, **11** (3), 213-220.

Full Text: [2008\Int Mic11, 213.pdf](2008\Int%20Mic11,%20213.pdf)

Abstract: This work assesses the main features of microbiological research developed in Spain over the last decade (1998-2007), observing its changes and trends along the time and comparing them to those which have taken place in other life sciences. This analysis encompasses the entire scientific cycle: the organizations involved (basically, universities, research centers, scientific societies, and companies), resources invested (human and economic), and outputs or results obtained (journals, articles, doctoral theses, and other documents or publications). Summarizing, there is a positive trend in Spanish microbiology regarding research projects and scientific articles; the scientific output (research articles) of Spanish microbiologists ranks 6th in the world, which is higher than the ranking of Spain with respect to economic development.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Companies, Developed, Development, Economic, Economic Development, Human, Journals, Life, Life Sciences, Microbiology, Organizations, Publications, Ranking, Research, Research Productivity, Resources, Respect, Sciences, Scientific Output, Spain, Spanish, Time, Trend, Trends, Universities, Work, World

# Title: Seventh Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics, Proceedings - 1999

Full Journal Title: Seventh Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics, Proceedings - 1999

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

? Tiew, W.S. and Sen, B.K. (1999), Acknowledgement patterns in research articles: A bibliometric study based on *Journal of Natural Rubber Research* 1986-1997. *Seventh Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics, Proceedings - 1999*, 488-497.

Abstract: Analyses the acknowledgements included in the research articles and short communications published in Journal of Natural Rubber Research (1986-1997) in respect of types: frequency of occurrence, individuals acknowledged, etc. Results indicate that 74% items contain acknowledgements; average acknowledgements per item is 2.2; the most common type of acknowledgments relates to technical support. Peer interactive communication account for 44% of the total acknowledgements. The result of the study substantiates the earlier findings that a small number of individuals an highly acknowledged and the rest are acknowledged infrequently.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Communication, Communications, Research, Respect, Small, Support

# Title: ISSI Newletter

Full Journal Title: ISSI Newletter

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISBN:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jin, B. (2007), The AR-index: Complementing the h-Index. *ISSI Newletter*, **3** (1), 6.

Full Text: [2007\ISS New3, 6.pdf](2007/ISS%20New3,%206.pdf)

? Zhou, P. and Leydesdorff, L. (2008), China ranks second in scientific publications since 2006. *ISSI Newletter*, **13**, 7-9.

Full Text: [2008\ISS New13, 7.pdf](2008\ISS%20New13,%207.pdf)

# Title: ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics

Full Journal Title: ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

IDS Number: BDC93

ISBN: 91-7140-339-6

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wilson, C.S. (2005), General analyses of cancer research publications in Australian states using the science and social science citation indexes. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1** (2), 168-176.

Abstract: This research measures the quantity, quality and extent of international collaboration of cancer research publications in Australian states from 1994-1998 through citation analysis. Journal publications (with at least one Australian author) of the cancer literature from Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index were analyzed. For the five-year period, New South Wales (NSW) produced the most publications (31%), slightly ahead of Victoria (VIC) with 29%; Queensland (QLD) ranked third (14%) and South Australia (SA) fourth with 11%. However, as measured by mean journal impact factor, the publications from NSW were of overall lower quality than those from VIC, SA, QLD, and from Australia as a whole. When standardized for quality against the national average, and adjusted for state size, the publication output of the four larger states are ranked in order: SA >> VIC >> QLD > NSW. Four measures of international collaboration on publications were investigated as measures of quality; the degree of collaboration with the USA and England broadly support the IF rankings. At a minimum, these results suggest that the relevant Australian State authorities, should initiate more extensive analyses of an apparent deficiency in the overall quality of their states’ cancer research, with the view to greater, or more selective, support.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Australia, Australian, Cancer, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Indexes, Collaboration, England, Impact, Impact Factor, International, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Literature, Minimum, New South Wales, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality of, Rankings, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Size, Social, South Australia, State, Support, USA

? Huang, M.H. and Chang, H.W. (2005), Research evaluation of research-oriented Universities in Taiwan. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 247-250.

Abstract: This paper uses ISI Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database to investigate the academic performance of seven research-oriented universities in Taiwan from both the quantitative and qualitative perspectives. It collects research data for I I years from 1993 to 2003. The performance indicators applied in this study includes the number of papers, the number of citations, the average citations per paper, the number of highly cited papers, the number of hot papers, and the number of core papers. The research performance and strength of those universities are revealed in this study. It finds that National Taiwan University leads among these seven research-oriented universities. However, individual university still shows strengths in various specific fields.

Keywords: Citations, Essential Science Indicators, Evaluation, Highly Cited Papers, Indicators, Research, Research Performance, Universities

? Jin, B. and Rousseau. R. (2005), China’s quantitative expansion phase: Exponential growth but low impact. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 362-370.

? Moed, H.F. (2005), Citation analysis in research evaluation. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 437-441.

? Ajiferuke, I. (2005), Inter-University collaboration in Canada. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 527-533.

Abstract: This study examines the extent of inter-institutional collaboration between scholars in the 48 major Canadian universities, and also determines the factors that influence such collaboration. Documents included in the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Science Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index of the online ISI’s Web of Science database for the period 1990- October 31, 2003 were used as sources of data for the study. Making use of the author’s affiliation field, we were able to determine the number of publications coauthored by scholars in each pair of universities. Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the influence of factors such as geographical distance, province, language, time zone, age, and peer group on collaboration. Only province and peer group were included in the final regression model.

Keywords: Model, Quality, Science, Scientific Collaboration

? Lariviere, V., Gingras, Y. and Archambault, E. (2005), Comparative analysis of networks of collaboration of Canadian researchers in the natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 565-574.

Abstract: A basic dichotomy is generally made between publication practices in the natural sciences and engineering (NSE) and social sciences and humanities (SSH). However, while researchers in the NSE share lots of common practices with researchers in SSH, the spectrum of practices is broader in the latter. Drawing data from the CDROM versions of the Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index from 1980 to 2002, this paper analyses collaboration in the SSH compared to the NSE. We show that, contrary to a widely held belief, researchers in the social sciences and the humanities have distinct collaborative practices. In fact, collaborative activities of researchers in the social sciences are more comparable to those of researchers in the NSE than to scholars in the humanities. Also, we see that language and cultural proximity influences the choice of collaborators in the SSH, but also in the NSE.

Keywords: Behavioral-Sciences, Bibliometric Indicators, International-Cooperation, Producers, Research Performance, SCI, Sociology Citation Index

? Robert, C., Wilson, C.S., Gaudy, J.F. and Arreto, C.D. (2005), Scientornetric analysis of the 2003 sleep research literature in medicine and biology. *ISSI 2005: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics* (edited by Ingwersen, P. and Larsen, B.), Karolinska University Press, Stockholm, Sweden, **1-2**, 604-614.

Abstract: The distribution of journal articles published in 2003 involving sleep research in the fields of medicine and biology from the ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) Current Content databases was analysed. The following parameters were considered: the number of articles per country, the average journal impact factor of each country, the ISI journal subject category, and the top producing countries’ populations and gross domestic products. Among the 2325 articles considered - authored (or co-authored) by researchers from 66 countries the six most prolific were the USA, Germany, Japan, The United Kingdom, France and Canada; other publishing countries, in decreasing order of productivity, include Italy, Australia, and The Netherlands. Comparisons between the USA and the European Union (EU) countries, and the journal distribution of sleep publications among the subdisciplines of the life sciences and clinical medicine are also presented.

Keywords: Analysis, Australia, Bibliometric Analysis, Biology, Canada, Clinical, Country, Databases, Distribution, EU, European Union, European-Union, France, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Italy, Japan, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Life, Life Sciences, Literature, Medicine, Netherlands, Neuroscience, Output, Populations, Productivity, Publications, Publishing, Research, Science, Sciences, Sleep, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, USA

# Title: Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Archambault, E. and Lariviere, V. (2007), Origins of measures of journal impact: Historical contingencies and their consequences on current use. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 45-51.

Abstract: This paper examines the genesis of journal impact measures and how their evolution culminated in the journal impact factor (JIF) produced by the Institute for Scientific Information. The paper shows how the form of the JIF, which is the result of historically contingent choices rather than a carefully chosen and tested set of features, affected its subsequent use, misuse, and manipulation by researchers, journal editors, and bibliometricians.

Keywords: Contingencies, Evolution, History, Impact, Impact Factor, Institute for Scientific Information, Journal, Journal Editors, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Performance, Science, Subject Categories

? Chen, L., Pan, Y.T., Ma, Z., Su, C. and Wu, Y.S. (2007), A comparative study between international and domestic interdisciplinary journals and specialty journals: A trial analysis of medical journals, philosophy journals and journals in philosophy of medicines. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 201-206.

Abstract: Through the analysis of 17 international and domestic journals, this paper is to find the development trend of philosophy of medicine by using scientometric methods and visualization tool. The 17 journals include medical journals, philosophy journals, as well as journals bridging medicine and philosophy. The analysis involves such indicators as the Citing Half-Life and author affiliation. From the citation network maps derived from citation matrix, one can observe the development trend in philosophy of medicine, and the changing role played by philosophy or medicine in the development of an interdisciplinary field, namely philosophy of medicine.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Citation, Citation Network, Comparative Study, Development, Field, Indicators, Interdisciplinary, International, Journals, Matrix, Medical, Medical Journals, Medicine, Methods, Network, Philosophy, Philosophy of Medicine, Role, Scientometric, Specialty, Trend, Trial, Visualization

? Romero, A.G., Cortes, J.N., Escudero, C., Lopez, J.A.F. and Moreno, J.A.C. (2007), Measuring the contribution of clinical trials to bibliometric indicators: Citations and Journal Impact Factor (R). *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 300-304.

Abstract: Clinical trials play a relevant role in the development of new drugs. After a clinical trial has been carried out, its results are usually published in scientific journals. These papers receive a significant number of citations that can affect the scores for indicators such as the Journal Impact Factor (R) or the h-Index. However, there is a criticism with this practice especially because around 3/4 of the clinical trials are funded by industry that can use this channel to promote their products. In addition, the Frascati Manual (OECD) establishes that clinical trials must be considered as part of product development and not research activities. We have established two main research questions: (i) Are clinical trials cited significantly more than other papers? (ii) To what extent are Journal Impact Factors modified by citations to clinical trials? We use the database from Thomson-ISI Web of Science (R) jointly with MEDLINE to answer these questions. Our preliminary results suggest the following remarks. Firstly, the clinical trials are significantly more cited than other papers. Secondly, the Impact Factors are significantly reduced if we do not take into account the clinical trials. We believe that this information could be useful for the Research Policy decision makers.

Keywords: Affect, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trials, Contribution, Database, Decision, Development, Drugs, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicators, Industry, Information, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Medical Journals, Modified, OECD, Papers, Pharmaceutical Companies, Play, Practice, Research, Research Questions, Role, Scientific Journals, Trial, Web of Science

? Liu, Y.X. and Rousseau, R. (2007), Hirsch-type indices and library management: The case of Tongji University Library. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 514-522.

Abstract: Hirsch-type indices are applied in a library management context. In this article quantitative, statistical approaches as well as a qualitative discussion are used to study the case of Tongji University Library. A comparison is made between the properties of different Hirsch-type indices. It is further shown that Hirsch-type indices can illuminate the reading interests of readers as shown by their use of a library’s collection, hence expanding the field of application of such indicators.

Keywords: Application, Collection, Comparison, Context, Field, g-Index, h-(2)-Index, h-Index, Hirsch Index, Indicators, Indices, Inequality Measurement, Interests, Library Management, Management, Model, Qualitative, Ranking, Reading, Reading Interests, Scientists

? Markusova, V., Jansz, M., Libkind, I. and Varshavsky, A. (2007), Trends in Russian research output in Post-soviet Era. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 542-551.

Abstract: Recently, the Russian government has ordered evaluation and reform of the basic research system. As a consequence, the number of research staff at the Russian Academy of Sciences will be reduced by 20% by 2007. The basis for research evaluation and institute budgeting will be bibliometric indicators. In view of these changes we look at the Russian publication output and argue that (1) publication output and citedness have to be considered in relation to the level of expenditure on R & D; (2) bibliometric indicators depend strongly on the database used (ISI’s databases are biased) and their interpretation can be confusing; better coverage of Russian publications or a Russian Science Citation Index are needed. Also, research results are communicated in more ways than paper publications. (3) policy makers have misused ISI statistics to demonstrate “a low level” of Russian R & D. Our paper is a part of a project designed to trace R & D development in a transition economy and knowledge transfer from basic research to innovation. Results of our project shed light on science policy and the social issues due to the indiscriminate introduction of quantitative indicators.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Changes, Coverage, Database, Databases, Development, Economy, Evaluation, Indicators, Innovation, ISI, Knowledge, Policy, Publication, Publications, Reform, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Policy, Social, Statistics

? Nabiullin, A.A. (2007), Emergence of a new discipline in the earth sciences: Bibliometric analysis of photogrammetry and remote sensing literature. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 594-598.

Abstract: Remote sensing science is a rapidly growing field of the Earth sciences. Since its emergence and to the present day an extensive volume of literature has been published which traces wide application of remote sensing in human activities. According to the ISI Web of Science in 1965-2005 more than 19,000 papers were published on remote sensing. A number of papers grew exponentially with a doubling period of about 6 years. Notwithstanding all specialized journals there are a lot more remote sensing papers published in a vast list of source titles (LIP to 350 journals). Only 25% of the retrieved papers are published in 10 journals which ISI is assigned to a subject category of remote sensing. The time line of remote sensing periodicals issued in 19081995 shows an exponential growth with a doubling period of about 15 years. After 1995 there is a prominent deviation from the exponential curve which shows the demand saturation for specialized journals. The revealed features are discussed in terms of dynamics and impact of remote sensing in the current Earth sciences development.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Demand, Development, Dynamics, Earth Sciences, Emergence, Field, Growth, Human, Human Activities, Impact, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Journals, Literature, Papers, Periodicals, Remote Sensing, Remote Sensing Literature, Remote-Sensing, Saturation, Science, Sciences, Source, Volume, Web of Science

? Pouris, A. and Pouris, A. (2007), The state of science and technology in Africa (2000-2004): A scientometric assessment. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 619-630.

Abstract: This article reports for first time the state of science and technology in the African Continent on the basis of two scientometric indicators - number of research publications and number of patents awarded. We suggest that the effort covers partially the need for monitoring indicators for the Continent. Our analysis shows that Africa produced 68 945 publications over the 2000-2004 period or 1.8% of the World’s publications. In comparison India produced 2.4% and Latin America 3.5% of the World’s research. More detailed analysis reveals that research in Africa is concentrated in just two countries - South Africa and Egypt. These two counties produce just above 50% of the Continent’s publications and the top 8 countries produce above 80% of the Continent’s research. Disciplinary analysis reveals that few African countries have the minimum number of scientists required for the functioning of a scientific discipline. Examination of the Continent’s inventive profile, as manifested in patents, indicates that Africa produces less than one thoUSAnd of the world’s inventions. Furthermore 88% of the Continent’s inventive activity in concentrated in South Africa. On the basis of the recent declarations on the importance of science and technology for development we suggest that the African Governments should pay particular attention in developing their national research systems.

Keywords: Africa, Assessment, Latin America, Patents, Publications, Research, Science, Science and Technology, Scientometric Indicators, South Africa, Technology

? Tijssen, R.J.W. and Van Leeuwen, T.N. (2007), Research cooperation within Europe: Bibliometric views of geographical trends and integration processes. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 740-744.

Abstract: This paper presents the first results of an on-going research project devoted to the geography of European science, more specifically to identifying and analyzing structural determinants of international scientific cooperation within Europe. The empirical data are extracted from co-authored research publications by scientists and scholars located in different European countries and regions. The preliminary results disclose underlying patterns and developments within international scientific cooperation during the years 2000-2005 at the level of three country blocks (i.e. EU-15 member states, New EU-25 member states, EU acceding countries and candidate countries), individual countries, and the level of NUTS2 regions (provinces). We find that intra-European cooperation has increased very significantly, largely following the general trends towards further internationalization of science. The European Union is also characterized by a complex and highly dynamic system of research cooperation between its various member states and candidate member states. Data at the regional level provide new insights into underlying patterns and trends, such as the pronounced role of the United Kingdom and Paris (France) as drivers of research partnering within the European landscape.

Keywords: Cooperation, Country, Data, Dynamic, EU, Europe, European Union, First, France, General, Integration, International, Internationalization, Landscape, Publications, Regional, Research, Role, Science, Scientific Cooperation, Trends, United Kingdom

? Uzun, A. (2007), Recent trends in renewable energy research: A bibliometric perspective. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007: 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1-2**, 944-945.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Energy, Renewable Energy, Research, Trends

# Title: Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics

Full Journal Title: [Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics](http://www.issi2009.org/php/index.php)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

ISBN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Astrom, F. and Sandor, A. (2009), Models of scholarly communication and citation analysis. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 10-21.

Abstract: Informetric/bibliometric analyses have to a large extent been relying on an assumption that research is essentially cumulative in its nature, which is not the least visible in the rational for using citation analyses to assess quality of research. However, when reviewing both the theoretical literature on how research is organized and studies analyzing the structures of research fields through informetric mapping methods, it becomes clear that cumulative organization is just one category of several ways of organizing research and scholarly communication, Consequently, the way the role of citations is interpreted in research assessment has to be revised. Based on the review of previous research, this paper suggests a model for categorizing different modes of scholarly communication. We test this model through three different kinds of semantic labelling analyses on abstracts and research papers from the fields of biomedicine, computer science and educational research. The model proposed suggests three main categories of scholarly communication: cumulative, negotiating and distinctive; and when matching the labels identified in the semantic analysis to the three categories, we find evidence of the three different ways of communicating research that supports the model.

Keywords: Author Cocitation, Information, Intellectual Structure, Science

? Gomes, J.A.N.F. and Vieira, E.S. (2009), How to improve the citation impact of a paper: Choice of journal, co-authors and institutional addresses. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 31-39.

Abstract: This paper attempts at correlating the citation impact of Physics and Chemistry documents in the Web of Science with some parameters of the source, namely the impact factor of the journal, the number of co-authors and the number of institutional addresses. After a comparison of the distribution functions of the 5-year citations of the 2004 Physics and Chemistry documents, a detailed study of the correlation between the citation counts and the three parameters above is presented. There is a striking similarity between the properties found for Physics and Chemistry but for the occurrence of a small but meaningful number of Physics documents with an extremely high number of co-authors and institutional addresses. The average number of citations may double as the number of co-authors increases within its more common range.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Google-Scholar, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scopus, Web

? Pislyakov, V. and Dyachenko, E. (2009), Citation expectations: Are they realized? Study of the Matthew Index for Russian papers published abroad. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 52-58.

Abstract: We consider the “Matthew effect” in the citation process which leads to reallocation (or misallocation) of the citations received by scientific papers within the same journals. The case when such reallocation correlates with a country where an author works is investigated. Russian papers in chemistry and physics published abroad were examined. We found that in both disciplines in about 60% of journals Russian papers are cited less than an average one. However, if we consider each discipline as a whole, citedness of a Russian paper in physics will be on the average level, while chemistry publications receive about 16% citations less than one may expect from the citedness of the journals where they appear. Moreover, Russian chemistry papers mostly become undercited in the leading journals of the field. Characteristics of a “Matthew index” indicator and its significance for scientometric studies are also discussed.

Keywords: Competition, Core Journals, Countries, Impact, Indicators, Science

? Kajikawa, Y., Fujimoto, S., Takeda, Y., Sakata, I. and Matsushima, K. (2009), Detection of emerging research fronts in solar cell research. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 71-79.

Abstract: Science and technology (S&T) roadmaps are an attractive tool in R&D management, and have been widely used during the past decade. S&T roadmaps are typically constructed by gathering and stimulating expert’s opinion, but roadmapping is time-consuming and subjective, and therefore computer-based approach is expected to supplement expert-based approach. In this paper, we proposed and demonstrated that the computer-based approach using citation network analysis can be used to depict technology trend, and build the first draft of S&T roadmaps. We perform a case study in solar cell research. We analyzed citation network of energy and solar cell research by clustering the network, visualized the overall structures, extracted emerging research domains there, and track emerging research domains in it by citation network analysis. The possibility and limitation of our approach to roadmapping was discussed. We compared our results by citation network analysis with the existing solar cell roadmap, and showed that citation-based approach can complement expert-based approach.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Database Tomography, Energy Research, Roadmaps, Science, Technology, Tracking

? Archambault, E., Caruso, J., Cote, G. and Lariviere, V. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of leading countries in energy research. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 80-91.

Abstract: Given our growing dependence on energy, it is relevant to examine how to define, measure, and assess energy research and development. This study discusses the use of bibliometric methods for examining the evolution of energy research at the world level and in leading countries. The originality of the proposed method lies in the use of a several-pronged approach to delineating the field: seeding a keyword set with the output of research organisations in the field, augmenting this dataset with specialized journals, papers selected on the grounds of number of references made to a basic dataset and papers selected on the basis of citations received from papers in that basic dataset. This strategy results in both high recall and high precision. Results show that scientific output in energy research has doubled since 1996. Among leading countries, China has demonstrated a stupendous growth rate, specialization in the field, and immense scientific output. In contrast, many English-speaking countries (with the exception of Canada, which performs above the world average) are not performing as strongly, and some of the traditionally well established countries in energy R&D (e. g., the US and Japan) are progressively losing ground.

Keywords: Impact, Investment, Research-and-Development

? Jacobs, D. and Mutula, S.M. (2009), Public health research in selected African countries: A bibliometric analysis of the literature. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 92-96.

Full Text: 2009\12 Int Con Int Soc Scie Inf1, 92.pdf

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to conduct a quantitative analysis of Public Health research output in selected African countries. The comparative analyses for 13 countries, namely; Algeria, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe for the period of 1995-2005. The data was collected by using Dialog database on Public Health to identify the literature distribution by country descriptor. Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the data for the production distribution throughout the period of study. A total of 50 874 documents were collected from the respective countries for the period of the study. The study gives both a quantitative and qualitative analysis of development and growth in the countries under study in the field of public health. South Africa produced most publications 14690(29%), much ahead of all other African countries. Nigeria 6835 (13%) is the next country that produced much in the area of public health. Kenya 5890 (11.6%), Tanzania 5266 (10.2%) and Uganda 5167 (10.2%), were following in their research output in this area.

Keywords: Literature

? Aguillo, I.F., Bar-Ilan, J., Levene, M. and Ortega, J.L. (2009), Comparing university rankings. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 97-107.

Abstract: Recently there is increasing interest in university rankings. Annual rankings of world universities are published by QS for the Times Higher Education Supplement, the Shanghai Jiao Tong University, the Higher Education and Accreditation Council of Taiwan and rankings based on Web visibility by the Cybermetrics Lab at CSIC. In this paper we compare the rankings using a set of similarity measures. For the rankings that are being published for a number of years we also examine longitudinal patterns. The rankings limited to European universities are compared to the ranking of the Centre for Science and Technology Studies at Leiden University. The findings show that there are reasonable similarities between the rankings, even though each applies a different methodology. The biggest differences are between the rankings provided by the QS-Times Higher Education Supplement and the Ranking Web of the CSIC Cybermetrics Lab. The highest similarities were observed between the Taiwanese and the Leiden rankings from European universities. Overall the similarities are increased when the comparison is limited to the European universities.

Keywords: Bibliometric Methods, Rankings

? Leydesdorff, L. (2009), How are new citation-based journal indicators adding to the bibliometric toolbox? *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 108-119.

Abstract: The launching of Scopus and Google Scholar, and methodological developments in Social Network Analysis have made many more indicators for evaluating journals available than the traditional Impact Factor, Cited Halflife, and Immediacy Index of the ISI. In this study, these new indicators are compared with one another and with the older ones. Do the various indicators measure new dimensions of the citation networks, or are they highly correlated among them? Are they robust and relatively stable over time? Two main dimensions are distinguished-size and impact-which together shape influence. The H-Index combines the two dimensions and can also be considered as an indicator of reach (like Indegree). PageRank is mainly an indicator of size, but has important interactions with centrality measures. The Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR) indicator provides an alternative to the Journal Impact Factor, but the computation is less easy.

Keywords: Betweenness, Centrality, Impact Factor, Index, Individuals, Networks, Science

? Glanzel, W. (2009), The role of the h-Index and the characteristic scores and scales in testing the tail properties of scientometric distributions. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 120-130.

Abstract: The tail properties of scientometric distributions are studied in the light of the h-Index and the characteristic scores and scales. A statistical test for the h-core is presented and illustrated using the example of four selected authors. Finally, the mathematical relationship between the h-Index and characteristic scores and scales is analysed. The results give new insights into important properties of rank-frequency and extreme-value statistics derived from scientometric and informetric processes.

Keywords: Citation Impact, Indicators, Journals

? Su, J.Y. and Zhou, C.L. (2009), Literature-based multidiscipline knowledge discovery: A new application of bibliometrics. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 165-172.

Abstract: We present a new application of bibliometrics, Literature-based Multidiscipline Knowledge Discovery (LMKD), which is quite different from the well known literature-based knowledge discovery method given by Don R. Swanson. The goal of LMKD is to discover new, potentially meaningful academic visions and relations among given disciplines, by mining bibliographic databases (here we take the case of CSSCI). By using LMKD method, we can try to find the similarities and differences between two research regions and the nature of the disciplines’ relationship will be known clearly. As a discovery method, LMKD can be used in a more widely research area than other literature-based discovery methods.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Connections, Fish-Oil, Generating Hypotheses, Implicit, Lrd, Magnesium, Medical Literatures, Migraine, Potential Treatments, Raynauds

? Zhang, L., Janssens, F., Liang, L.M. and Glanzel, W. (2009), Hybrid clustering analysis for mapping large scientific domains. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 178-188.

Abstract: A hybrid clustering method combining cross-citation and textual analysis is applied to cluster more than 8,000 journals covered in the Web of Science (2002-2006). Unlike in a previous study where we assumed 22 clusters for comparison with the 22 fields according to the classification scheme of Thomson’s Essential Science Indicators, this study uses a 7 clusters solution, which is one of the candidate results obtained from the clustering process. Based on an agglomerative hierarchical clustering algorithm, all the journals under study have been clustered into 7 large scientific domains. The evaluation of the obtained clustering provides consistent results as considered from the cognitive perspective and the most characteristic terms, which are obtained from the textual component of the classification process, giving a clear description of each individual cluster. The cross-citation network visualises the citation relations among clusters and the asymmetric links reflect the direction of information flow among journals and clusters. Several indicators including PageRank, strong links and entropy are used to identify and analyse representative journals of each cluster.

Keywords: Cocitation, Combining Full-Text, Indicators, Information-Science, Journal-Citation-Reports, Maps, Networks

? Tseng, Y.H., Lee, Y.Y. and Chan, T.Y. (2009), Term mining for relation visualization and exploration: The case of agricultural news reports in Taiwan. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 189-205.

Abstract: An efficient term mining method to build a general term network is presented for term relation visualization and exploration. Terms from each document in the corpus are first identified. They are subject to an analysis for their association weights, which are accumulated over all the documents. The resulting term association matrix is used to build a general term network. A set of terms having similar attributes can then be given to extract the desired sub-network from the general term network for visualization. This analysis scenario based on the collective terms of the same type enables evidence-based relation exploration. Our application examples show that term relations, be it caUSAlity, coupling, or others, can be effectively revealed and verified by the underlying corpus. This work contributes by presenting an efficient and effective term-relationship mining method and extending the applicability of term networks to a broader range of informetric tasks.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Emerging Technologies, Tracking

? Sivertsen, G. (2009), A bibliometric funding model based on a national research information system. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 264

? White, H.D. (2009), Some new tests of relevance theory in information science. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 275-285.

Abstract: A central idea in D. Sperber & D. Wilson’s relevance theory is that an individual’s sense of the relevance of an input in a context varies directly with its cognitive effects and inversely with its ease of processing in that context. H. D. White has argued that this idea has an objective analogue in information science-the tf\*idf (term frequency, inverse document frequency) formula used to weight indexing terms in document retrieval. Here, tf\*idf is used to weight terms from five bibliometric distributions in the context of the seed terms that generated them. The distributions include the descriptors co-assigned with a descriptor, the descriptors and identifiers assigned to an author, two examples of cited authors and their co-citees, and the books and journals cited with a famous book, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. In each case, the highest-ranked terms are contrasted with lowest-ranked terms. Clear qualitative differences between the sets of terms are intuitively well-explained by relevance theory.

Keywords: Combining Bibliometrics, Retrieval

? Sanz-Casado, E., Iribarren-Maestro, I., Garcia-Zorita, C., Efrain-Garcia, P. and Sanchez-Gil, S. (2009), Are productivity, impact and visibility indicators appropriate for measuring the quality of research conducted in universities? *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 286-290.

Abstract: The outcome of scientific activity conducted by universities materializes in a number of ways, including publications, the research projects, the attainment of scientific repute and the PhD theses awarded. This communication contains the preliminary results of a research project designed to evaluate the quality of Spanish public universities’ scientific activity on the grounds of a wide range of indicators that take into consideration most of the aspects involved in this activity. The objective sought here was to determine the relationship between bibliometric indicators for productivity, impact and visibility and indicators of scientific repute, external funding and researcher training capacity in Spanish public universities. The present study was based on a review of Spanish public universities’ scientific activity in 2002-2006. The relationships between indicators were computed in terms of the determination coefficient (R-2), which measures the percentage of data variability that can be explained by such associations. The results revealed that bibliometric indicators are only scantly related to other measures of scientific activity relevant to university research.

Keywords: Bibliometric Methods

? Ruiz, C.F., Bonilla, R., Chavarro, D.A., Orozco, L.A., Zarama, R. and Polanco, X. (2009), Efficiency measurement of research groups using data envelopment analysis and bayesian networks. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 296-300.

Abstract: Applications of non-parametric frontier production methods such as Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) have gained popularity and recognition in scientometrics. DEA seems to be a useful method to assess efficiency of research units in different fields of knowledge or disciplines. However, the relations between DEA results and the underlying structure of scientific production of each discipline have not been fully explored. Although there are works that mention the importance to perform studies by scientific disciplines, they do not show how to take into account these differences in the analysis. These studies tend to homogenize the behavior of different communities of practice. In this paper we propose a framework to perform inferences about DEA efficiencies, recognizing the underlying structure of each discipline by means of Bayesian Network (BN) analysis. Two different DEA extensions are applied to calculate the efficiency of research groups, one called CCRO and the other Cross Efficiency (CE). A BN model is proposed as a method to analyze the results obtained from DEA. BNs allow us to recognize peculiarities of each discipline in terms of scientific production and the efficiency frontier. Moreover, BNs bring insight about the relationships between production variables and their impact in each discipline.

Keywords: Impact, Indicators, Performance, Research-And-Development

? Campbell, D., Picard-Aitken, M., Cote, G., Macaluso, B., Robitaille, J.P., Bastien, N., Laframboise, M.C., Lebeau, L.M., Mirabel, P., Lariviere, V. and Archambault, E. (2009), Bibliometrics as a performance measurement tool for research evaluation: The case of research funded by the National Cancer Institute of Canada. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 301-312.

Abstract: As bibliometric indicators are objective, reliable and cost-effective measures of peer-reviewed research outputs, they are expected to play an increasingly important role in research assessment as well as in the management of research, including supporting the selection of projects eligible to receive financial support. This paper presents the results of a project where bibliometrics was used as a performance measurement tool to supplement the evaluation of the National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC) funding program. The following questions were addressed: (1) Has the NCIC peer-review process been successful in selecting outstanding Canadian researchers in cancer research? (2) Has NCIC funding contributed to increasing the scientific performance of the papers authored by the researchers it supported? (3) How do NCIC-supported researchers compare to their US counterparts that received support from the US National Cancer Institute (NCI)? Citation analysis data provide evidence that the NCIC supported scientists who stand out among Canadian cancer researchers and that NCIC funding had a positive effect on the scientific impact of papers authored by the researchers it supported. Results also show that, although NCIC researchers have less scientific impact than NCI researchers, they are more cited than the US and Canadian average.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Indicators, Journals

? Manganote, E. and Schulz, P. (2009), English versus native languages in humanities and social sciences publications: Time evolution, choices and geopolitical issues. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 325-329.

Abstract: In this paper we discuss the language option used in indexed publication in non anglophilic countries, according to the knowledge field. Initially, as expected from various preceding studies, we see the overwhelming use of English in most fields. The scenario becomes more involved in social sciences and humanities, particularly when other publications items than articles are considered. Here we focus on book reviews published in journals indexed in the Web of Science from ISI Thomson-Reuters. Furthermore, within this scenario different countries show different time evolution of language choice in the elected publication class (book reviews). These time evolutions, sometimes favoring English against native languages, seem to be influenced by a variety of factors.

? Vasconcelos, S., Sorenson, M., Batista, P., Ana, M.S. and Leta, J. (2009), The effect of the linguistic landscape of today’s science on the performance indicators of researchers from a Latin American country: A trend for the region? *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 330-337.

Abstract: The scientific databases that are most used nowadays confirm the prevalence of English as the language of today’s science. The effect of this linguistic landscape, however, has only recently been the focus of scientometric studies. Here we correlate language competence and research performance, focusing on the writing skills of Brazilian researchers and their publication output in English-, Portuguese-, Spanish-, French-, and German-language journals. We also compare performance indicators such as number of papers (Nps) and citations (Ncs) for English and French writing skills. A significant correlation was found between English proficiency and publication output for English-language journals, but not Portuguese-, Spanish-, French-or German-language journals. Additionally, there was a correlation of writing skills in English (but not in French) with Nps and Ncs for publications in the Web of Science; higher Nps and Ncs were found for researchers with “good writing skills” in English. Our results suggest that a linguistic factor underlies the research performance of Brazilian researchers. Accordingly, other Latin American countries should assess the effect of this linguistic issue on their research communities. We propose to create a network of scientometricians, linguists and educators in Latin America to evaluate whether a similar trend prevails in other countries of the region.

Keywords: Authors, English, Language, Publications

? Markusova, V., Jansz, M., Libkind, A., Libkind, I. and Terekhov, A. (2009), A bibliometric study of Russian R&D on nanotechnology. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 354-358.

Abstract: Russia has a tradition of high-quality basic research on nanotechnology. A bilbiometric study confirmed that Russian R&D in this field is still strong, but the trend is that its positon is weakening. A patent search, concentrating on two major nanomaterials topics, fullerenes and nanotubes, revealed that there is a substantial basis for innovative applications, but also cause for concern.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Science

? Shelton, R.D. and Foland, P. (2009), The race for world leadership of science and technology: Status and forecasts. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 369-380.

Abstract: The US and EU have been vying for leadership of science and technology; now they are being overtaken by the People’s Republic of China. The US is now leading in most input indicators, but the EU has taken the lead in important outputs. While the PRC remains behind in most indicators, its incredible progress from being underdeveloped during the Cultural Revolution to being a contender in this race is almost unprecedented. Qualitative assessment of fields of research and development, based on recent expert review studies, confirm that many Chinese labs have made rapid progress. Extrapolations from the current status and recent rates of change suggest that China will soon rival the others as a scientific superpower in many indicators. Further, a formal forecast of national publication shares can now be made, perhaps for the first time. The input to the model is a country’s share of world R&D investment. If current trends in investment continue, the US and EU are forecast to continue to decline, while the PRC is expected to near parity with them within ten years in the Science Citation Index. Some confirmation comes from other databases-China has already passed the US in Inspec and Compendex.

Keywords: China, EU, Indicators, System

? Aksnes, D.W. and Sivertsen, G. (2009), A macro-study of scientific productivity and publication patterns across all scientific and scholarly disciplines. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 394-398.

Abstract: The study includes all disciplines in the humanities, social sciences, health sciences, natural sciences and engineering at Norway’s four major universities (Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, and Tromso). The study is based on a database containing complete data at the level of individuals for scientific/scholarly publishing at the higher education institutions in Norway in the three year period 2005-2007. The purpose of the study is to gain knowledge about differences between disciplines with regard to three parameters that are all known to be important when assessing and comparing publication output at universities: 1. The relative importance of publication types (articles in journals/series, articles in books, and books) 2. The degree of coverage of the publications output on ISI Web of Science 3. Average productivity and productivity differences among faculty staff.

? Bar-Ilan, J. (2009), Web of Science with the Conference Proceedings Citation Indexes - The case of computer science. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 399-409.

Abstract: In September 2008 Thomson Reuters added to the ISI Web of Science (WOS) the Conference Proceedings Citation Indexes in Science and in the Social Sciences and Humanities. This paper examines how this change affects the publication and citation counts of highly cited computer scientists. Computer science is a field where proceedings are a major publication venue. The results show that most of the highly cited publications of the sampled researchers are journal publications, but these highly cited items receive more than 40% of their citations from proceedings papers. The paper also discusses issues related to double-counting, i.e., when a given work is published both in a proceedings and later on as a journal paper.

Keywords: h-Index

? van Leeuwen, T.N. and Medina, C.C. (2009), Redefining the field of economics: Improving field normalization for the application of bibliometric techniques in the field of economics. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 410-420.

Abstract: Field normalization, and its effect of bibliometric indicators is a widely discussed topic among bibliometricians. It is not the necessity of field normalization around which the debate evolves, but the way how to field normalize bibliometric indicators. In this paper the authors present the results of a study in which publication data of a large disciplinary database in economics (EconLit) is combined with the multidisciplinary citation indexes produced by Thomson Scientific. Main purpose of the study is to investigate whether it would be possible to combine the classification scheme of the economics database with the advantages of the citation indexes (both multiple addresses and citation data), in order to improve the possible applicability of the citation indexes in research performance studies in the field of economics and its periphery. The authors show the starting points of both database, the outcome of the matching and combining of both sets of publications, the effects of EconLit field classification in terms of differences in impact levels. The study clearly shows that research performance exercises conducted in the field of economics would benefit from the labeling of publications in the citation indexes with a more detailed classification scheme as found in EconLit.

Keywords: Core Journals, Departments, Indicators, Performance, Publications, Rankings

? Zuccala, A. (2009), Poverty research in a science for development policy context. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 421-425.

Abstract: This study examines the state of poverty/hunger research 1975-2008 (ISI Web of Science) and relates this to the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)-WOTRO Science for Global Development Strategy Plan 2007-2010. International studies concerning poverty/hunger (1975-2008) have grown steadily in the fields of Health & Medicine and Development & Planning since 1975, but the most impressive growth is in the field of Environmental Studies. We evaluate the Dutch scientific community’s contribution and propose a strategy for agenda setting and monitoring future problem-areas for new research.

Keywords: International

? Zhao, D. (2009), Does funded research have higher impact? *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 426-430.

Abstract: This paper reports a bibliometric study of the impact and characteristics of funded research in the library and information science (LIS) field as compared with non-funded research. It is found that the impact of funded research as indicated by citation counts was significantly higher than that of non-funded research. Funding of LIS research reported in core LIS journals was biased towards the information retrieval (IR) area, especially research on IR systems. Scholars from outside LIS contributed heavily to funded research.

Keywords: Information-Science, Journals, Scientific Collaboration

? Schneider, J.W. (2009), Mapping of cross-reference activity between journals by use of multidimensional unfolding: Implications for mapping studies. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 443-454.

Abstract: The present paper explores simultaneous modelling of cross-reference activity between journals by use of asymmetric proximities and multidimensional unfolding. We thereby model and map both citing and cited relations between journals in a common space. This enables a more comprehensive comparison of the journal’s dual roles of citing and being cited in a reference network. We examine the set of journals most often used to delimit information science in mapping studies, in order to demonstrate the need for exploratory data analyses. The general findings of the study include the ability of unfolding analysis to identify specialized journals and the influence of publication activity in mapping studies.

Keywords: Author Cocitation Analysis, Information-Science, Scientometric Transaction Matrices

? Schlogl, C. and Gorraiz, J. (2009), Global USAge vs. global citation metrics using science direct pharmacology journals. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 455-459.

Abstract: In our study we investigate similarities and differences of USAge and citation metrics for pharmacology journals using data from Science Direct, Web of Science and Journal Citation Reports. Our preliminary results show that the number of downloads have increased more than fivefold between 2001 and 2006. In our analyses at journal level we found a high correlation between citation and download frequencies but differences in obsolescence characteristics. Also the download patterns on a paper-by-paper basis for five journals reveal that articles published in recent years have the highest download requests immediately after they are available electronically. However, the age distribution is different for articles of older volumes which might be due to the strong increase in e-journal use during the investigation period. A more detailed analysis comparing monthly distributions of downloads and citations suggests that citations have an effect on downloads for highly cited papers even a few years after their publication.

Keywords: Information

? Rafols, I. and Leydesdorff, L. (2009), Content-based and algorithmic classifications of journals: Perspectives on the dynamics of scientific communication and indexer effects. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 460-471.

Abstract: The aggregated journal-journal citation matrix-based on the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) of the Science Citation Index-can be decomposed by indexers and/or algorithmically. In this study, we test the results of two recently available algorithms for the decomposition of large matrices against two content-based classifications of journals: the ISI Subject Categories and the field/subfield classification of Glanzel & Schubert (2003). The content-based schemes allow for the attribution of more than a single category to a journal, whereas the algorithms maximize the ratio of within-category citations over between-category citations. By adding categories, indexers generate between-category citations, which may enrich the database, for example, in the case of inter-disciplinary developments. Algorithmic decompositions, on the other hand, are more heavily skewed towards a relatively small number of categories, while this is deliberately counter-acted upon in the case of content-based classifications. Because of the indexer effects, science policy studies and the sociology of science should be careful when using content-based classifications, which are made for bibliographic disclosure, and not for the purpose of analyzing latent structures in scientific communications. Despite the large differences among them, the four classification schemes enable us to generate surprisingly similar maps of science at the global level.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, Map, Science

? Tsay, M.Y. (2009), The Relationship between journal self-citation and other scientometric data for some subjects of the social sciences. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 472-481.

Abstract: The present study analyzes and compares the journal self-citation (both self-citing rate and self-cited rate) and other scientometric data for journals of economics, psychology and political science from SSCI Journal Citation Reports on the Web 2005. The correlation between each of the nine pairs of two self-citation data and four kinds of scientometric data, i.e. source item, citation count, impact factor and cited half-life is examined based on the Pearson correlation tests. The Fisher’s Z-transform is employed to test the significant difference between the Pearson correlation coefficient for each pair of scientometric data from the three subject areas. The significance of mean difference of each scientometric data was examined by the Tukey tests within the ANOVA. The similarities and differences in scientometric data among the three disciplines are identified.

Keywords: Impact

? Mugnaini, R., Leta, J., Goldbaum, M., Castro, R.C.F., Tardelli, A.O. and Packer, A.L. (2009), The weight of local journals in Latin America and Caribbean research on epidemiology. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 482-486.

Abstract: The present study aims to measure the weight of Latin American and Caribbean (LA&C) journals in the regional research on epidemiology throughout the 1992-2006 period. The analysis was carried out upon the 304,875 articles retrieved from MEDLINE,. Bradford’s zones of dispersion were used to determine epidemiology core journals as well as to compare affiliation country and country of publication. Results were analyzed considering the total number of articles on epidemiology from the whole MEDLINE database and that authored by LA&C researchers. The analysis showed that regional research is been published in a larger number of journals in recent times. In the process of disseminating regional research on epidemiology, most of LA&C researchers seek domestic journals rather than international ones, probably due to regional similarities on cultural and social aspects as well as on health conditions. Such scenario suggests that LA&C researchers are exchanging more among themselves, thus, getting more knowledge (or at least, diffusing more) about shared conditions and problems.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Health

? Chen, Y.W., Yang, Z.P. and Fang, S. (2009), A comparative study on the biotechnology patents of CAS, China. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 528-537.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to compare the biotechnology patent filing statistics of CAS to CNRS, MIT and MPI in DII covering a time period of 1985-2005 by scientometrics methods. The analysis was classified based on applications numbers, technical fields, times cited, countries, group intensity and associative intensity. This paper also introduced the Relative Intensity (RI) indicator to visualize the relative intensity of times cited, family members, inventors and associative intensity between assignees among the four institutions. As a result of this paper, although CAS had the largest number of patents applications among the four institutions, the strength of intellectual property protection of CAS was weaker than that of the other three institutions. Firstly, compared to CNRS, MIT and MPI, CAS had mainly paid its attention to its native land protection for its intellectual property but less in overseas. Although CAS had also applied the biotechnology patents in 24 countries, CAS’s average numbers per family was only 1.12, which was much lower than other three institutions. Secondly, the RI (ANA/N) indicated that the associative activity of CAS was worse than the other three institutions. These characters also had been found in the indicators of group intensity and times cited. We hope this paper could be effective for the CAS to make powerful measures to prompt its biotechnology innovations capabilities and broaden its global protection strength.

Keywords: Examiner Citations, Knowledge Flows

? Yuan, J.P., Yue, W.P., Su, C., Wu, Z., Pan, Y.T., Ma, N., Hu, Z.Y., Shi, F., Yu, Z.L. and Wu, Y.S. (2009), Patent activity on water pollution and treatment in China - A scientometric perspective. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **1**, 538-542.

Abstract: This research intends to study the patent activity on water pollution and treatment in China. Data were collected from Derwent World Patents Index between 1985 and May 2008. Total volume of patents, technology focus, assignee sector, and the comparison with triadic patents are analyzed. It is found that patents on water pollution and treatment applied in China has grown by 200-fold. However, the number of high quality triadic patents with priority country of China remains small. Nevertheless, China’s technology focuses on water pollution and treatment seem to parallel global and triadic patent trends. Furthermore, except for individual patent assignees, both Chinese universities and enterprises play an important role in patent activity of water pollution and treatment. This research provides a comprehensive picture of China’s innovation capability in the area of water pollution and treatment. It will help China’s local governments to increase their regional S&T capability and will provide support to strengthen strategic planning and science decision-making in China.

? Lin, D.M., Chen, C.M. and Liu, Z.Y. (2009), Statistical characteristics of an evolving co-citation network: The distribution of betweenness centrality. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 552-560.

Abstract: We investigate statistical characteristics of an evolving co-citation network, primarily in term of the dynamics of betweenness centrality measures, we generate co-citation network of papers published in journal of Scientometrics. Our study shows that the overall co-citation network is a small-world and scale-free network. The co-citation network has a relatively small number of nodes with high betweenness centrality, most nodes have low betweeness centrality scores. Furthermore, the betweenness centrality distribution of the co-citation network follows segmented Zipf-Pareto distribution. We found a tendency that high betweenness centrality measures tend to reduce over time.

Keywords: Algorithm, Science, Scientific Literature, Word Analysis

? Lariviere, V., Macaluso, B., Archambault, E. and Gingras, Y. (2009), Which scientific elite? On the concentration of funding, productivity and citations. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 576-586.

Abstract: Using a very large population of university professors and researchers (N= 13,479), this paper analyses the concentration of funding, papers and citations at the level of individual researchers. It shows that each of these distributions is different: citations being the most concentrated, followed by funding, papers published and finally number of funded projects. Concentration measures also vary between fields, social sciences and humanities being generally the most concentrated. The paper also shows that the correspondence between the elites defined by each of these measures is limited. In fact, only 3.2% of the researchers are in the top 10% on all indicators, while about 20% are in the top 10% in at least one of the indicators. The paper concludes with a discussion on the causes of these observed differences and formulates a few hypotheses.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Humanities, Ortega Hypothesis, Publication, Social-Sciences

? Larsen, P.O. and von Ins, M. (2009), The steady growth of scientific publication and the declining coverage provided by Science Citation Index. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 597-606.

Abstract: The growth rate of scientific publication has been studied from 1907 to 2007 using available data from a number of databases, including the expanded version of the Science Citation Index (SCIE). Traditional scientific publishing, that is publication in peer-reviewed journals, is still increasing although there are big differences between fields. There are no indications that the growth rate has decreased in the last fifty years. At the same time publication using new channels, for example conference proceedings, open archives and home pages, is growing fast. The growth rate for SCIE is smaller than for comparable databases. This means that SCIE is covering a decreasing part of the traditional scientific literature. There are also clear indications that the coverage of SCIE is especially low in some of the scientific areas with the highest growth rate, including computer science and engineering sciences. The role of conference proceedings, open access archives and publications published on the net is increasing, especially in scientific fields with high growth rates, but this is only partially reflected in the databases. It is therefore problematic that SCIE has been used and is used as the dominant source for science indicators based on publication and citation numbers.

Keywords: Google Scholar

? Borner, K., Huang, B.N., Linnemeier, M., Duhon, R.J., Phillips, P., Ma, N.N.L., Zoss, A., Guo, H.N. and Price, M.A. (2009), Rete-Netzwerk-Red: Analyzing and visualizing scholarly networks using the network workbench tool. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 619-630.

Abstract: The enormous increase in digital scholarly data and computing power combined with recent advances in text mining, linguistics, network science, and scientometrics make it possible to scientifically study the structure and evolution of science on a large scale. This paper discusses the challenges of this `BIG science of science’ - also called `computational scientometrics’ research - in terms of data access, algorithm scalability, repeatability, as well as result communication and interpretation. It then introduces two infrastructures: (1) the Scholarly Database (SDB) (http://sdb.slis.indiana.edu), which provides free online access to 20 million scholarly records papers, patents, and funding awards which can be cross-searched and downloaded as dumps, and (2) Scientometrics-relevant plug-ins of the open-source Network Workbench (NWB) Tool (http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu). The utility of these infrastructures is then exemplarily demonstrated in three studies: a comparison of the funding portfolios and co-investigator networks of different universities, an examination of paper-citation and co-author networks of major network science researchers, and an analysis of topic bursts in streams of text. The paper concludes with a discussion of related work that aims to provide practically useful and theoretically grounded cyberinfrastructure in support of computational scientometrics research, practice, and education.

? Strotmann, A., Zhao, D.Z. and Bubela, T. (2009), A multi-database approach to field delineation. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 631-635.

Abstract: Bibliometric studies have long relied on single citation databases as data sources for their field delineation phase, although a few have gone so far as to compare results obtained through the use of several databases separately. In this paper we report on an effort to systematically combine a number of databases to collect metadata records for the literature that defines a research field. In three case studies, we have combined information retrieved from PUBMED with metadata from Scopus, and employed the NCBI Entrez Genes database to delineate research areas. At the core of the multi-database field delineation approach that we describe are: first, a method for matching full records back and forth between the Scopus and PUBMED databases (95% or higher match rate) augmented by a method for matching Scopus cited references to PUBMED records (90% success rate); and second, the wealth of information and services available from NCBI that is connected to individual PUBMED records through its various Entrez database connections. Our approach allows us to combine strengths and overcome weaknesses of multiple databases, for an excellent coverage of the target area - interdisciplinary biomedical research.

? Russell, J.M., Ainsworth, S. and az-Aguilar, J. (2009), Visibility in internet of the scientific production and activities of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) Research Institutes. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 675-686.

Abstract: In the present study we determine to what extent the scientific production and research activities of a group of National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) research institutes in the sciences, social sciences and humanities are visible on the Internet. We do this by analysing the relevant information content and dynamics on their websites and by comparing institutional listings of scientific production between 2005 and 2006, with papers reported in the international, multidisciplinary online services of the Web of Science and Scopus, as well as in Clase and Periodica which cover production in Latin American journals. Findings indicate general poor visibility of research activities and production in the institutional websites with only limited access to full text articles. Websites of the institutes in the sciences score better than those in the humanities and social sciences where book publication is an important research output. Official publication lists in the form of annual reports were found not to accurately represent production with additional papers attributed to the different institutions appearing in commercial databases. It is suggested that more effort should be directed towards improving the information content and access to research data on these institutional websites, possibly through linkage to an UNAM repository.

? Arencibia-Jorge, R. and de Moya-Anegon, F. (2009), Cuban scientific production in SCOPUS 1996-2007: A scientometric approach using the Scimago journal & country rank. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 687-691.

Abstract: The current paper presents a scientometric study of the Cuban scientific production in SCOPUS during the period 1996-2007, using socio-economic indicators combined with the bibliometric indicators supported by the SCImago Journal & Country Rank. The results presented in this paper confirmed the possibility to use SCOPUS to obtain an objective picture of the Cuban Science behaviour during the last twelve years. The SCImago Journal & Country Rank, in this case, offered an important set of indicators. The combination of these indicators with those related to socio-economic aspects of activities in Science and Technology, allow the authors to present the state and evolution of the Cuban Science system during the period 1996-2007. Although is too early to draw any definitive conclusion about the behaviour of the indicators, the research observed an increasing growth of the Cuban scientific production during the whole period analyzed, which is in correspondence to the country efforts and expenditures in Research and Development activities.

Keywords: Science, Scopus

? Ingwersen, P. (2009), Brazil research in selected scientific areas: Trends 1981-2005. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 692-696.

Abstract: The paper analyses the general development of research in Brazil, 1981-2005 and compares to Mexico, Republic of South Africa (RSA) and the world. Publications from 15 research areas and their citations are analyzed for the three countries covering two five-year periods 1996-2005. The paper applies publication growth as well as Citedness and Field Crown Indicators (FCI). Results show that across all research fields, including the Social Sciences, from 1996 the absolute citation impact of Brazil and Mexico are alike, steadily increasing, and just below that of RSA. Publication growth patterns for Brazil and Mexico are identical, with a vast increase since 1991. In contrast, RSA follows the global growth rate. From 1996 to 2005 both Latin American countries almost doubles their research publications in English, probably influencing the growth in relative citation impact, as measured by FCI analyses across the 15 selected areas (Brazil FCI 1996-00: .44; 2001-05:.63; Mexico FCI 1996-00: .58; 2001-05:.64). Simultaneously the publication profile of Brazil becomes more global, whilst Mexico’s and RSA’s profiles become isolated. Citedness analyses show a significant correspondence to the FCI developments of Brazil, Mexico and RSA.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Science

? Basu, A. (2009), A bibliometric overview of current publications by overseas Indians using searches based on some common Indian names. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 697-701.

Abstract: Highly educated Indians in science, medicine and engineering have migrated to other countries over several years. Many, currently engaged in research in their adopted countries, could constitute a potential knowledge resource for India that has not been adequately mapped. The country of origin of diaspora authors can be correctly identified through characteristic ethnic names, unique to the country of origin. The large number of ethnic names poses a challenge for complete retrieval, and omissions are inevitable. Using 50 commonly occurring Indian names, we have retrieved a large sample of 23723 Indian diaspora documents indexed in SCI-E for 2007. Names not unique to India were dropped. These 50 names successfully retrieved 53.6% of the SCI-E output from India in 2007. Analyzing by document type, research area, and country/institution of location/collaboration we get a bibliometric overview of current publications by overseas Indians, and compare with broad characteristics of Indian publications. We infer that current publication output of overseas Indians (of which 65% is from the US) could be of the same order as that from India, but with significant differences in the emphasis on research areas. Many authors are either located in, or collaborating with prestigious foreign institutions, primarily in the US.

Keywords: Science

? Mahbuba, D. and Rousseau, R. (2009), Scientific research in the Indian subcontinent: Comparing Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka with India. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 702-713.

Abstract: As part of a research program to analyse research in Bangladesh we provide a comparison between research indicators related to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In this investigation we make use of Web of Science (WoS) data as well as Scopus data (using the SCImago website). It is shown that the number of publications of these countries is sometimes best described by an exponential curve, sometimes a power law and sometimes a linear relation. Special attention is given to the evolution of country h-indices. It is shown that in relative terms Sri Lanka is the strongest country of the four.

Keywords: Asia, Collaboration, Science

? Hayashi, C.R.M., Rothberg, D. and Hayashi, M.C.P.I. (2009), E-Democracy and certified scientific knowledge in Brazil: Applied scientometrics to assess health policy debate. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 714-718.

Abstract: Innovations such as online public consultations denote a promising advance, but with results which have not been properly studied up to this moment in Brazil. One of the goals of this research in progress is to assess the USAge of certified scientific knowledge to sustain perspectives both from the Brazilian government, in the documents on health policies subjected to consultation from 2003 to 2008, and from the comments posted by contributors, with a Bibliometrics / Scientometrics study to verify ranking, frequency and distribution of sources and show areas of greater interest to government branches, individuals, institutions and social groups. The analysis has counted so far 278 citations of scientific works published from 1948 to 2008; 60% (167) of them referred to works published in the last 9 years (2000-2008). The citation of fresh scientific achievements seemed to be preferred as a way of giving credibility to an argument in online debates created by tools of digital democracy. Books, book chapters and journal articles represent 67% (186) of the sample, which indicates that the usual means of academic scientific communication were preferred, rather than official sources. English was the language of the majority of the cited journal articles.

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Sandstrom, U. (2009), Cognitive bias in peer review: a new approach. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 742-746.

Abstract: The concept of cognitive similarity, developed by Travis and Collins (1991), is the starting point for this paper. We suggest that cognitive similarity is detectable through bibliometric analysis using bibliographic coupling (Kessler, 1963) or, as an alternative, noun phrases in title and abstract. Connected to this hypothesis is the possibility of cognitive bias in peer review. If academics tend to give higher scores to research with which the reviewer has a cognitive similarity there is a situation of cognitive bias. The design of the research project is described and the data sources available are discussed. With data on applicants and reviewers, and complemented with bibliometric identification of each individuals publications, this project will potentially give an essential contribution to our understanding of the peer review process.

Keywords: Assessments, Bibliometric Analysis, Decisions, Nepotism, Review, Science

? Levitt, J.M., Thelwall, M. and Oppenheim, C. (2009), Is the higher citation of collaborative research the same in every country: A case study of economics. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 759-763.

Abstract: Many studies have found a positive association between high citation and collaboration, in that collaborative research is in general more highly cited than non-collaborative research. This paper describes an investigation into the extent to which the association between high citation and collaboration for Economics articles published in 2000 varies from country to country and depends on the choice of indicator of citation level. Using data from the Social Science Citation index (SSCI), it compares for 18 countries and 4 indicators of citation level the citation levels of the collaborative articles with the citation levels of the non-collaborative articles. The main findings are that: (a) for every country and every indicator the citation level of the collaborative articles is at least as high as that for the non-collaborative articles, (b) for each indicator there is considerable variation in the extent to which collaborative articles are more highly cited than the non-collaborative articles, and (c) for some countries the extent to which the collaborative articles are more highly cited varies very substantially from indicator to indicator.

Keywords: Articles, Citation Index, Indicators, Networks, Science

? Penteado, R.D. and Avila, A.F.D. (2009), A scientometric analysis of Embrapa’s Brazil Web of Science articles from 1977 to 2006. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 786-797.

Abstract: This article studies, using the technique of bibliometrical analysis, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - Embrapa’s research centers participation in the journals that were indexed in the Web of Science (WOS) database, from 1977 to 2006. First we analyze the performance of the research centers, followed by the journals which published these articles and finally the partnerships with the institutions that had carried out this scientific work with Embrapa. The results indicated that Embrapa is among the top ten Brazilian institutions to lead in the volume of scientific articles published in indexed WOS journals. They also indicate the relevance of the adoption of a goals and results system by an institution of Sc,T&I and the need to select strategies to establish partnerships, select journals in accordance with the institutional stated mission and standardize theirs authors affiliations, in order to facilitate the identification and improve their scores.

? Ajiferuke, I. and Wolfram, D. (2009), Citer analysis as a measure of research impact: Library and information science as a case study. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 798-808.

Abstract: The investigators studied author research impact using the number of citers an author’s research is able to attract, as opposed to the more traditional measure of citations. A focus on citers provides a complementary measure of an author’s reach or influence in a field, whereas citations, although possibly numerous, may not reflect this reach, particularly if many citations are received from a small number of citers. In this exploratory study, Web of Science was used to tally citer and citation-based counts for 25 highly cited researchers in information studies in the United States and 26 highly cited researchers from the United Kingdom. Outcomes of the tallies using several different measures, including an introduced ch-Index, were used to determine whether differences arise in author rankings when using citer-based versus citation-based counts. The findings indicate a strong correlation between some citation and citer-based measures, but not with others. The findings of the study have implications for the way authors’ research impact may be assessed.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, h-Index, Ideas

? Meneghini, R. and Packer, A. (2009), The extent of multidisciplinary authorship of articles on scientometrics and bibliometrics in Brazil. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 809-816.

Abstract: The publications in scientometrics with Brazilian authorship expanded exponentially in the 1990-2006 period, reaching 13 times in the Web of Science database and 19.5 times in the Google Scholar database. This increase is rather superior to that of the total Brazilian scientific production in the same time period. Some characteristics to be noticed in this rise are: (1) the total number of articles during this period was 197; in that, 78% were published in 57 Brazilian journals and 22% in 13 international journals; (2) the national and international articles averaged 4.3 and 5.9 citations/article, respectively. Two journals stood out among these - the national Ciencia da Informacao and the international Scientometrics; (3) the articles encompass an impressive participation of authors from areas other than information science. The occurrence of adventitious authors at this level of multidisciplinarity is uncommon in science. However, the possible benefits of such pattern are not clear in view of a fragmented intercommunication among the authors, as noticed by the citations. The advantages of improving the intercommunicability among authors and of using other scientometric and bibliometric databases, such as SciELO, to avoid an almost exclusive use of the Web of Science database, are discussed.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Publication, Science

? Costas, R., van Leeuwen, T.N. and Bordons, M. (2009), A bibliometric methodology for supporting research assessment at individual level: A classification approach. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 817-828.

Abstract: This paper describes a general methodology for conducting bibliometric analyses at the micro-level. It combines several indicators grouped into three factors or dimensions which describe different aspects of scientific performance. Different profiles of scientists are described according to their research performance in each dimension. Some results based on the outcomes of the methodology applied to the study of CSIC scientists in three thematic areas in Spain are presented. The main advantages and possibilities of the methodology for supporting research assessment and management are pointed out. The classification approach proposed can be a useful tool for exploring potential determinants of research success.

Keywords: Databases, h-Index, Impact, Indicators, Micro Level, Output, Productivity, Program, Scientific Performance, System

? Schiebel, E. and Gorraiz, J. (2009), How to organize a conference using bibliometrics? *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 829-840.

Abstract: The success of the organization of an international conference depends in a big extent on a considerable number of controversial decisions. Many of them are taken considering expert opinions, but some others are still based on more or less subjective criteria. In this study, we suggest and document that the inclusion of bibliometric and scientometric methods does not only facilitate the organization of a conference but also contribute to support and legitimate the decisions taken by its organizers. Bibliometric indicators and methods improve the quality of the selection process and introduce a broader view for the application of consolidated criteria. Additionally, mapping techniques appear as very adequate instruments for the assignment of contributions to the reviewers and for the compilation of the sessions resulting in the final programme. Finally, we recommend their use in the organization of conferences independent of their subject.

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Glaser, J. and Laudel, G. (2009), Identifying individual research trails. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 841-845.

Abstract: This paper reports the development of bibliometric methods for the analysis of individual research trails. The demand for such methods arose in projects that used qualitative interviews for obtaining data on the content of the interviewee’s research. The part of the interview that explores the evolution of the interviewee’s “research trail” - the sequence of topics addressed and methods used as it unfolds over time-can be based on bibliometric analyses of the oeuvre of the interviewee. For fields with sufficient ISI coverage, all publications by an interviewee were downloaded and their reference lists automatically searched for shared references and self-citations. In fields with insufficient ISI coverage, title and abstract keywords were identified and compared. On the basis of this information, networks were drawn manually by adding links according to decreasing strength until most publications were linked but clusters could still be distinguished. The resulting networks fulfilled their role as stimuli for discussions about interviewees’ research biographies. Although the networks did not need to be correct in order to stimulate responses, many of them were. Together with the interview process, the networks enabled the identification of actual and latent research trails. Currently, the analysis of oeuvres with latent semantic analysis is tested. The resulting networks will be compared to the results of bibliographic coupling and to the information obtained from interviews.

? Sandstrom, U. and Sandstrom, E. (2009), Meeting the micro-level challenges: Bibliometrics at the individual level. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 846-856.

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to demonstrate a method for bibliometric evaluation of individuals, i.e. research staff currently employed within a university department or other knowledge organisations with research purposes. Based on methods for citation analysis and methods for clustering of papers into research lines (using bibliographic coupling) we present an analysis of one researcher in three dimensions: 1) publication and citation indicators; 2) publication profile, and 3) research lines. One of the features of the method is the benchmark against other researchers within the same research line, i.e. researchers that use the same references and, accordingly, are active in the same field of research. The paper suggests this method as a means to avoid the fallacies of evaluation solely dependent on sub-field categories in the Web of Science in advanced citation analysis. The method was used in a Research Assessment Exercise accomplished in the autumn of 2008 at Royal Institute of Technology.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Indicators, Research-Front

? Ahlgren, P. and Colliander, C. (2009), Textual content, cited references, similarity order, and clustering: An experimental study in the context of science mapping. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 862-873.

Abstract: This paper deals with document-document similarity approaches, the issue of similarity order, and clustering methods, in the context of science mapping. Using two data sets of bibliographic records, associated with the fields of information retrieval and scientometrics, we investigate how well two document-document similarity approaches, a text-based approach and bibliographic coupling, agree with ground truth classifications (obtained by subject experts), under first-order and second-order similarities, and under four different clustering methods. The clustering methods are average linkage, complete linkage, Ward’s method and consensus clustering. The performance of first-order and second-order similarities is compared within the two document-document similarity approaches, and under each clustering method. We also compare the performance of the clustering methods. The results show that the text-based approach consistently outperformed bibliographic coupling with regard to the information retrieval data set, but performed consistently worse than the latter approach regarding the scientometrics data set. For the similarity order issue, second-order similarities performed better than first-order in 12 out of 16 cases. Average linkage had the best overall performance among the clustering methods, followed by consensus clustering. The main conclusion of the study is that second-order similarities seem to be a better choice than first-order in the science mapping context.

Keywords: Classification, Information-Science

? van Eck, N.J. and Waltman, L. (2009), VOSviewer: A computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 886-897.

Abstract: We present VOSviewer, a computer program that we have developed for constructing and viewing bibliometric maps. VOSviewer combines the VOS mapping technique and an advanced viewer into a single easy-to-use computer program that is freely available to the bibliometric research community. Our aim in this paper is to provide an overview of the functionality of VOSviewer and to elaborate on the technical implementation of specific parts of the program.

Keywords: Computational Intelligence Field, Graphs, Maps, Pathfinder Networks, Science

? Aleixandre-Benavent, R., onso-Arroyo, A., Bolanos-Pizarro, M., Gonzalez-Alcaide, G. and Valderrama-Zurian, J.C. (2009), Eponymy in bibliometric language. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 898-899.

? Carlsson, H. and Noyons, E.C.M. (2009), Field delineation using medical subject headings (MeSH) - An alternative way to aggregate data in the Web of Science. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 914-915.

Abstract: Field delineation is important in bibliometrics. Particularly when measuring scientific performance, the demarcation of the area, to which a science actor belongs, is of the greatest importance. This paper present a method based on searches on Boolean combinations of medical subject headings (MeSH-terms) in a combined Web of Science (WoS)-MEDLINE database. The construction of the MeSH area definitions is described and recall is discussed and compared to other methods.

Keywords: Bibliometrics

? Fachin, G.R.B. and dos Santos, R.N.M. (2009), Scientific communication and ontology: A bibliometric analysis of the library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA). *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 926-927.

? Laurens, P., Cadiou, Y. and Larrue, P. (2009), ISSI2009 Bibliometric profiling of participants of the sixth framework programme for research and technological development (FP6) of the European Union. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 956-957.

? Laville, F., Topin, J.C., Roth, C. and Sechet, P. (2009), Combining bibliometric issues and descriptive information to produce a database of national ST&I systems: The curie plus approach. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 960-961.

? Lewison, G. (2009), Financial acknowledgements on the Web of Science: A new resource for bibliometric analysis. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 968-969.

? Rummler, G. (2009), Characterizing the dissemination of “bibliometrics” in Brazilian biomedical journals from 1992 to 2007. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 988-989.

Keywords: Diffusion

? Strehl, L. and Stumpf, I.R.C. (2009), The impact of Brazilian scientific articles published in domestic and foreign journals indexed in Web of Science. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 994-995.

? Tunger, D. and Haustein, S. (2009), Bibliometric analysis of the Asia-Pacific research area: Issues and results. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 996-997.

? Waltman, L. and van Eck, N.J. (2009), A taxonomy of bibliometric performance indicators based on the property of consistency. *Proceedings of ISSI 2009: 12th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, **2**, 1002-1003.

Keywords: Index

# Title: Proceedings of ISSI 2013: 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference

Full Journal Title: Proceedings of ISSI 2013: 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

ISBN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhai, L.H., Pan, Y.T., Guo, Y., Ma, Z. and Bi, F. (2013), International comparative study on nanofiltration membrane technology based on relevant publications and patents. *Proceedings of ISSI 2013: 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference*, 1069-1081.

Abstract: This study adopts a bibliometric approach to quantitatively assessing current research trend on nanofiltration membrane technology, a new type of membrane separation technology widely used in various fields, by using scientific papers published between 1988 and 2011 in journals of all the subject categories of the Science Citation Index and patent data with the same time span from Derwent patent database. Development in basic research and technological innovation on nanofiltration membrane technology is studied. Over the past 24 years, there has been a notable growth trend in publication outputs. Compared with other countries, China has showed a rapid growth, especially in 20002011period, and the total number of papers ranks second only after USA in the world. For patents outputs, the rapid growth occurred between 2005-2011. China, USA and Japan ranked top 3 in the world, accounting for 78% of the total number of nanofiltration membrane. But an analysis on the type of patents possessed by the major patentees and their countries shows that, although there are four Chinese institutions in the top 10 patentee list, the main kind of patents from China are application patents, which focus on integrated application of existing nanofiltration membrane, while patents owned by foreign patentees are mostly research patents involving the technology innovation for the nanofiltration membrane itself. Therefore, the research capacity of nanofiltration membrane in China should be further strengthened in order to play a real advantageous role and become international leader in this field.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Science, Trends, Leachate

? Toivanen, H. and Suominen, A. (2013), Research collaboration and production of excellence: Finland 1995-2009. *Proceedings of ISSI 2013: 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference*, 1506-1527.

Abstract: This study uses complete-normalized counting in assessing credit for authorship and citations received, and argues that conventional bibliometric assessments used for policy development lead to misguided conclusions about how best research is created, and what type policies may promote research excellence. Exploring Finnish research 1995-2009 based on ISI data, we demonstrate that the nature of the Finnish “hot papers” (papers that receive most citations within two years after publication) doesn't correspond with the idealized vision of “high quality research” by being highly national and created by relatively small author teams. As such, it also resembles closely research with no impact, i.e. the non-cited papers. These two differ from the “other cited papers”, which are authored by larger and highly international teams. While we describe the author team structure and national nature for different cohorts of scientific excellence, our central result is the observation that in terms production of excellence, whole citations created per author, small Finnish author teams are slightly more productive than large international author teams. We discuss at some length the methodological and policy implications of our results, especially as far as they give rise to the suspicion that conventional ( Finnish) policy efforts to foster research excellence target the middle-tier papers and target poorly the best papers that resemble closely the worst ones. We also demonstrate how results and conclusions are highly dependent whether research excellence assessment focuses on papers or alternatively researchers. Finally, we consider how “scientific excellence” should be defined and measured in national contexts.

Keywords: European Public Research, Input-Output-Analysis, Fuel-Cells, Scientific Collaboration, Counting Methods, Co-Authorship, Indicators, Impact, Scientometrics, Hydrogen

? Machado, R.D. and Leta, J. (2013), Trends of intellectual and cognitive structures of stem cell research: A study of Brazilian scientific publications. *Proceedings of ISSI 2013: 14th International Society of Scientometrics and Informetrics Conference*, 1759-1771.

Abstract: The present work maps the intellectual and cognitive structures of Brazilian research on stem cell in the period 1991 - 2010. Using the technique of author co-citation, we found that stem cell research in the country was marked by core authors from medical areas in the first decade and gradually they were outnumbered by specialists in the field. The technique of co-word analysis indicates that Brazilian research on stem cell initially had a more experimental and basic nature while, in more recent years, it also assumed an applied nature. This situation is accompanied by a notably increase in the number of Brazilian scientific publications and authors within this field. In the study period we also noted a series of initiatives in Brazil to stimulate stem cell research in the country, which increased the country's worldwide recognition. Our results suggest that Brazilian research on stem cell is in line with that in the context of global science.

Keywords: Co-Word Analysis, Science

# Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology

Full Journal Title: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

ISBN: 978-1-4244-2329-3

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gerdsri, N. and Daim, T.U. (2008), Generating intelligence on the research and development progress of emerging technologies using patent and publication information. *2008 IEEE International Conference on Management of Innovation and Technology*, **1-3**, 1-6.

Abstract: It is critical for technology-driven organizations to have access to intelligence on the progress of research and development (R&D) in public or private laboratories. Technology forecasting methods can be useful in these cases if there is a history of performance. However the traditional forecasting methods can not be used effectively for predicting the prospects of emerging technologies as historical information for any particular emerging technology is limited due to the short time of its appearance. The bibliometric and patent analysis approach presented in this paper allows researchers to generate intelligence on emerging technologies supported by the wealth of today’s public electronic information database. Furthermore, this paper also emphasizes the needs for technology managers to be aware of a time lag among different scientific indicators.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cases, Database, Database Tomography, Development, Emerging, Emerging Technologies, Forecasting, History, Impact, Indicators, Industry, Information, Innovation, Intelligence, Managers, Methods, Needs, Opportunities, Organizations, Patent, Patent Analysis, Performance, Progress, Public, R&D, R&D Management, Research, Research and Development, Science, Technological Intelligence, Technologies, Technology, Technology Forecasting, Time, US, Wealth

# Title: 2007 International Conference on Management Science and Engineering

Full Journal Title: 2007 International Conference on Management Science and Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Luan, C., Hou, H., Wang, X. and Liu, Z. (2007), Study on the structure of inventors’ collaboration networks in the field of international digital information transmission in 2006. *2007 International Conference on Management Science and Engineering*, 71-78.

Abstract: Scientometric study on international inventors’ collaboration networks in the technological field of digital information transmission is investigated at the level of individuals by using bibliographic data of all patent documents published in Derwent Innovation Index (DII) retrieved from Web of Knowledge (WOK) in 2006. Combined analysis of social network analysis (SNA), co-occurrence analysis and cluster analysis is explored to reveal: (1) The higher the NrmNetwork Centralization of a network is, the lower the average output of the inventors is in the inventors’ collaboration network in the technological field of digital information transmission (DIT); (2) Generally, the less components there are in a network, the higher average output of the inventors in the network is; (3) Generally, the bigger scale of a connecting network is, the higher average output of the inventors is in DIT; (4) The shorter the average distance of a network is, the higher the average output of the inventors in the network is; (5) It is concluded that the suitable density of the networks is good for the inventors to improve their output.

Keywords: Analysis, Cluster Analysis, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Information, International, Network, Network Analysis, Patent, Social Network Analysis, Structure

? Wang, J., Huang, L., Li, J. and Lu, W. (2007), An integrated method for commercialization potential evaluation of emerging technology based on TFA. *2007 International Conference on Management Science and Engineering*, 2140-2145.

Abstract: Emerging technologies pose considerable challenges for classical technology assessment. Decision-making more and more requires the information on the potential consequences of the advent of new technologies before they are widely industrialized. So technology forecasting experts have already achieved the mutual recognition of the commercialization potential evaluation of emerging technologies should be operated at the early stages. This paper proposes an integrated method for commercialization potential evaluation of emerging technologies by using technology future analysis. The proposed integrated method combined the subjective judgment and objective perspectives, which is to make the primary selection of large amount of emerging technology options using the tools for the subjective judgment, such as, nominal group analysis; ANP, and the stakeholder analysis; then, to provide reasoning via objective facts for emerging technologies selected at the primary stage using the tools for the objective judgment, such as, bibliometrics analysis and patent analysis. The overall framework and detailed procedures are illustrated at last.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometrics, Emerging Technologies, Evaluation, Forecasting, Framework, Information, Patent, Patent Analysis, Potential, Primary, Procedures, Reasoning, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment

# Title: 8th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics

Full Journal Title: 8th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Glanzel, W. and Moed, H.F. (2001), Journal impact measures in bibliometric research: A state-of-the-art report. *8th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics, Vols 1 and 2 - Issi-2001, Proceedings*, 3-5.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Impact, Research

# Title: International Forestry Review

Full Journal Title: [International Forestry Review](http://www.atypon-link.com/CFA/loi/ifor)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1465-5489

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Perez, M.R., Fu, M.Y., Xie, J.Z., Yang, X.S. and Belcher, B. (2004), The relationship between forest research and forest management in China: An analysis of four leading Chinese forestry journals. *International Forestry Review*, **6** (3-4), 341-345.

Full Text: Int For Rev6, 341.pdf

Abstract: We analyse the collaboration between forestry research institutions and forestry departments in China based on a bibliometric study of four leading Chinese forestry journals. Multiple-authored papers are frequent, and there is a significant collaboration between research and implementing agencies. This collaboration centres on applied research, being less common on fundamental research and almost non-existent on policy research. Universities, National research institutes and National and Provincial level forest departments act as the key organisers of research, with specialised domains and types of collaboration. This helps explain the success of Chinese forestry experiences in recent years.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, China, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Forestry Research, Journals, Reform, Research

# Title: International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology

Full Journal Title: International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhao, X., Grewal, A., Briel, M. and Lee, J.M. (2013), A systematic review of nonabsorbable, absorbable, and steroid-impregnated spacers following endoscopic sinus surgery. *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, **3** (11), 896-904.

Full Text: 2013\Int For All Rhi3, 896.pdf

Abstract: BackgroundMiddle meatal (MM) spacers may reduce adhesions following endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS). However, there is no consensus as to which materials and adjuncts are the most effective for this purpose. The primary objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of absorbable spacers (AS) vs nonabsorbable spacers (NAS) in reducing adhesions following ESS for chronic sinusitis. Secondarily, we assessed steroidal vs nonsteroidal MM spacers in reducing adhesions. MethodsFollowing Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, a systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was conducted and a meta-analysis on relevant outcome data was performed. Electronic search was done using OVID MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Central register of Controlled Trials, and Web of Science. Independent data extraction and evaluation was conducted. ResultsFor our primary objective, 6 RCTs were included in the systematic review. A pooled estimate of relevant trials revealed a nonsignificant trend favoring AS in reducing adhesion formation compared to NAS (Relative Risk (RR), 0.40; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.15-1.03). This trend was not apparent if NAS are left for greater than 48 hours after ESS. For our secondary objective, we identified 5 RCTs that compared steroidal vs nonsteroidal spacers. Although a pooled analysis could not be achieved due to inconsistent reporting of MM adhesions, 2 studies demonstrated significantly less adhesions in the steroidal spacer group. ConclusionComparison between NAS and AS showed that there was no significant difference in adhesion rates if NAS are used for at least 48 hours after surgery. Steroidal spacers may reduce adhesions, but more consistent data reporting is required for meta-analysis.

Keywords: Absorbable Spacer, Adhesion, Adhesions, Allergy, Analysis, Article, Canada, Chronic, Chronic Rhinosinusitis, Confidence, Consensus, Controlled-Trial, Data, Double-Blind, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Embase, Endoscopic Sinus Surgery, Ess, Evaluation, Extraction, Guidelines, Implants, Int, Interval, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Middle Meatal Spacer, Nonabsorbable Spacer, Nov, Outcome, Outcomes, Polyposis, Primary, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Reporting, Review, Rh, Risk, River, Science, Steroid Spacer, Surgery, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Trend, USA, Web of Science

? Eloy, J.A., Svider, P.F., Setzen, M., Baredes, S. and Folbe, A.J. (2014), Does receiving an American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation Centralized Otolaryngology Research Efforts grant influence career path and scholarly impact among fellowship-trained rhinologists? *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, **4** (1), 85-90.

Full Text: 2014\Int For All Rhi4, 85.pdf

Abstract: BackgroundTo determine whether American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation (AAO-HNSF) Centralized Otolaryngology Research Efforts (CORE) grants influence career paths and scholarly impact of fellowship-trained rhinologists, and whether funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and CORE programs is associated with increased scholarly impact among rhinologists. Another aim was to explore whether obtaining CORE grant funding is associated with NIH award acquisition. MethodsPractice setting, academic rank, and fellowship-training status were determined for individuals in the CORE grant database. The h-index and publication experience of practitioners was calculated using the Scopus database. Faculty listings were used to determine this data for a non-CORE-grants-funded control group of academic rhinologists. Active and past NIH funding was obtained using the NIH RePORTER database. ResultsFifteen of 26 (57.7%) fellowship-trained rhinologists receiving CORE grants were funded for rhinologic projects. Five of 6 rhinologists receiving NIH funding had a CORE-grants-funding history. Twenty-two of 26 (84.6%) rhinologists receiving CORE funding are currently in academic practice. Academic rhinologists receiving CORE or NIH funding had higher h-indices, a result reaching significance among promoted faculty and those with greater than 10 years of publication experience. ConclusionEncouraging the pursuit of CORE grants among junior faculty as well as trainees interested in rhinology may be a strategy for developing highly effective research habits that pay dividends after the first few years of one’s career. Fellowship-trained rhinologists with a CORE funding history predominantly pursue careers in academic medicine, although their CORE projects are not necessarily related to rhinologic topics. (C) 2013 ARS-AAOA, LLC.

Keywords: Aao-Hnsf Core Grants, Academic, Academic Faculty Productivity, Academic Productivity, Anesthesiologists, Bibliometric Analysis, Careers, Control, Core, Core Grants, Core Grants Impact, Data, Database, Departments, Developing, Experience, Faculty, Faculty Productivity, First, Funding, Gender Disparities, H Index, H-Index, H-Index, Health, History, Impact, Influence, Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Neurotology, Nih, Nih Funding, Otolaryngology, Practice, Promotion, Publication, Radiation Oncology, Radiology, Rank, Research, Research Productivity, Rhinology Faculty Productivity, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Productivity, Scopus, Scopus Database, Significance, Strategy, Surgery

? Hur, K., Liang, J. and Lin, S.Y. (2014), The role of secondhand smoke in allergic rhinitis: A systematic review. *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, **4** (2), 110-116.

Full Text: 2014\Int For All Rhi4, 110.pdf

Abstract: BackgroundThe objective of this work was to systematically review existing literature on the association between allergic rhinitis (AR) and secondhand smoking (SHS) in children and adults. MethodsWe performed a literature search encompassing the last 25 years in PubMed, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science, Scopus, and EMBASE. Inclusion criteria included English language papers containing original human data with greater than 6 subjects. Data was systematically collected on study design, patient demographics, clinical characteristics/outcomes, and level-of-evidence (Oxford Center of Evidence-Based Medicine). Quality assessment of the studies was performed using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. Two investigators independently reviewed all manuscripts. ResultsThe initial search yielded 590 abstracts, of which 40 articles were included. 12 (37.5%) of the 32 articles studying children and 5 (62.5%) of the 8 articles studying adults showed a statistically significant association between AR and SHS. One article was a prospective cohort study (Level 2b) and all other articles were case-control studies (Level 3b). For characterizing AR, 10 (25%) studies included skin-prick testing and 5 (12.5%) used in vitro testing. For determining presence of SHS, 39 (97.5%) of the studies used questionnaires and 1 article used a cotinine/creatinine ratio. ConclusionThis review demonstrated a majority of adult studies vs a minority of children studies found a significant association between AR and SHS. However, the percent difference between age groups was not statistically significant. Further higher-quality studies with validated methods for diagnosing AR and quantifying SHS exposure should be performed to better evaluate the relationship between AR and SHS in adults and children. (C) 2013 ARS-AAOA, LLC.

Keywords: Adult, Age, Air-Pollution, Allergic Rhinitis, Assessment, Association, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Childhood Asthma, Children, Clinical, Cohort, Cohort Study, Criteria, Data, Design, Embase, Environmental Tobacco-Smoke, Exposure, Groups, Hay Fever, Health, Human, In Vitro, Language, Literature, Literature Search, Medicine, Methods, Nursing, Papers, Passive Smoking, Passive Smoking, Prevalence, Primary-School, Prospective, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Assessment, Questionnaires, Respiratory Symptoms, Review, Rhinitis, Risk-Factors, Role, Scale, Science, Scopus, Secondhand Smoke, Smoking, Study Design, Systematic Review, Testing, Tobacco Smoke Pollution, Web of Science, Work

? Svider, P.F., Husain, Q., Mauro, K.M., Folbe, A.J., Baredes, S. and Eloy, J.A. (2014), Impact of mentoring medical students on scholarly productivity. *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, **4** (2), 138-142.

Full Text: 2014\Int For All Rhi4, 138.pdf

Abstract: BackgroundOur objectives were to evaluate collaboration with medical students and other nondoctoral authors, and assess whether mentoring such students influences the academic productivity of senior authors. MethodsSix issues of the Laryngoscope and International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology (IFAR) were examined for the corresponding author of each manuscript, and whether any students were involved in authorship. The h-index of all corresponding authors was calculated using the Scopus database to compare the scholarly impact of authors collaborating with students and those collaborating exclusively with other physicians or doctoral-level researchers. ResultsOf 261 Laryngoscope manuscripts, 71.6% had exclusively physician or doctoral-level authors, 9.2% had students (nondoctoral-level authors) as first authors, and another 19.2% involved student authors. Corresponding values for IFAR manuscripts were 57.1%, 6.3%, and 36.5%. Corresponding authors who collaborated with students had higher scholarly impact, as measured by the h-index, than those collaborating exclusively with physicians and doctoral-level scientists in both journals. ConclusionCollaboration with individuals who do not have doctoral-level degrees, presumably medical students, has a strong association with scholarly impact among researchers publishing in the Laryngoscope and IFAR. Research mentorship of medical students interested in otolaryngology may allow a physician-scientist to evaluate the students’ effectiveness and functioning in a team setting, a critical component of success in residency training, and may have beneficial effects on research productivity for the senior author. (C) 2013 ARS-AAOA, LLC.

Keywords: Academic Otolaryngology, Academic Productivity, Anesthesiologists, Association, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaboration, Database, Effectiveness, Effects, Expert Witness Qualification, First, Gender Disparities, Graduate Student Research, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Issues, Journals, Malpractice Litigation, Medical, Medical Student Research, Medical Students, Mentorship, Otolaryngology, Otolaryngology Authorship, Physician, Physicians, Plaintiff, Productivity, Publishing, Research, Research Productivity, Residency, Residency Applicants, Residency Training, Scholarly Impact, Scholarly Productivity, Scientists, Scopus, Scopus Database, Student, Students, Surgery, Training

? Kang, S.H., Piltcher, O.B. and Dalcin, P.D.R. (2014), Sinonasal alterations in computed tomography scans in cystic fibrosis: A literature review of observational studies. *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, **4** (3), 223-231.

Full Text: 2014\Int For All Rhi4, 223.pdf

Abstract: Background Almost all cystic fibrosis (CF) patients reveal upper airway involvement in computed tomography (CT) scans. Sinonasal pathology has become a challenging issue because there are few studies to guide appropriate management. The objective of this study was to provide information about paranasal sinus CT manifestations in CF patients, mainly in adulthood. Methods We performed a literature review of descriptive studies about CT sinonasal findings in CF patients using the following databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, LILACS, Scielo, and Cochrane. Results Eighteen articles were included in this review. There was a high variability in methodological aspects for most of the studies. The most prevalent findings reported were opacification of sinuses, presence of frontal and sphenoidal aplasia or hypoplasia, underdevelopment of paranasal sinuses, and medial bulging of the lateral nasal wall in CT scans. Conclusion There are few studies in the CF adult population regarding sinonasal CT alterations. Many studies report specific pathological features in CF upper airways that could help in the diagnosis of doubtful cases.

Keywords: Adult, Computed Tomography, CT, CT Characterization, Cystic Fibrosis, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Embase, Fibrosis, Genotype, Information, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mar, Medline, Methods, Nasal, Observational, Observational Studies, Pancreas, Paranasal Sinus Development, Paranasal Sinus Disease, Pathological-Changes, Pathology, Patients, Population, Results, Review, Rhinosinusitis, Science, Surgery, Upper Airway, Variability, Web of Science

# Title: International Forum on Information and Documentation

Full Journal Title: International Forum on Information and Documentation

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0304-9701

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: MModel, 1st paper

? Price, D. and Gursey, S. (1976), Studies in scientometrics. Part I. Transience and continuance in scientific authorship. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **1** (2), 17-24.

Full Text: [1960-80\Int For Inf Doc1, 17.pdf](1960-80\Int%20For%20Inf%20Doc1,%2017.pdf)

Notes: MModel, 1st paper

? Price, D. and Gursey, S. (1976), Studies in scientometrics. Part II. Relation between source author and cited author populations. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **1** (3), 19-22.

Full Text: [1960-80\Int For Inf Doc1, 19.pdf](1960-80\Int%20For%20Inf%20Doc1,%2019.pdf)

? Avramescu, A. (1980), Theoretical foundation of Bradford’s law. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **5** (1), 15-22.

Full Text: [1960-80\Int For Inf Doc5, 15.pdf](1960-80\Int%20For%20Inf%20Doc5,%2015.pdf)

? Lancaster, F.W., Mehrotra, R. and Otsu, K. (1984), Some publication patterns in Indian and Japanese science: A bibliometric comparison. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **9** (4), 11-16.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Publication, Science

? Khurshid, A. and Sahai, H. (1991), Bibliometric, scientometric and informetric distributions and laws - A selected bibliography. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **16** (2), 18-29

Keywords: Bibliometric

? Rozhkov, S., Mateev, P., Melamed, S., Angelov, G., Mateev, N., Kazansky, N., Slavcheva, V. and Prodanova, E. (1992), The place of the academy-of-sciences in the research potential of Bulgaria - A bibliometric analysis. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **17** (4), 21-27

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Research

? Dearenas, J.L. (1993), Online databases and their impact on bibliometric analysis - The Mexican health-sciences research case. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **18** (1), 18-20.

Abstract: In a comparison of bibliographic and citation databases, it was found when we measured bibliometrically Mexican health sciences research, 1982-1986, that results varied, since bibliographic databases gave an approximation of the total Mexican output in the area, while citation databases gave an approximation of the role of Mexico as a ‘mainstream’ research producer.

Keywords: Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Databases, Health Sciences, Mexico, Research, Sciences

? Marshakovashaikevich, I.V. (1993), Bibliometrics as a research technique in epistemology and philosophy of science. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **18** (3-4), 3-9

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Research, Science

? Duplenko, Y.K. and Burchinsky, S.G. (1993), Computerized cluster-analysis of citation networks - Methodology and use in research policy formulation. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **18** (3-4), 10-13.

Abstract: Deals with the main principles of cluster analysis and specifics of its use in scientometrics. The ways for developing citation networks and mapping research fronts that are possible with the help of this method are also presented. The described methodology of computer-aided cluster analysis of citations provides for mapping the structure of a research front and for identifying main lines in its development.

Keywords: Analysis, Citation, Citations, Cluster Analysis, Development, Research, Research Front, Scientometrics

? Dearenas, J.L., Valles, J. and Williams, D. (1994), Bibliometrics and agriculture - the Cuba case. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **19** (1), 13-15.

Abstract: Data on research productivity in Cuban agriculture are gathered by searching CAB ABSTRACTS online database. Bibliometrically, the degree of fit between the national research effort and the social aim of agriculture, i.e., to prevent hunger and poverty, is highlighted taking into account that science and technology are tools for the independence and the development of Cuba.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Database, Development, Place, Productivity, Publication, Research, Research Productivity, Science, Science and Technology, Scientists, Technology

? Markusova, V.A., Giljarevskij, R.S. and Cherny, A.I. (1994), Communication among russian scientists and between them and world science. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **19** (3-4), 17-27.

Abstract: This study that was done in 1993-1995 presents a sociological and bibliometrical approach to the assessment of information use and output on research activity. This approach involved the use of questionnaire addressed to large numbers of scientists in a wide range. of fields and in many geographic locations. it focuses on the past performance during the time period 1982-1993 of scientists and engineers participating in the working communities of the former Soviet Union (FSU). The study addresses the following questions: 1. To describe the types of scientific research in the FSU, to describe how information is acquired and used, and to describe the value of this information to the research process; 2. To identify significant differences among the fields of science with regard to,the source of information required by scientists; the satisfaction with information and library services; the sources of information critical for research projects; the kinds of information that are most difficult to get; the dissemination of research results (by oral presentation, submission to peer-reviewed journals, number of publications during last 10 years) and the impact of such activity ore future work; 3. To study significant differences in access to the published information among scientists working in different regions of Russia; 4. To describe the relationships between: the location of institutes and their access to information; scientists’ attendance at conferences and their access to informal sources of information; the level of financial support and the productivity of research groups.

Keywords: Access, Assessment, Financial Support, Impact, Journals, Productivity, Publications, Research, Research Results, Russia, Science, Scientific Research

? Abdullah, S. (1995), Scientific and technical-information - impetus for development in Southeast-Asia. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **20** (2), 3-13.

Abstract: Several authors have predicted that the twenty-first century will be the era of the ‘knowledge society’. The real challenge for Southeast Asian nations is to build their society with foundations on scientific and technological knowledge. Currently, governments of Southeast Asian nations are competing for foreign investments in order to accelerate industrialization. This process brings in only a small share of technology temporarily. It is prudent for developing countries to accelerate their own knowledge production and distribution as these activities are an essential basis for industrialization. The knowledge industry has at its core: scholarship, research, publication, and the dissemination of knowledge. This study demonstrates data from bibliometric analysis of scientific publications in ASEAN countries, which indicate a high degree of knowledge dependence on English publications from the U.S. and U.K. Technology information through patents registered in Malaysia also indicates only a small number of Malaysian patents, with a high citation rate to US patents. The provision 4 bibliographic access to current, local, scholarly information needs to be upgraded as well. The urgent agenda for SEA nations entering the twenty-first century is to focus on the production of scientific and technical knowledge to be on par with other industrialized nations.

? lePair, C. (1995), Formal evaluation methods: Their utility and limitations. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **20** (4), 16-24.

Abstract: After some comments on evaluation as an integral part of science, the emphasis in this paper is on evaluation for policy purposes. Early attempts to validate the use of bibliometric indicators are outlined. Three lessons emerge: 1. Best results with a variety of methods 2. Reliable results if publication is the major means of communication 3. Useless in technology (applicable science) Next the measurement of a Citation Gap in applicable science is described. Examples are given of the use of bibliometrics in actual policy decisions about the selection of advisors, personnel and budgets. Bibliometrics for policy purposes should never be used on its own. In a final chapter a description is given of the evaluation method to select research projects for financial support, as applied by STW, the technology branch of the Netherlands’ research council, NWO.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Citation, Evaluation, Financial Support, Indicators, Measurement, Publication, Research, Science, Technology

? Siddiqui, M.A. (1997), A bibliometric study of authorship characteristics in four international information science journals. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **22** (3), 3-23.

Abstract: Authorship characteristics in four major information science journals were examined to determine the details of their authors, such as sex occupation, affiliation, geographic distribution, and institutional affiliation. A total of 163 articles written by 294 authors were analyzed. Findings indicate that males (206 or 70.0%) publish 3.0 times more compared to females (69 or 23.5%), and the school of library and information science contributed the most male (39 or 78%), and female (11 or 22%) authors. Maximum number of authors (148 or 50.3%) were located in the U.S.A. with the Midwest (37 or 25.0%) region claiming the largest share. Academic libraries (110 or 37.4%) account for the major share of publication. Thirteen library and information science schools from the U.S.A. contributed 32 authors (50.0%). Assistant professors (25 or 39.1%) publish the most in library schools. Male library and information science school authors publish 1.6 times more in comparison to their female counterpart.

Keywords: Academic Librarians, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Citation Analysis, College, Faculty, Gender, Information Science, Institutional Affiliation, Journals, Libraries, Library and Information Science, Patterns, Publication, Schools, Science, Science Journals

? Zhang, H.Q., He, D.G., He, L. and Li, J. (1997), The literature of Qigong: Publication patterns and subject headings. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **22** (3), 38-44.

Abstract: A study was undertaken to analyze the literature on Qigong by using bibliometric techniques. All journal papers indexed by the CD-ROM MEDLINE between 1965 and 1995 were included. Papers were identified by using the ‘breathing exercises’ Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) term. The study is not only identify a set of core journals, but also illustrate the changing frequency with MeSH terms, as well as evaluate the research areas by measuring the information from these respective subject headings. The findings have implications for database searching and MeSH terms accessing

Keywords: Bibliometric, Documentation, Information, Journal, Journals, Literature, MEDLINE, Research

? Ding, Y. (1998), Scholarly communication and bibliometrics: Part I. The scholarly communication model - Literature review. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **23** (2), 20-29.

Full Text: 1998\Int For Inf Doc23, 20.pdf

Abstract: This article is part I of a literature study in two parts. Irt part I the scholarly communication model will be discussed Part II will deal with the scholarly communication process and will appear in the next issue of IFID.

In recent years there has been a resurgence of interest both in scholarly communication as a research area and in the application of bibliometrics as a research method. This article is a compilation of scholarly communication models at the intersection of scholarly communication and bibliometrics.

? Ding, Y. (1998), Scholarly communication and bibliometrics: Part II. The scholarly communication process - Literature review. *International Forum on Information and Documentation*, **23** (3), 3-19.

Abstract: This article is part II of a literature review on scholarly communication and bibliometrics. The first part was published in (FID no. 2 and dealt with the scholarly communication model. The second part will deal with the scholarly communication process. In recent years there has been a resurgence of interest both in scholarly communication as a research area and in the application of bibliometrics as a research method This article discusses the scholarly communication process from the following three points of view: (I) scholarly communication participants the human element in scholarly communication; (2) scholarly communication media - the carrier element in scholarly communication; (3) information diffusion in scholarly communication - the message element in scholarly communication. Scientific research is all information consuming as well as producing human activity of which output outperforms its input. The study of characteristics of information processes represents a central topic in the discipline of science and also in Bibliometrics. The channels of information either in the classical printed or in electronic form are the scientific journals, which contain about 70 % of the new information, produced in natural sciences. Conditions and intensity of the information flow between persons, teams, institutions, countries, etc. have been widely studied. Information emitters, being absorbers as well, may form a social network, which is frequently and thoroughly studied by many authors.

Keywords: Authors, Behavior, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Cocitation Analysis, Countries, Information-Transfer, Intellectual Structure, International Scientific Collaboration, Journal Impact Factors, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Multiple Authorship, Network, Research, Scholarly Communication, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Social-Sciences

# Title: International Information, Communication and Education

Full Journal Title: International Information, Communication and Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Kalyane, V.L. (1994), Establishing scientometric database for harnessing expertise and information sources. *International Information, Communication and Education*, **13** (2), 208-212.

Full Text: [1994\Int Inf Com Edu13, 208.pdf](1994\Int%20Inf%20Com%20Edu13,%20208.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Databases, Publication Productivity, Citation Analysis

# Title: International Information & Library Review

Formerly known as [International Library Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=23223&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=d1c1fa1e9a483b354fcf3598a7391c81)

Full Journal Title: [International Information & Library Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_cdi=6828&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=fef3dcd36aaafda7923f051b208be064)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int Inf Libr Rev

ISSN: 1057-2317

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

Ashoor, M.S. and Chaudhry, A.S. (1993), Publication patterns of scientists working in Saudi Arabia. *International Information & Library Review*, **25** (1), 61-71.

Full Text: [1993\Int Inf Lib Rev25, 61.pdf](1993\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev25,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: A literature review of the publishing behaviours of scientists in developing countries indicated that they preferred to publish in English in foreign journals. In Saudi Arabia, also, English is used as the main language of scientific communication. Not much scientific research is reported in the Arabic language. A study based on a computerized database of journal articles derived from the *Science Citation Index* (1980-1984) was conducted to investigate the publishing patterns of scientists working in Saudi Arabia. Publication productivity of the Saudi scientists was found quite strong with teaching institutions contributing most of the publications. While biological and medical sciences dominate the research activities, chemists seem to be the single most productive group. Publication outlets in the USA and the UK are preferred by scientists working in Saudi Arabia. The ranking of journals by declining frequency of contribution show wide scattering of journals where Saudi scientists publish their research. It was found that most of these journals, which may be considered core titles, are available in academic and specialist libraries. Ranking by productivity was also in line with the impact factor and in-house use data confirming the selection and deselection criteria for journal subscriptions.

Bliss, N.J. (1993), International librarianship: A bibliometric analysis of the field. *International Information & Library Review*, **25** (2), 93-107.

Full Text: [1993\Int Inf Lib Rev25, 93.pdf](1993\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev25,%2093.pdf)

Abstract: This bibliometric analysis of the literature in the field of international librarianship is based on the reference patterns in the materials indexed by *Library Literature* for the years 1958 to 1990. The study is designed to answer four research questions: (1) Based on the existing literature, what disciplines have contributed to international librarianship? (2) How have the contributions of publications in international librarianship fluctuated over the years? (3) What countries have contributed publications in international librarianship? (4) Who are the key/principal individuals who have authored contributions to the international librarianship literature?

Citation analysis was used to collect the data for this study. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data and present the results and findings.

The major findings of the study are: (1) examination of the interdisciplinarity of the field of international librarianship revealed that the contribution by other disciplines was only 13·02%, suggesting the field is self-sufficient; (2) examination of the fluctuations in the number of publications revealed the contributions fluctuate somewhat erratically; (3) investigation of the geographic distribution of the contributions to the field revealed a dominance by the more industrialized countries, who published the majority of the documents; and (4) indentification of key contributors to the literature determined that the field is extremely insular.

Notes: TTopic

Hamade, S.N. (1994), Characteristics of the literature used by Arab authors in library and information science: A Bibliometric Study. *International Information & Library Review*, **26** (3), 139-150.

Full Text: [1994\Int Inf Lib Rev26, 139.pdf](1994\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev26,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: This paper attempts to shed some light on the scientific communication behavior of Arab authors in library and information science by studying the characteristics of the literature used by these authors. A bibliometric study by way of citation analysis was conducted on the articles published from 1978 to 1988 in *Maktabat Al-Idarah*, an elite Arab scholarly journal in the field. It was concluded from this study that English literature is the main source of information for Arab authors in library and information science. They rely on English literature that is between 5 and 15 years of age more than on their own literature and use books more than any other form of publication. They cover almost all areas of the field with special emphasis on technical services as represented by cataloging, classification and aquisition, library administration and library education. Local materials published in their own country were also important.

Notes: JJournal

Zhang, H.Q. (1995), Analysing the research articles published in three periodicals of medical librarianship. *International Information & Library Review*, **27** (3), 237-248.

Full Text: [1995\Int Inf Lib Rev27, 237.pdf](1995\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev27,%20237.pdf)

Abstract: The present article reports some findings from a bibliometric survey of research articles published in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, theJournal of the Japan Medical Library Associationand the Medical Information Servicesduring the period from 1990 to 1992. The findings provide valuable information of the articles concerning the methods and subjects, as well as references of the three periodicals.

Notes: CCountry

Mahmood, K. (1996), Library and information services in Pakistan: A review of articles published in foreign journals. *International Information & Library Review*, **28** (4), 383-405.

Full Text: [1996\Int Inf Lib Rev28, 383.pdf](1996\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev28,%20383.pdf)

Abstract: The paper presents a statistical and subjective review of the journal articles on various aspects of library and information services in Pakistan. Only the articles published in the journals outside Pakistan are included. Articles are selected from four abstracting services, i.e. LISA, ISA, LSA, and ERIC. Authorship characteristics of 97 articles are analysed and compared with the previous studies of LIS periodicals. Authorship details include collaboration, occupation, affiliation, and the author’s country. Other publication details of the articles include year, language, journal, and the country of publication. The findings show that library science teachers write more than the other professionals and the most popular subject is the library and information science education. Library science faculty at Karachi University contributes more articles in international journals. The articles are mostly published in English language journals and in English speaking countries, i.e. UK and USA. *International Information and Library Review* published more articles on this topic. Problems in library research in Pakistan are discussed and recommendations are made. A brief review of the articles is given according to 16 major subjects. A bibliography of the articles reviewed is also compiled.

Notes: CCountry

Uzun, A. (1998), A scientometric profile of social sciences research in Turkey. *International Information & Library Review*, **30** (3), 169-184.

Full Text: [1998\Int Inf Lib Rev30, 169.pdf](1998\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev30,%20169.pdf)

Abstract: I surveyed the social sciences journal literature for the decade period 1987-1996 looking for papers with authors, or at least one co-author giving an address from an institution in Turkey. The number of such papers had nearly tripled from 1987 to 1996. I found that the papers are scattered into 341 journals and almost one third of all papers went to nine journals, each of which contained an average of a least one Turkish paper per year. Only two of these journals, on archaeology and anthropology, happened to be of high citation impact. Psychology and psychiatry, combined with business and economics are found to be the most productive subjects accounting for about half of the publication output. A vast majority of the papers were articles in English, and in an average article contained about 24 bibliographic references. The number of Turkish papers in nine major journals are somewhat correlated with their availability in local libraries. The number of co-authors per paper had nearly doubled over the period surveyed, reflecting increased interaction among scientists. About half of the authors were affiliated with three universities in Ankara and Istanbul, indicating a heavier concentration of social sciences research in the main metropoles of the country.

Notes: TTopic, CCollaboration

Ding, Y., Foo, S. and Chowdhury, G. (1998), A bibliometric analysis of collaboration in the field of information retrieval. *International Information & Library Review*, **30** (4), 367-376.

Full Text: [1998\Int Inf Lib Rev30, 367.pdf](1998\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev30,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: Collaboration practices vary greatly per scientific area and discipline and influence the scientific performance and its scholarly communication. In this study, the collaborative pattern of the Information Retrieval (IR) research field is analyzed using co-authored articles retrieved from Social Science Citation Index for a period of 11 years from 1987 to 1997. The level of collaboration, journal collaborative distribution, disciplinary collaborative distribution and country collaboration are probed according to IR collaborative research. Findings are discussed from the above perspectives in detail. In particular, this study reveals a perceptible upward trend of collaborative IR research with the results of these research efforts being reported in all major core IR journals. The inter-disciplinary and intra-disciplinary scholarly communications in collaborative researches are very much in evidence and cover broad areas like psychology, and computer and medical sciences, respectively. (C) 1998 Academic Press.

Keywords: International Collaboration, Scientific Collaboration, Authorship, Science

Uzun, A. (2002), Library and information science research in developing countries and Eastern European countries: A brief bibliometric perspective. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (1), 21-33.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 21.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: We examined a set of 21 core journals in the field of library and information science (LIS) from 1980–1999 for articles with either principal or co-authors from developing countries (DCs) and the formerly socialist Eastern European countries (EECs). We found that only 826 (7·9%) of a total of 10,400 articles published in 21 journals are from DCs or EECs. The numbers of articles with authors from China, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Botswana, Ghana, Kuwait, and Taiwan considerably increased and those of India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Brazil, and Poland decreased. Using a bibliometric indicator we found that among the countries with declining trends in the numbers of articles, LIS research is receiving high priority in Nigeria and Pakistan whereas among the countries with increasing trends in articles, it is receiving low priority in China, Turkey and Taiwan. A ‘co-word’ analysis based on the key words and thematic noun- phrases in the titles and abstracts of a sample of 102 articles published in 1996 to 1999 indicated that bibliometrics is the most frequent topic in LIS research in major DCs and EECs. Information retrieval, information need and information use is among the topics of relatively high interest for the researchers working in DCs in Asia and Africa.

Keywords: Astronomers, Bibliometrics, China, Collaboration, Information Science, Latin-America, Physics Publications, Research, Social-Sciences, Topic

Notes: UUniversity

Chang, N.C. and Perng, J.H. (2002), Information search habits of graduate students at Tatung University. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (1), 341-346.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 341.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%20341.pdf)

Abstract: The author investigated the information requirements and search habits of graduate students at Tatung University, a private university in Taipei City, Taiwan. Data were collected by means of questionnaires (416) and follow-up interviews with graduate students from nine departments. Results show that 90% of the subjects conducted information searches using outside sources in addition to the university library. More than half of the respondents said that they depend on the university library and fellow students when conducting information searches. Finally, the amount of required effort and speed of access were more important than cost when choosing an Information source.

Chandra, S. (2002), Information in a networked world: The Indian perspective. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (3), 235-246.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 235.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%20235.pdf)

Notes: CCountry

Orji, O.I. (2002), Information in a networked world: The Nigerian perspective. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (3), 271-277.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 271.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%20271.pdf)

Abstract: This paper identifies and recognizes information not only as a protean asset, but also as the ultimate powerhouse for any country. If information is power, then it follows that for Nigeria to go forward, it must be information-based and information-driven. In order to achieve this, however, the paper advocates that government should establish the basic, essential national information infrastructure. The paper also argues for Nigeria to be Internet-ready, as well as being Intranet- and Extranet-enabled, as a sine qua non for Nigeria’s successful participation in the global economy. Details on Nigeria’s information infrastructure and its weaknesses are described as well as plans for improving it. The paper also discusses the different types of information networks in Nigeria and the sectors of the economy that are already involved.

Al-Qallaf, C.L. and Al-Azmi, H.M. (2002), Information technology in public libraries in Kuwait: A first study. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (4), 289-308.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 289.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%20289.pdf)

Abstract: This study examines the availability and use of information technology in public libraries in Kuwait. Specific areas addressed are (1) hardware/software, (2) patterns of connectivity such as LANs, Internet, etc., (3) training and development activities in support of information technology, and (4) future projections regarding the use of information technology. The study provides policy-makers and information professionals with previously unavailable baseline data concerning the use of computers and access to telecommunications networks in public libraries in Kuwait. A questionnaire sent to all public libraries (N = 25) yielded a 92% response. Interviews with libraries’ administrators and authorities were also undertaken to gather additional data. The results of the study reveal that many information technology inequalities exist among the libraries. Only eight libraries make use of computers and 15 are without any type of IT-related technology. The study shows that few libraries have connectivity, limited use of applications, and the implementation of an automated library system are slow moving. Factors impeding the development of information technology are planning, funding, human resources, and building structure. Recommendations are made with the intention to encourage the public library sector and information professionals in Kuwait to take a proactive position in overcoming the forces that hinder the development of IT. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Saudi-Arabia

Notes: CCountry

Ikoja-Odongo, J.R. (2002), Mapping information systems and services in Uganda: An overview. *International Information & Library Review*, **34** (4), 309-334.

Full Text: [2002\Int Inf Lib Rev34, 309.pdf](2002\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev34,%20309.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims at defining and mapping the information sector in Uganda with regard to general awareness and comparative studies. It is written from the sociological perspective and is based on a review of literature, a survey of advertisements, guidelines for mapping the information sector of other countries and on the author’s experience. Restrictions that hamper this sector’s growth are outlined together with the government’s aspirations for improvement. The article represents a rare attempt at mapping the information sector in Uganda for the purpose of wide information dissemination. (C) 2003 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Omotayo, B.O. (2004), A content analysis of *Ife psychologia*, 1993–2002. *International Information & Library Review*, **36** (2), 95-103.

Full Text: [2004\Int Inf Lib Rev36, 95.pdf](2004\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev36,%2095.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric attributes, including formats and recency of citation, have been used to obtain a content analysis of *Ife Psychologia* from its inception in 1993 to 2002. The data on geographical spread of authorship and subject matter coverage from the 20 issues published were subjected to the Bradford Statistical Model. The results indicate that *Ife Psychologia* is a multi-disciplinary international journal that has been able to continue publishing in spite of the problems afflicting journal publishing in Africa. A total of 382 authors from 26 countries contributed to the journal, with foreign authorship rising from an initial average of 21.7% in the first 6 years to around 52% in the last 4 years. Subject matter coverage spanned over 14 fields, including psychology, education, sociology and mental health. Journals (47.7%) and books (45.2%) constituted the most cited works by authors. Though cited works were not all that current (only 20% under 5 years of publication), The incidence of authors’ self-citation was minimal, being 5.3% overall and just 1.2% for the journal’s self-citation. The study provides a good testimonial for the inclusion of the journal in the suite of *African Journals On-Line* and should assist in strengthening its editorial management.

Notes: UUniversity

? Ngulube, P. (2005), Research procedures used by Master of Information Studies students at the University of Natal in the period 1982-2002 with special reference to their sampling techniques and survey response rates: A methodological discourse. *International Information & Library Review*, **37** (2), 127-143.

Full Text: [2005\Int Inf Lib Rev37, 127.pdf](2005\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev37,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: The study investigated the research procedures used by Master of Information Studies students at the University of Natal between 1982 and 2002 with special reference to their sampling techniques and survey response rates. Methods employed by researchers are key to the quality of their research outputs. The results indicated that sample surveys dominated the research arena during the period under review. Many theses rarely defined the population of the studies. Some quantitative theses used ad hoc sampling procedures. The instruments of data collection were pretested before being used in the field. Questions of reliability and validity of the survey protocols were not adequately addressed. Response rates of the surveys were above average. Most of the theses ignored the evaluation of the research procedures. The argument put forward is quite simple. For research in library and information science to contribute to theory and improve planning, practice and decision-making, it should rely on objective methods and procedures. Readers would make use of the findings and recommendations of LIS research if they have some degree of confidence in the quality of work described and the accuracy of conclusions drawn. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Information Science, Library, LIS, Mail Surveys, Research, Science, Theory

? He, T. and Wei, W. (2006), Library and information science research in China: An international perspective. *International Information and Library Review*, 38 **(4)**, 185-191.

Full Text: [2006\Int Inf Lib Rev38, 185.pdf](2006\Int%20Inf%20Lib%20Rev38,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: This study is to quantitatively analyze the research activity in the area of Chinese Library and Information Science (LIS) from 1975 to 2004 based on Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Results show that there are increases in both the number of papers and the quality of publishing channels. It was higher than the world average for Chinese research effort in LIS area. About 79% of the total LIS papers in China were from universities. The Web of Science (WOS) journals are representative for the Chinese LIS publications in general. The quantity and quality of papers from Hong Kong were higher than that from Mainland China. About half of the papers from China were completed through either international or domestical collaborations. The major collaborators were from Europe and North America and the higher quality of collaborations were from Oceania and North America. [All rights reserved Elsevier].

Keywords: China, Chinese, Europe, General, Hong Kong, Information, Information Science, International, International Perspective, Journals, LIS, North, Papers, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Quality of, Research, Rights, Science, Science Research, SSCI, Universities, Web, World

# Title: International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science](http://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJALIS/Index.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

# Title: International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology](http://www.springerlink.com/(pnqyh155dzsn3i45qywmpyna)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:102823,1;&absoluteposition=3#A3)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0268-3768

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Franceschini, F., Maisano, D. and Turina, E. (2012), European research in the field of production technology and manufacturing systems: An exploratory analysis through publications and patents. *International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, **62** (1-4), 329-350.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Adv Man Tec62, 329.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Adv%20Man%20Tec62,%20329.pdf)

Abstract: This paper develops a structured comparison among a sample of European researchers in the field of production technology and manufacturing systems on the basis of two research outputs: scientific publications and patents. Researchers are evaluated and compared by a variegated set of indicators concerning (1) the output of individual researchers and (2) that of groups of researchers from the same country. Whilst not claiming to be exhaustive, the results of this preliminary study provide a rough indication of the publishing and patenting activity of European researchers in the field of interest, identifying (dis)similarities between different countries with regard to their inclination to publishing and patenting. of particular interest is a proposal for aggregating analysis results by means of maps based on publication and patent indicators. A large amount of empirical data are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Academic Research, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citations, Comparison, Country, Data, Field, Indication, Indicators, Industry, Innovation, Manufacturing, Manufacturing Systems, Output, Patent, Patents, Production Technology, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Evaluation, Science, Scientific Publications, Successive h-Indexes, Support, Systems, Technology, Technology Transfer

# Title: International Journal of Agricultural and Biological Engineering

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Agricultural and Biological Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wang, Y.K. (2014), IJABE has successfully been covered and indexed in Thomson Reuter’s Web of Science Core Collection. *International Journal of Agricultural and Biological Engineering*, **7** (4), A1-A2.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Agr Bio Eng7, A1.pdf

Keywords: Science, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Wezel, A. and Soldat, V. (2009), A quantitative and qualitative historical analysis of the scientific discipline of agroecology. *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability*, **7** (1), 3-18.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Agr Sus7, 3.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Agr%20Sus7,%203.pdf)

Abstract: At present, agroecology can be interpreted as a scientific discipline, as a movement or as a practice. In this paper we analyse the historical evolution of the scientific discipline of agroecology with a quantitative bibliometric analysis of 711 publications using the term agroecology and the derived term agroecological, as well as a qualitative analysis of definitions, topics and scales, where we also include further important works on agroecology. Agroecology emerged in the 1930s and the period up until the 1960s was the initial phase of agroecology. During the 1970s and 1980s, agroecology as a science expanded, and in the 1990s became institutionalized and consolidated. Since the 2000s, broader definitions have provided the basis for new dimensions in agroecology. During the last two decades the range of topics treated within agroecology grew enormously; also the publication rate has exploded within the last 10 years. The scale and dimension of scientific research in agroecology has changed over the past 80 years from the plot or field scale to the farm or agroecosystem scale and finally to the food system. Currently, three approaches persist: (1) the plot/field scale; (2) the agroecosystem/farm scale; and (3) the food system approach. In spite of a vague utilization of the term agroecology through its different meanings and definitions, the new views and dimensions brought to agroecology as a scientific discipline will probably facilitate efforts to respond to actual important questions on sustainable agriculture, global land use and climate change, or food security, due to increasingly applied systems thinking and interdisciplinary research approaches.

Keywords: Agricultural Sustainability, Agriculture, Agroecology, Agroecosystem, Agroecosystems, Agronomy, Analysis, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biodiversity, Biodiversity, Change, Climate, Climate Change, Conservation, Curriculum, Evolution, Field, Food, Food Security, Historical Analysis, Interdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary Research, Land Use, Land-Use, Management, Mexico, Movement, Organic Farming, Practice, Principles, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Research, Rural Development, Scale, Scales, Science, Scientific Research, Security, Sustainability, Sustainable, Sustainable Agriculture, Systems, Systems Thinking, Term, Utilization

# Title: International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Marschall, J., Lane, M.A., Beekmann, S.E., Polgreen, P.M. and Babcock, H.M. (2013), Current management of prosthetic joint infections in adults: Results of an Emerging Infections Network survey. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*, **41** (3), 272-277.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Ant Age41, 272.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Ant%20Age41,%20272.pdf)

Abstract: There is a dearth of guidance on the management of prosthetic joint infections (PJIs), in particular because of the lack of high-quality evidence for optimal antibiotics. Thus, we designed a nine-question survey of current practices and preferences among members of the Emerging Infections Network, a CDC-sponsored network of infectious diseases physicians, which was distributed in May 2012. In total, 556 (47.2%) of 1178 network members responded. As first-line antibiotic choice for MSSA PJI, 59% of responders indicated oxacillin/nafcillin, 33% cefazolin and 7% ceftriaxone; the commonest alternative was cefazolin (46%). For MRSA PJI, 90% preferred vancomycin, 7% daptomycin and 0.8% ceftaroline; the commonest alternative was daptomycin (65%). Antibiotic selection for coagulase-negative staphylococci varied depending on methicillin susceptibility. For staphylococcal PJIs with retained hardware, most providers would add rifampicin. Propionibacterium is usually treated with vancomycin (40%), penicillin (23%) or ceftriaxone (17%). Most responders thought 10-19% of all PJIs were culture-negative. Culture-negative PJIs of the lower extremities are usually treated with a vancomycin/fluoroquinolone combination, and culture-negative shoulder PJIs with vancomycin/ceftriaxone. The most cited criteria for selecting antibiotics were ease of administration and the safety profile. A treatment duration of 6-8 weeks is preferred (by 77% of responders) and is mostly guided by clinical response and inflammatory markers. Ninety-nine percent of responders recommend oral antibiotic suppression (for varying durations) in patients with retained hardware. In conclusion, there is considerable variation in treatment of PJIs both with identified pathogens and those with negative cultures. Future studies should aim to identify optimum treatment strategies. (C) 2012 Elsevier B.V. and the International Society of Chemotherapy. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Administration, Alternative, Antibiotic, Antibiotics, Antimicrobial Therapy, Bacteremia, Choice, Clinical, Combination, Criteria, Daptomycin, Debridement, Diagnosis, Diseases, Distributed, Duration, Efficacy, Evidence, Guidance, Infections, Infectious Diseases, Management, Mar, Mrsa, Network, Oral, Osteoarticular Infections, Osteomyelitis, Pathogens, Patients, Penicillin, Physicians, Practices, Prosthetic Joint Infection, Providers, Rifampicin, Rifampin, Rights, Safety, Selection, Staphylococcus Aureus, Survey, Susceptible Staphylococcus-Aureus, Treatment, Vancomycin

? Liu, X., Wang, Y.W., Zhang, G.J., Li, N., Zhu, Q.Q., Chang, H.Y., Han, Q.Y., Lv, Y. and Liu, Z.W. (2014), Efficacy and safety of sofosbuvir-based therapy for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C in treatment-naive and treatment-experienced patients. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*, **44** (2), 145-151.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Ant Age44, 145.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Ant%20Age44,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: Sofosbuvir, a hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B polymerase inhibitor, is a new direct-acting antiviral for chronic HCV infection. This systematic review and proportional meta-analysis examined the efficacy and safety of sofosbuvir-based therapy for chronic HCV infection in treatment-naive and -experienced patients. Medline, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, EMBASE and Web of Science databases were searched. Clinical trials examining sofosbuvir plus ribavirin (RBV) and pegylated interferon-a (peg-IFN) or sofosbuvir plus RBV among adults with chronic HCV infection were included. Data were extracted on virological responses including sustained virological response at post-treatment Week 12 (SVR12), relapse, treatment discontinuation due to an adverse event (AE), virological breakthrough during treatment, and AEs. One trial and 13 treatment arms/cohorts from seven studies met the criteria for analysis in treatment naive patients who were treated with sofosbuvir, RBV and peg-IFN; the SVR12 was 89% (95% CI 85-92%), relapse was 5% and the serious adverse event (SAE) rate was 4%. Six treatment arms/cohorts met the criteria for analysis in treatment-naive patients who were treated with sofosbuvir and RBV; the SVR12 was 72% (95% CI 60-81%), relapse was 27% and the SAE rate was 3%. Three treatment arms/cohorts met the criteria for analysis in treatment-experienced patients who were treated with sofosbuvir and RBV; the SVR12 was 51% (95% CI 27-75%), relapse was 46% and the SAE rate was 4%. In conclusion, sofosbuvir-based treatment is effective and safe in treating chronic HCV infection, although the SVR12 of its combination with RBV, especially in treatment-experienced patients, requires improvement. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. and the International Society of Chemotherapy. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Antiviral, Breakthrough, Chemotherapy, Chronic, Chronic Hepatitis, Clinical Trials, Combination, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Embase, Hcv, Hcv Genotype 1, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis C Virus, Improvement, Infection, Inhibitor, Inhibitors, International, Ledipasvir, Management, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Open-Label, Patients, Pegylated Interferon-Alpha, Phase-2 Trial, Plus, Relapse, Response, Review, Ribavirin, Ribavirin, Rights, Safety, Science, Sofosbuvir, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Treatment, Trial, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Brandt, C., Makarewicz, O., Fischer, T., Stein, C., Pfeifer, Y., Werner, G. and Pletz, M.W. (2014), The bigger picture: The history of antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance displayed by scientometric data. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*, **44** (5), 424-430.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Ant Age44, 424.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Ant%20Age44,%20424.pdf)

Abstract: Monitoring the rapid global spread of antimicrobial resistance requires an over-regional and fast surveillance tool. Data from major surveillance studies based on aggregated results of selected sentinel laboratories or retrospective strain collections are not available for the whole scientific community and are limited by time and region. Thus, we tested an alternative approach to monitor resistance trends by automated semantic and scientometric analysis of all (>100000) related PubMed entries. A semantic search was done using ‘Gene Ontology’ and MeSH vocabulary and additional search terms for further data refinement. Data extraction was performed using the semantic search engine ‘GoPubMed’. The timely relationship between introduction of novel beta-lactam antibiotic classes into the market and emergence of respective resistance was investigated using nearly 22 300 publications over the last 70 years. Further analysis was done with around 54 000 publications related to ‘infectious diseases’ and an additional 50 000 publications related to ‘antimicrobial resistance’ to estimate current trends in publication interest regarding resistance development since 1940. Scientometric results were compared with data from the major surveillance network EARS-Net. Furthermore, the relationship between micro-organism, year and antibiotic market introduction was investigated for eight key antibiotics using nearly 37 500 publications. Owing to influencing factors such as availability of alternative antibiotics, scientometric analysis correlated only partly with resistance development. However, it provides a fast, reliable and global overview of the clinical and public health importance of a specific resistance including the period of the 1940s-1980s, when resistance surveillance studies were not yet established. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. and the International Society of Chemotherapy. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Antibiotics, Antimicrobial, Approach, Availability, Bacterial Infection, Beta-Lactamase, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Community, Data, Development, Diseases, Engine, Extraction, Factors, From, Gene, Gene Ontology, Global, Guidelines, Health, History, Infections, Infectious Diseases, International, Klebsiella-Pneumoniae, Market, Micro-Organism, Microorganism, Mrsa, Need, Network, Nov, Overview, Prevention, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Region, Resistance, Rights, Scientific Community, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric Data, Search Engine, Semantic Search, Staphylococcus-Aureus, Surveillance, Trends, Vre

# Title: International Journal of Approximate Reasoning

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Approximate Reasoning

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gagolewski, M. and Grzegorzewski, P. (2011), Possibilistic analysis of arity-monotonic aggregation operators and its relation to bibliometric impact assessment of individuals. *International Journal of Approximate Reasoning*, **52** (9), 1312-1324.

Full Text: [2011\Int J App Rea52, 1312.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20App%20Rea52,%201312.pdf)

Abstract: A class of arity-monotonic aggregation operators, called impact functions, is proposed. This family of operators forms a theoretical framework for the so-called Producer Assessment Problem, which includes the scientometric task of fair and objective assessment of scientists using the number of citations received by their publications. The impact function output values are analyzed under right-censored and dynamically changing input data. The qualitative possibilistic approach is used to describe this kind of uncertainty. It leads to intuitive graphical interpretations and may be easily applied for practical purposes. The discourse is illustrated by a family of aggregation operators generalizing the well-known Ordered Weighted Maximum (OWMax) and the Hirsch h-Index. (C) 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aggregation Operators, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Citations, Construction, Family, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Index, Owmax, Possibility Theory, Publications, Qualitative, S-Statistics

# Title: International Journal of Artificial Organs

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Artificial Organs](http://www.artificial-organs.com/public/IJAO/Issue/Issue_List.aspx?Status=Archive)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Marx, U., Bushnaq, H. and Yalcin, E. (1998), European research and commercialisation activities in the field of tissue engineering and liver support in world wide competition. *International Journal of Artificial Organs*, **21** (2), 119-126.

Abstract: Tissue engineering is seen as an interesting field of technology which could improve medical therapy and could also be considered as a commercial opportunity for the European biotechnological industry. Research in the state of the art of science using the MEDLINE(C) and the Science Citation Index(C) databases, in the patent situation and of the industry dealing with tissue engineering was done. A special method based on the Science Citation Index(C) Journal Citation Report 1993, for evaluating scientific work was defined. The main countries working in the field of tissue engineering were evaluated in regard to their scientific performance and their patents. The R&D of German industry was investigated as an exemplary European country. Out of all activities, different tissues were rated with respect to the attention received from research and industry and with regard to the frequency in which patents were applied for. USA, Germany and Japan rank first in most tissues, especially liver. After comparing German patents with the German scientific and industrial work, it seems that the potential in German patents and research is underestimated by German industry and inefficiently exploited.

Keywords: Cells, Citation, Commercialisation, Databases, Industrial, Japan, Literature Evaluation, Literature Survey, Liver, Patent Analysis, Patents, R&D, Research, Science, Technology, Therapy, Tissue Engineering, Transplantation, USA

# Title: International Journal of Audiology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Audiology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ng, J.H.Y. and Loke, A.Y. (2015), Determinants of hearing-aid adoption and use among the elderly: A systematic review. *International Journal of Audiology*, **54** (5), 291-300.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Aud54, 291.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Aud54,%20291.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: While the benefits of hearing aids among older adults with presbycusis have been well documented, there is limited research on hearing-aid usage. The aim of this review is to synthesize current evidence to identify the determinants of hearing-aid adoption and use among the elderly. Design: Systematic review. Study sample: Articles were identified through systematic searches in the Web of Science, Medline, CINAHL, and a manual search. Studies that explore the potential determinants of hearing-aid usage were to be included. Results: A total of twenty-two articles were reviewed. Four audiological determinants (the severity of hearing loss, the type of hearing aids, background noise acceptance, and insertion gain) and seven non-audiological determinants (self-perceived hearing problems, expectation, demographics, group consultation, support from significant others, self-perceived benefit, and satisfaction) were identified as affecting the adoption and use of hearing aids. Conclusions: There is a need to explore the influence of significant others, health professionals, and user demographics on hearing rehabilitation for future research. The determinants identified in this review depicted the stage progression of the trans-theoretical model (TTM) in explaining an individual’s readiness to hearing-aid usage.

Keywords: Acceptance, Adoption, Adults, Aid Usage, Aids, Articles, Benefits, Consultation, Design, Determinants, Elderly, Evidence, From, Health, Health Professionals, Hearing Aids, Hearing Loss, Help-Seeking, Impairment, Influence, Insertion, International Outcome Inventory, Ioi-Ha, Medline, Model, Noise, Older, Older Adults, Older-Adults, People, Potential, Progression, Psychometric Properties, Quality-Of-Life, Rehabilitation, Research, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Science, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, The Elderly, Trans-Theoretical Model, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Behavioral Development

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Behavioral Development

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schui, G. and Krampen, G. (2010), Thirty years of *International Journal of Behavioral Development*: Scope, internationality, and impact since its inception. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, **34** (4), 289-291.

Abstract: The article presents 30-year bibliometrical results on trends in the scope, internationality, and impact of the International Journal of Behavioral Development (IJBD) from its inception in 1978 to 2007. Bibliometric data were collected using the databases PsycINFO and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and the IJBD itself. In comparison to other journals on developmental psychology, the special features of IJBD include its frequent publications of research on mother-child relations, childhood development, cross-cultural studies, and longitudinal studies, an increasing multinationality of authorships (from 52 countries) and citations as well as increasing international citation rates (impact) since 1990. Uncitedness of articles published in IJBD is comparably low. The h-Index for all articles published in IJBD between 1978 and 2007 ranges between 8 and 27.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Developmental Psychology, History of Psychology, International Research Cooperation, Psychology, Scientometrics

# Title: International Journal of Behavioral Medicine

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Behavioral Medicine](http://www.springerlink.com/content/g1534555k303/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schui, G., Fell, C. and Krampen, G. (2010), The impact of positive psychology on behavioral medicine and health psychology. A bibliometric overview. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, **17**, 46.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Beh Med17, 46.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Beh%20Med17,%2046.pdf)

Keywords: Medicine

? Huijg, J.M., Gebhardt, W.A., Verheijden, M.W., van der Zouwe, N., de Vries, J.D., Middelkoop, B.J.C. and Crone, M.R. (2015), Factors influencing primary health care professionals’ physical activity promotion behaviors: A systematic review. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, **22** (1), 32-50.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Beh Med22, 32.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Beh%20Med22,%2032.pdf)

Abstract: Despite the promising findings related to the efficacy of interventions aimed at promoting physical activity (PA) in primary health care (PHC), the translation of these interventions to PHC practice does not always happen as desired. To help understand why efficacious PHC-based PA interventions are not effectively translated to practice, this study systematically reviewed the literature on factors influencing PHC professionals’ PA promotion practices. Literature searches were conducted in Web of Science, PubMed, and PsycINFO for peer-reviewed articles published in English from 1990 onwards. Studies were included that met the following criteria: (1) involving PHC-based PA interventions, and (2) reporting factors influencing PHC professionals’ PA promotion behaviors. Two researchers independently screened studies and extracted data. A narrative synthesis using thematic analysis was conducted to identify factors. Of the 4,469 identified articles, 59 were included in the review. Factors were identified by qualitative methods, barrier/facilitator ratings, and the examination of the relationship between factors and PA promotion, and the effectiveness of introduction strategies. Many factors related to the development, delivery, and effects of the innovation, the sociopolitical and organizational culture, resources, and support, patient and PHC professional characteristics, and innovation strategies were identified as potential influences on PHC professionals’ PA promotion practices. However, the lack of evidence on the relationship between factors and PA promotion indicated insufficient evidence on PA promotion determinants. This extensive overview of potential factors can inform intervention developers and implementers on which factors may play a role when introducing PA interventions in PHC. Future research should further investigate relationships between factors and PA promotion, which should be guided by qualitative in-depth knowledge on influencing factors.

Keywords: Activity, Advising Patients, Analysis, Articles, Care, Characteristics, Criteria, Culture, Data, Delivery, Development, Effectiveness, Effects, Efficacy, English, Evidence, Examination, Factors, Factors Affecting Implementation, Family Physicians, From, General-Practitioner Advice, Green Prescription, Health, Health Care, Influencing Factors, Innovation, Intervention, Interventions, Introduction, Knowledge, Literature, Methods, National-Survey, Older-Adults, Organizational, Overview, Patient, Peer-Reviewed, Physical, Physical Activity, Potential, Practice, Practice Nurses, Practices, Primary, Primary Health, Primary Health Care, Promotion, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Questionnaire Survey, Registered Dietitians, Reporting, Research, Researchers, Resources, Review, Role, Science, Support, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Thematic Analysis, Translation, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Robroek, S.J.W., van Lenthe, F.J., van Empelen, P. and Burdorf, A. (2009), Determinants of participation in worksite health promotion programmes: A systematic review. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **6**, Article Number: 26.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act6, 26.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act6,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The workplace has been identified as a promising setting for health promotion, and many worksite health promotion programmes have been implemented in the past years. Research has mainly focused on the effectiveness of these interventions. For implementation of interventions at a large scale however, information about (determinants of) participation in these programmes is essential. This systematic review investigates initial participation in worksite health promotion programmes, the underlying determinants of participation, and programme characteristics influencing participation levels. Methods: Studies on characteristics of participants and non-participants in worksite health promotion programmes aimed at physical activity and/or nutrition published from 1988 to 2007 were identified through a structured search in PUBMED and Web of Science. Studies were included if a primary preventive worksite health promotion programme on PA and/or nutrition was described, and if quantitative information was present on determinants of participation. Results: In total, 23 studies were included with 10 studies on educational or counselling programmes, 6 fitness centre interventions, and 7 studies examining determinants of participation in multi-component programmes. Participation levels varied from 10% to 64%, with a median of 33% (95% CI 25-42%). In general, female workers had a higher participation than men (OR = 1.67; 95% CI 1.25-2.27]), but this difference was not observed for interventions consisting of access to fitness centre programmes. For the other demographic, health- and work-related characteristics no consistent effect on participation was found. Pooling of studies showed a higher participation level when an incentive was offered, when the programme consisted of multiple components, or when the programme was aimed at multiple behaviours. Conclusion: In this systematic review, participation levels in health promotion interventions at the workplace were typically below 50%. Few studies evaluated the influence of health, lifestyle and work-related factors on participation, which hampers the insight in the underlying determinants of initial participation in worksite health promotion. Nevertheless, the present review does provide some strategies that can be adopted in order to increase participation levels. In addition, the review highlights that further insight is essential to develop intervention programmes with the ability to reach many employees, including those who need it most and to increase the generalizability across all workers.

Keywords: Absenteeism, Determinants, Effectiveness, Fitness Program, Health Promotion, Impact, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Methods, Nonparticipants, Nutrition, Physical Activity, Physical-Activity Programs, Primary, Promotion, Pubmed, Quantitative, Research, Review, Science, Site, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Verhaeghe, N., De Maeseneer, J., Maes, L., Van Heeringen, C. and Annemans, L. (2011), Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of lifestyle interventions on physical activity and eating habits in persons with severe mental disorders: A systematic review. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **8**, Article Number: 28.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act6, 28.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act6,%2028.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There is a high prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons with severe mental disorders and this has serious implications on the short and long term health outcomes of these patients. The aim of this review was to evaluate the effectiveness of lifestyle interventions targeting physical activity and eating habits in persons with severe mental disorders. Special attention was given if any of the included studies in the review also examined the cost-effectiveness of these health promotion interventions. Methods: A systematic search through the electronic databases MEDLINE, Web of Science, CINAHL and Cohrane Library was conducted, and by hand-searching the reference lists of the retrieved articles from the electronic databases. Studies were included if they examined effectiveness and/or cost-effectiveness of lifestyle interventions targeting physical activity and eating habits in persons with severe mental disorders, with primary outcome changes in Body Mass Index and body weight. Results: Fourteen studies met the inclusion criteria. Weight loss and Body Mass Index decrease were observed in intervention groups in 11 studies. The difference in weight change between intervention and control groups was statistically significant in nine studies. Differences in mean Body Mass Index between intervention and control groups were statistically significant in eight studies. Five studies reported improvements in quality of life and general health. In none of the studies cost-effectiveness of lifestyle interventions was examined. Conclusion: Further research on both effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of lifestyle interventions targeting physical activity and eating habits in persons with severe mental disorders is required to assist in the development of new health promotion interventions in this population.

Keywords: Attention, Atypical Antipsychotics, Body Weight, Body-Mass Index, Control, Control Groups, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Development, Effectiveness, Excess Mortality, Health Outcomes, Health Promotion, Health-Promotion, Induced Weight-Gain, Intervention, Interventions, Mental Disorders, Methods, Nutritional Intervention, Obesity, Outcome, Outcomes, Overweight, Physical Activity, Prevalence, Primary, Promotion, Psychiatric-Patients, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Schizoaffective Disorder, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Waist Circumference, Web of Science

? Spittaels, H., Foster, C., Oppert, J.M., Rutter, H., Oja, P., Sjostrom, M. and De Bourdeaudhuij, I. (2009), Assessment of environmental correlates of physical activity: Development of a European questionnaire. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **6**, Article Number: 39.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act6, 39.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act6,%2039.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Research on the influence of the physical environment on physical activity is rapidly expanding and different measures of environmental perceptions have been developed, mostly in the US and Australia. The purpose of this paper is to (i) provide a literature review of measures of environmental perceptions recently used in European studies and (ii) develop a questionnaire for population monitoring purposes in the European countries. Methods: This study was done within the framework of the EU-funded project ‘Instruments for Assessing Levels of Physical Activity and Fitness (ALPHA)’, which aims to propose standardised instruments for physical activity and fitness monitoring across Europe. Quantitative studies published from 1990 up to November 2007 were systematically searched in PUBMED, Web of Science, TRIS and Geobase. In addition a survey was conducted among members of the European network for the promotion of Health-Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA Europe) and European members of the International Physical Activity and Environment Network (IPEN) to identify published or ongoing studies. Studies were included if they were conducted among European general adult population (18+y) and used a questionnaire to assess perceptions of the physical environment. A consensus meeting with an international expert group was organised to discuss the development of a European environmental questionnaire. Results: The literature search resulted in 23 European studies, 15 published and 8 unpublished. In these studies, 13 different environmental questionnaires were used. Most of these studies used adapted versions of questionnaires that were developed outside Europe and that focused only on the walkability construct: The Neighborhood Environment Walkability Scale (NEWS), The abbreviated version of the NEWS (ANEWS) and the Neighborhood Quality of Life Study (NQLS) questionnaire have been most commonly used. Based on the results of the literature review and the output of the meeting with international experts, a European environmental questionnaire with 49 items was developed. Conclusion: There is need for a greater degree of standardization in instruments/methods used to assess environmental correlates of physical activity, taking into account the European-specific situation. A first step in this process is taken by the development of a European environmental questionnaire.

Keywords: Adult, Alpha, Assessment, Belgian Adults, Correlates, Determinants, Development, Environment, Environmental, Europe, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Monitoring, Neighborhood Environment, Participation, Perceived Barriers, Perceptions, Physical Activity, Promotion, Public-Health, Quality, Quality of Life, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Reliability, Research, Review, Scale, Science, Survey, US, Validity, Walking, Web of Science

? Krolner, R., Rasmussen, M., Brug, J., Klepp, K.I., Wind, M. and Due, P. (2011), Determinants of fruit and vegetable consumption among children and adolescents: A review of the literature. Part II: qualitative studies. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **8**, Article Number: 112.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act8, 112.pdf](2011/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act8,%20112.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Large proportions of children do not fulfil the World Health Organization recommendation of eating at least 400 grams of fruit and vegetables (FV) per day. To promote an increased FV intake among children it is important to identify factors which influence their consumption. Both qualitative and quantitative studies are needed. Earlier reviews have analysed evidence from quantitative studies. The aim of this paper is to present a systematic review of qualitative studies of determinants of children’s FV intake. Methods: Relevant studies were identified by searching Anthropology Plus, Cinahl, CSA illumine, Embase, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science using combinations of synonyms for FV intake, children/adolescents and qualitative methods as search terms. The literature search was completed by December 1st 2010. Papers were included if they applied qualitative methods to investigate 6-18-year-olds’ perceptions of factors influencing their FV consumption. Quantitative studies, review studies, studies reported in other languages than English, and non-peer reviewed or unpublished manuscripts were excluded. The papers were reviewed systematically using standardised templates for summary of papers, quality assessment, and synthesis of findings across papers. Results: The review included 31 studies, mostly based on US populations and focus group discussions. The synthesis identified the following potential determinants for FV intake which supplement the quantitative knowledge base: Time costs; lack of taste guarantee; satiety value; appropriate time/occasions/settings for eating FV; sensory and physical aspects; variety, visibility, methods of preparation; access to unhealthy food; the symbolic value of food for image, gender identity and social interaction with peers; short term outcome expectancies. Conclusions: The review highlights numerous potential determinants which have not been investigated thoroughly in quantitative studies. Future large scale quantitative studies should attempt to quantify the importance of these factors. Further, mechanisms behind gender, age and socioeconomic differences in FV consumption are proposed which should be tested quantitatively in order to better tailor interventions to vulnerable groups. Finally, the review provides input to the conceptualisation and measurements of concepts (i.e. peer influence, availability in schools) which may refine survey instruments and theoretical frameworks concerning eating behaviours.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Aged Children, Assessment, Availability, Bibliography, Child, Children, Children, Adolescents, Costs, Determinants, Dietary Behaviors, Differences, Eating Behaviour, English, European Countries, Family, Focus Groups, Food, Fruit, Fruit and Vegetable Consumption, Gender, Health, Heart-Disease, Identity, International, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Manuscripts, Mechanisms, MEDLINE, Methods, Middle Schools, Outcome, Papers, Perceptions, Physical-Activity, Preparation, Public-Health, Qualitative, Qualitative Methods, Quality, Quantitative, Review, School, School Food Environment, Schools, Science, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Survey, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Time, US, Vegetables, Visibility, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act10, 116.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act10,%20116.pdf)

Abstract: Physical activity (PA) has many beneficial physical and mental health effects. Physical inactivity is considered the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality. At present there are no systematic reviews on PA patterns among South Asian adults residing in the region. The present study aims to systematically evaluate studies on PA patterns in South Asian countries. A five-staged comprehensive search of the literature was conducted in MEDLINE, Web of Science and SciVerse Scopus using keywords ‘Exercise’, ‘Walking’, ‘Physical activity’, ‘Inactivity’, ‘Physical Activity Questionnaire’, ‘International Physical Activity Questionnaire’, ‘IPAQ’, ‘Global Physical Activity Questionnaire’ and ‘GPAQ’, combined with individual country names. The search was restricted to English language articles conducted in humans and published before 31st December 2012. To obtain additional data a manual search of the reference lists of articles was performed. Data were also retrieved from the search of relevant web sites and online resources. The total number of hits obtained from the initial search was 1,771. The total number of research articles included in the present review is eleven (India-8, Sri Lanka-2, Pakistan-1). In addition, eleven country reports (Nepal-3, Bangladesh-2, India-2, Sri Lanka-2, Bhutan-1, Maldives-1) of World Health Organization STEPs survey from the South-Asian countries were retrieved online. In the research articles the overall prevalence of inactivity was as follows; India (18.5%-88.4%), Pakistan (60.1%) and Sri Lanka (11.0%-31.8%). STEPs survey reports were available from all countries except Pakistan. Overall in majority of STEPs surveys females were more inactive compared to males. Furthermore, leisure related inactivity was >75% in studies reporting inactivity in this domain and people were more active in transport domain when compared with the other domains. In conclusion, our results show that there is a wide variation in the prevalence of physical inactivity among South-Asian adults within and between countries. Furthermore, physical inactivity in South Asian adults was associated with several socio-demographic characteristics. Majority of South Asian adults were inactive during their leisure time. These Factors need to be considered when planning future interventions and research aimed at improving PA in the region.

Keywords: Activity, Activity Questionnaire, Adults, Asian, Blood-Pressure, Cardiovascular Risk, Characteristics, Country, Data, Diseases, Effects, Exercise, Factors, Global, Health, Humans, Inactivity, India, Interventions, Language, Literature, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Mortality, Obesity, Online, Pakistan, Physical, Physical Activity, Planning, Population, Prevalence, Reference, Reference Lists, Region, Reporting, Research, Resources, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Scopus, South Asia, Sri Lanka, Steps, Survey, Surveys, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Transport, Validity, Web, Web of Science, Women, World Health Organization

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act10, 122.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act10,%20122.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Activity friendly environments have been identified as promising strategies to increase physical activity levels in the population. Associations between perceived environmental attributes and physical activity in Latin America may vary from those observed in high income countries. The objective of this systematic review is to identify which perceived environmental attributes are associated with physical activity in Latin America. Methods: Systematic literature search of articles published in English, Portuguese, and Spanish in four databases was conducted (PubMed, Virtual Health Library, EBSCO, and Web of Science). Associations with environmental attributes were analyzed separately for physical activity domains. Fifteen articles were included in the analysis. Results: All studies had cross-sectional designs. The majority of associations were statistically non-significant, and only four associations were found in the unexpected direction. Leisure-time and transport-related physical activity were the domains most frequently included in the studies and had higher number of associations in the expected direction. Leisure-time physical activity showed a convincing association in the expected direction with safety during the day. Transport-related physical activity had a convincing association with presence of street lighting. Conclusions: This study shows that perceived environmental attributes and their relationship with physical activity appears to be domain, and context specific. in addition, findings from this study show inconsistencies with the information gathered from high-income countries.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Association, Attributes, Brazil, Built Environment, Context, Databases, Environment, Environmental, Epidemiology, Exercise, Health, Information, Latin America, Leisure, Literature, Literature Search, Methods, Neighborhood Environment, Perception, Physical, Physical Activity, Population, Public Health, Pubmed, Research Agenda, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Statement, Systematic Review, Transportation, Walking, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act11, 2.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act11,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Current recommendations for the prevention of type 2 diabetes advise modification of diet and exercise behaviors including both aerobic and resistance training. However, the efficacy of multi-component interventions involving a combination of these three components has not been established. The aims of this review were to systematically review and meta-analyze the evidence on multi-component (diet + aerobic exercise + resistance training) lifestyle interventions for type 2 diabetes prevention. Eight electronic databases (Medline, Embase, SportDiscus, Web of Science, CINAHL, Informit health collection, Cochrane library and Scopus) were searched up to June 2013. Eligible studies 1) recruited prediabetic adults or individuals at risk of type 2 diabetes; 2) conducted diet and exercise [including both physical activity/aerobic and resistance training] programs; and 3) reported weight and plasma glucose outcomes. In total, 23 articles from eight studies were eligible including five randomized controlled trials, one quasi-experimental, one two-group comparison and one single-group pre-post study. Four studies had a low risk of bias (score >= 6/10). Median intervention length was 12 months (range 4-48 months) with a follow-up of 18 months (range 6.5 - 48 months). The diet and exercise interventions varied slightly in terms of their specific prescriptions. Meta-analysis favored interventions over controls for weight loss (-3.79 kg [-6.13, -1.46; 95% CI], Z = 3.19, P = 0.001) and fasting plasma glucose (-0.13 mmol.L-1 [-0.24, -0.02; 95% CI], Z = 2.42, P = 0.02). Diabetes incidence was only reported in two studies, with reductions of 58% and 56% versus control groups. In summary, multi-component lifestyle type 2 diabetes prevention interventions that include diet and both aerobic and resistance exercise training are modestly effective in inducing weight loss and improving impaired fasting glucose, glucose tolerance, dietary and exercise outcomes in at risk and prediabetic adult populations. These results support the current exercise guidelines for the inclusion of resistance training in type 2 diabetes prevention, however there remains a need for more rigorous studies, with long-term follow-up evaluating program efficacy, muscular fitness outcomes, diabetes incidence and risk reduction.

Keywords: Adult, Bias, Collection, Comparison, Control, Control Groups, Databases, Diabetes, Diet, Efficacy, Evidence, Exercise, Exercise Training, Fitness, Follow-Up, Glucose, Groups, Guidelines, Health, Incidence, Intervention, Interventions, Length, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Low Risk, Median, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Modification, Outcomes, P, Physical, Plasma, Populations, Prescriptions, Prevention, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Recommendations, Reduction, Resistance, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Support, Systematic Review, Tolerance, Training, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science, Weight Loss

? Mehtälä, M.A.K., Sääkslahti, A.K., Inkinen, M.E. and Poskiparta, M.E.H. (2014), A socio-ecological approach to physical activity interventions in childcare: A systematic review. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **11**, Article Number: 22.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act11, 22.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act11,%2022.pdf)

Abstract: The promotion of physical activity (PA) in young children requires effective interventions. This article reviews the evidence on PA interventions in childcare by applying a socio-ecological approach. A computer-based literature search for intervention studies aimed at increasing children’s PA levels was run across four databases: SPORTDiscus, ISI Web of Science, PsycINFO and ERIC. The participants had to be in childcare, aged 2-6-year-old, and their pre-and post-intervention PA levels measured. Selection was restricted to peer-reviewed publications and to studies conducted in childcare settings. Twenty-three studies met the inclusion criteria and their methodological quality was assessed. Seven studies exhibited high methodological quality; twelve were rated as moderate and four low. The effectiveness of the interventions was determined according to the post-intervention behavioral changes reported in children’s PA. Fourteen studies found increases in PA levels or reductions in sedentary time, although the changes were modest. The data remain too limited to allow firm conclusions to be drawn on the effectiveness of the components mediating PA interventions, although PA-specific in-service teacher training seems a potential strategy. The findings of this review indicate that children’s PA remained low and did not approach the 180 min/day criteria. It may be that more intensive multilevel and multicomponent interventions based on a comprehensive model are needed.

Keywords: Accelerometer, Activity, Activity Guidelines, Aged, Aged 0-4 Years, Approach, Changes, Childcare, Children, Criteria, Data, Databases, Effectiveness, Evidence, Health Promotion Programs, Hip-Hop, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Latino Preschool-Children, Literature, Literature Search, Model, Obesity, Peer-Reviewed, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Physical, Physical Activity, Play, Potential, Promotion, Psycinfo, Publications, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Review, Reviews, Science, Sedentary Time, Socio-Ecological Model, Strategy, Systematic Review, Training, Web of Science

? Arnott, B., Rehackova, L., Errington, L., Sniehotta, F.F., Roberts, J. and Araujo-Soares, V. (2014), Efficacy of behavioural interventions for transport behaviour change: systematic review, meta-analysis and intervention coding. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **11**, Article Number: 133.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Beh Nut Phy Act11, 133.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Beh%20Nut%20Phy%20Act11,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Reducing reliance on motorised transport and increasing use of more physically active modes of travel may offer an opportunity to address physical inactivity. This review evaluates the evidence for the effects of behavioural interventions to reduce car use for journeys made by adults and codes intervention development and content. Methods: The review follows the procedure stated in the registration protocol published in the PROSPERO database (registration number CRD42011001797). Controlled studies evaluating behavioural interventions to reduce car use compared with no interventions or alternative interventions on outcome measures of transport behaviours taken in adult participants are included in this review. Searches were conducted on all records in Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), Ovid Embase, Ovid Medline, Ovid PsycInfo, Scopus, Sociological Abstracts, Transportation Research Information Service (TRIS), Transportation Research International Documentation (TRID), and Web of Science databases. Peer reviewed publications in English language meeting the inclusion criteria are eligible. Methodological quality is assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool. Interventions are categorised in terms of behavioural frameworks, theories and techniques. Results: 15 full text articles are included, representing 13 unique studies, with 4895 participants and 27 intervention arms. Risk of bias across the review is appraised as considerable due to the unclear methodological quality of individual studies. Heterogeneity of included studies is considerable. Meta-analyses reveal no significant effect on reduction of frequency of car use or on increasing the proportion of journeys by alternative, more active modes of transport. There is insufficient data relating to alternative outcomes such as distance and duration which may have important health implications. Interventions were top-down but could not be described as theory-based. Intervention efficacy was associated with the use of a combination of information provision and behavioural regulation techniques. There was a lack of consideration of opportunity for change and behaviour in context. Conclusions: There is no evidence for the efficacy of existing behavioural interventions to reduce car trips included in this review. The evidence for efficacy of behavioural interventions to decrease distance and duration of car journeys is limited and inconclusive. Overall the evidence is highly heterogeneous and is at considerable risk of bias. Future research should investigate alternative behavioural interventions in high quality, controlled studies informed by existing evidence, theory, and viewers of potential users. Future intervention studies should increase scientific rigour, include objective outcome measures, and incorporate thorough evaluations as standard.

Keywords: Active, Adult, Alternative, Articles, Behaviour, Bias, Codes, Coding, Content, Context, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Decision-Making, Development, Documentation, Duration, Effects, Efficacy, English, Evidence, Habit, Health, Information, International, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Language, Measures, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Nov, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Physical, Potential, Private Car Use, Procedure, Promoting Walking, Protocol, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Records, Reduction, Regulation, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Of Bias, Science, Sciences, Scopus, Social Sciences, Standard, Statement, Systematic, Systematic Review, Taxonomy, Techniques, Theory, Transport, Transportation, Travel Mode, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos](http://www.worldscinet.com/ijbc/19/1911/S02181274091911.html)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kostoff, R.N., Shlesinger, M.F. and Tshiteya, R. (2004), Nonlinear dynamics text mining using bibliometrics and Database Tomography. *International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos*, **14** (1), 61-92.

Full Text: [2004\Int J Bif Cha14, 61.pdf](2004\Int%20J%20Bif%20Cha14,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: Database Tomography (DT) is a textual database analysis system consisting of two major components: (1) algorithms for extracting multiword phrase frequencies and phrase proximities (physical closeness of the multiword technical phrases) from any type of large textual database, to augment (2) interpretative capabilities of the expert human analyst. DT was used to derive technical intelligence from a Nonlinear Dynamics database derived from the Science Citation Index/Social Science Citation Index (SCI). Phrase frequency analysis by the technical domain experts provided the pervasive technical themes of the Nonlinear Dynamics database, and the phrase proximity analysis provided the relationships among the pervasive technical themes. Bibliometric analysis of the Nonlinear Dynamics literature supplemented the DT results with author/journal/institution publication and citation data.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bifurcation, Chaos, Chaotic Attractors, Citation, Citation Index, Database, Dynamical Systems, Henon Map, Information Retrieval, Intelligence, Limit Cycle, Literature, Nonlinear Dynamics, Period-Doubling, Periodic Orbits, Poincare Map, Publication, Roadmaps, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Strange Attractors, System, Technical Intelligence, Text Mining, Text-Mining

# Title: International Journal of Biological Markers

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Biological Markers

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ling, Z. and Li, R.L. (2014), Clinicopathological and prognostic value of S100A4 expression in gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Biological Markers*, **29** (2), E99-E111.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Bio Mar29, E99.pdf

Abstract: Purposes: For several years S100A4 has been implicated in tumor progression and prognosis. However, the prognostic value of S100A4 overexpression in patients with gastric cancer remains unknown. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis to assess the relationship between S100A4 overexpression and clinical outcome of gastric cancer. Methods and Results: Candidate studies were searched from PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, and ISI Web of Science. We included studies that evaluated the prognostic value of S100A4 expression in gastric cancer patients with regard to survival and a series of clinicopathological parameters. The pooled hazard ratios (HR) and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were used to estimate the effects. Ten studies, all from Asia, were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled analysis showed that S100A4 overexpression was significantly associated with worse overall survival (OS) (HR= 1.86, 95% CI: 1.45-2.38, p<0.00001) without heterogeneity in the data (I-2= 43.6%, p= 0.131). Furthermore, our results showed that S100A4 overexpression was significantly correlated with some clinicopathological parameters such as tumor grade, stage, metastasis, invasion, and relapse. Conclusions: The results of our meta-analysis indicate that S100A4 overexpression correlates with more adverse clinical features and a poor prognosis of gastric cancer patients in Asia, thus suggesting that S100A4 could be a useful marker to evaluate progression and prognosis of Asian gastric cancer patients. More studies from Western countries with a larger number of tumors and standardized methods are required before significant conclusions can be drawn.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Beta-Catenin, Cancer, Clinical, Clinical Features, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlates, Data, E-Cadherin, Effects, Expression, From, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Intervals, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Marker, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Outcome, Overall Survival, Overexpression, Patients, Pooled Analysis, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Protein, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Relapse, Results, S100a4, Science, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Statistics, Survival, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Biometeorology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Biometeorology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Beggs, P.J. (2014), Climate change and biometeorology, the International Society of Biometeorology and its journal: A perspective on the past and a framework for the future. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **58** (1), 1-6.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Bio58, 1.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Bio58,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Anthropogenic climate change is inherently a biometeorological issue. As such, it would be reasonably expected that the International Society of Biometeorology (ISB) and its journal, International Journal of Biometeorology (IJB), would have had climate change feature prominently in their activities, articles etc., and to therefore have made a substantial and valuable contribution to the science of the issue. This article presents an analysis of climate change science in ISB and IJB. The analysis focusses on climate-change-related publications by ISB Presidents found through searches of Thomson Reuters Web of Science; contributions to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC’s) Working Group II (WGII) by ISB Presidents; and climate change-related publications in IJB found through searches of Thomson Reuters Web of Science. The results demonstrate that the ISB, as represented by its recent, current, and future Presidents, is actively engaged in climate change research and the production of scholarly climate change publications. For example, ISB Presidents have contributed as authors to all four IPCC WGII Assessment Reports, with some Presidents having contributed to more than one Assessment Report or several chapters of the one report. Similarly, it is evident that the IJB is increasingly attracting and publishing climate-change-related articles, with such articles generally having greater impact (as indicated by citations) than other IJB articles. Opportunities for the ISB to provide an internal framework for, and showcase, its climate change work are described. Such opportunities, if enacted, would complement the recent creation of two IJB climate change Field Editor positions.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessment, Authors, Citations, Climate, Climate Change, Feature, Field, Framework, Impact, IPCC, Journal, Publications, Publishing, Recent, Research, Science, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web of Science, Work

# Title: International Journal of Cancer

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Cancer](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=29331)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Cancer

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Cancer

ISSN: 0020-7136

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Switzerland

Language: Multi-Language

Publisher: Wiley-Liss

Publisher Address: Div John Wiley & Sons Inc, 605 Third Ave, New York, NY 10158-0012

Subject Categories:

Oncology

? Browning, D.R.L. and Martin, R.M. (2007), Statins and risk of cancer: A systematic review and metaanalysis. *International Journal of Cancer*, **120** (4), 833-843.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Can120, 833.pdf](2007/Int%20J%20Can120,%20833.pdf)

Abstract: We conducted a systematic review of the association between HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin) use and cancer risk. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, ISI Proceedings and BIOSIS Previews bibliographic databases, electronic trials registers and reference lists for potentially eligible randomized trials and observational studies. Thirty-eight individual studies (26 randomized trials involving 103,573 participants and 12 observational studies with 826,854 participants) were included. Median follow-up was 3.6 and 6.2 years for trials and observational studies, respectively. In metaanalyses of randomized trials, there was no evidence that statin therapy was associated with incidence of all-cancers (26 trials; pooled risk ratio = 1.00; 95% Cl 0.95-1.05; I-2 = 0%) or the following site-specific cancers: breast (7 trials; risk ratio = 1.01; 0.79-1.30; I-2 = 43%), prostate (4 trials; risk ratio = 1.00; 0.85-1.17; 12 = 0%), colorectum (9 trials; risk ratio = 1.02; 0.89-1.16; I-2 = 0%), lung (9 trials; risk ratio = 0.96; 0.841.09. I-2 = 0%), genito-urinary (5 trials; risk ratio = 0.95; 0.83-log. I-2 = 0%); 3, melanoma (4 trials; risk ratio = 0.86; 0.62-1.20; I-2 = 17%) or gastric (1 trial; risk ratio = 1.00; 0.35-2.85). There was no evidence of differential effects by length of follow-up, statin type (lipophilic vs. lipophobic) or potency. Trial results were generally consistent with observational studies. We conclude that statin use is not associated with short-term cancer risk, but longer-latency effects remain possible. (c) 2006 Wiley-Liss. Inc.

Keywords: Atherosclerosis Prevention, Average Cholesterol Concentrations, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Clinical-Trials, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Databases, Embase, Follow-Up, Hmg-Coa Reductase Inhibitors, ISI, Lipid-Lowering Drugs, Long-Term Treatment, MEDLINE, Melanoma, Neoplasia, Observational Studies, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Prostate-Cancer, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Statins, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science

? Green, A., Autier, P., Boniol, M., Boyle, P., Dore, J.F., Gandini, S., Newton-Bishop, J., Secretan, B., Walter, S.J., Weinstock, M.A. and Westerdahl, J. (2007), The association of use of sunbeds with cutaneous malignant melanoma and other skin cancers: A systematic review. *International Journal of Cancer*, **120** (5), 1116-1122.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Can120, 1116.pdf](2007/Int%20J%20Can120,%201116.pdf)

Abstract: Exposure to solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation is a known cause of skin cancer. Sunbed use represents an increasingly frequent source of artificial UV exposure in light-skinned populations. To assess the available evidence of the association between sunbed use and cutaneous malignant melanoma (melanoma) and other skin cancers, a systematic review of the literature till March 2006 on epidemiological and biological studies on sunbed use was performed in PUBMED, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, Pascal, Cochrane library, Lilacs and Medcarib. Search for keywords in the title and in the abstract was done systematically and supplemented by manual searches. Only case-control, cohort or cross-sectional studies were selected. Data were abstracted by means of a standardized data-collection protocol. Based on 19 informative studies, ever-use of sunbeds was positively associated with melanoma (summary relative risk, 1.15; 95% CI, 1.00-1.31), although there was no consistent evidence of a dose-response relationship. First exposure to sunbeds before 35 years of age significantly increased the risk of melanoma, based on 7 informative studies (summary relative risk, 1.75; 95% CI, 1.35-2.26). The summary relative risk of 3 studies of squamous cell carcinoma showed an increased risk. For basal cell carcinoma, the studies did not support an association. The evidence does not support a protective effect of the use of sunbeds against damage to the skin from subsequent sun exposure. Young adults should be discouraged from using indoor tanning equipment and restricted access to sunbeds by minors should be strongly considered. (c) 2006 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Adolescents, Adults, Artificial Uv, Basal-Cell Carcinoma, Bed Use, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cochrane, Data Collection, Dna-Damage, Dose-Response, Indoor Tanning Facilities, ISI, Literature, Melanoma, Meta-Analysis, Minors, Protective Factor, Protocol, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Skin Cancer, Sun Exposure, Sunbeds, Sunscreen Use, Systematic, Systematic Review, Ultraviolet-Light, Web of Science

? Lehman, E.M. and Wilson, M.L. (2009), Epidemiology of hepatitis viruses among hepatocellular carcinoma cases and healthy people in Egypt: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Cancer*, **124** (3), 690-697.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Can124, 690.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Can124,%20690.pdf)

Abstract: Liver cancers are strongly linked to hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV). Egypt has the highest prevalence of HCV worldwide and has rising rates of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Egypt’s unique nature of liver disease presents questions regarding the distribution of HBV and HCV in the etiology of HCC. Accordingly, a systematic search of MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, ScienceDirect and World Health Organisation databases was undertaken for relevant articles regarding HBV and HCV prevalence in Egypt among healthy populations and HCC cases. We calculated weighted mean prevalences for HBV and HCV among the populations of interest and examined differences in prevalence by descriptive features, including age, year and geographic region. Prevalences for HBV and HCV were 6.7% and 13.9% among healthy populations, and 25.9% and 78.5% among HCC cases. Adults had higher prevalences of both infections (Adult HBV = 8.0%, Child HBV = 1.6%; Adult HCV = 15.7%, Child HCV = 4.0%). Geographically, HBV was higher in the south, whereas HCV was greater in the north (North HBV = 4.6%, South HBV = 11.7%; North HCV = 15.8%, South HCV = 6.7%). Among HCC cases, HBV significantly decreased over time (p = 0.001) while HCV did not, suggesting a shift in the relative influences of these viruses in HCC etiology in Egypt. Our results highlight large amounts of heterogeneity among the epidemiological factors associated with liver disease in Egypt and underscore the necessity of an integrated strategy for the successful prevention of viral hepatitis infections and chronic liver disease. (C) 2008 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: Adult, Adults, B-Virus, Blood-Donors, C Virus, Carcinoma, Child, Chronic Liver-Disease, Community, Databases, Developing Countries, Disease, Epidemiology, Etiology, HBV, HCV, HCV Infection, Health, Hepatitis C, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Infectious Diseases, Interest, ISI, Liver Cancer, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Nile Delta, Pooled Analysis, Prevalence, Prevention, Review, Risk-Factors, Schistosomiasis, Science, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Ceelen, W., Fierens, K., Van Nieuwenhove, Y. and Pattyn, P. (2009), Preoperative chemoradiation *versus* radiation alone for stage II and III resectable rectal cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Cancer*, **124** (12), 2966-2972.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Can124, 2966.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Can124,%202966.pdf)

Abstract: Combining chemotherapy with preoperative radiotherapy (RT) has a sound radiobiological rationale. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of trials comparing preoperative RT with preoperative chemoradiation (CRT) in rectal cancer patients. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science, EMBASE and MEDLINE (PUBMED) were searched from 1975 until June 2007. Dichotomous parameters were summarized using the odds ratio while time to event data were analyzed using the pooled hazard ratio for death. From the primary search result of 324 trials, 4 relevant randomized trials were identified. The addition of chemotherapy significantly increased grade III and IV acute toxicity (p = 0.002) while no differences were observed in postoperative morbidity or mortality. Preoperative CRT significantly increased the rate of pathological complete response (p < 0.001) although this did not translate into a higher sphincter preservation rate (p = 0.29). The local recurrence rate was significantly lower in the CRT group (p < 0.001). No statistically significant differences were observed in disease free survival (p = 0.89) or overall survival (p = 0.79). Compared to preoperative RT alone, preoperative CRT improves local control in rectal cancer but is associated with a more pronounced treatment related toxicity. The addition of chemotherapy does not benefit sphincter preservation rate or long-term survival. Future trials should address improvements in the rate of distant metastasis and overall survival by incorporating more active chemotherapy. (C) 2008 UICC.

Keywords: Anal-Sphincter Function, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chemotherapy, Cochrane, Control, Disease, Dose Leucovorin, Local Recurrence, Meta-Analysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Primary, Quality-of-Life, Radiotherapy, Randomized-Trial, Ratio, Rectal Cancer, Recurrence, Review, Science, Short-Term Radiotherapy, Surgery, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Total Mesorectal Excision, Toxicity, Treatment, Web of Science

? Lagergren, K., Lagergren, J. and Brusselaers, N. (2014), Hormone replacement therapy and oral contraceptives and risk of oesophageal adenocarcinoma: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Cancer*, **135** (9), 2183-2190.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Can135, 2183.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Can135,%202183.pdf)

Abstract: There is an unexplained strong male predominance in the aetiology of oesophageal adenocarcinoma (OAC). The hypothesis that oestrogens are protective, deserves attention. A potential protective influence of exogenous oestrogen exposure, that is, hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and oral contraceptives (OC) has been addressed only in studies of limited statistical power, and the individual studies have not provided conclusive results. We conducted a systematic literature search and meta-analysis on HRT and OC and the risk of OAC. We used the databases PubMed and the Web of Science. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated by the Mantel-Haenszel random-effect method. A total of five studies were included. Compared to never users, ever users of HRT had a statistically significantly decreased risk of OAC (pooled OR=0.75; 95% CI: 0.58-0.98), and ever users of OC had a borderline significantly decreased risk of this cancer (pooled OR=0.76; 95% CI: 0.57-1.00). In conclusion, HRT and OC use seems to be associated with a decreased risk of OAC. However, further research is warranted.

Keywords: Abdominal Obesity, Adenocarcinoma, Aetiology, Association, Attention, Barretts-Esophagus, Body-Mass, Borderline, Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Contraceptives, Databases, Estrogen-Receptor-Beta, Exogenous Oestrogen Therapy, Exposure, Expression, Gastric Cardia, Gastroesophageal-Reflux Symptoms, Hormonal, Hrt, Influence, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Male, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Oesophageal Neoplasm, Oestrogen, Oral, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Power, Pubmed, Replacement Therapy, Reproductive Factors, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Statistical Power, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web Of Science

? Huang, X.Z., Gao, P., Sun, J.X., Chen, X.W., Song, Y.X., Zhao, J.H., Xu, H.M. and Wang, Z.N. (2015), Clinicopathological and prognostic significance of circulating tumor cells in patients with gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Cancer*, **136** (1), 21-33.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Can136, 21.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Can136,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: The prognostic significance of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) and disseminated tumor cells (DTCs) in patients with gastric cancer (GC) is controversial. The aims of our meta- analysis are to assess its correlation with clinicopathological characteristics and prognostic significance in GC. PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane database, the Science citation index, the CNKI database and the references of relevant studies were systematically searched (up to November, 2013). Using the random- effect model, the meta- analysis was completed with odds ratio (OR), risk ratio, hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) as effect values. Twenty- six studies containing 2,566 patients with GC were analyzed. The overall analysis showed that the incidence difference of tumor cells (CTCs/DTCs) was significant when comparing the stage I/II group to the stage III/IV group (OR = 0.36, CI [0.23, 0.56]), the Lauren diffuse group to the intestinal group (OR = 2.06, CI [1.06, 4.00]), the poorly differentiated group to the well/moderate group (OR = 1.65, CI [1.10, 2.50]), the lymphatic involvement positive group to the positive group (OR = 2.92, CI [1.00, 8.55]). The detection of CTCs/DTCs was significantly related with the disease- free survival of patients (HR = 3.42, CI [2.39, 4.91]) and the detection of CTCs in peripheral blood was significantly related with the overall survival of patients (HR = 2.13, CI [1.13, 4.03]). Our meta- analysis indicates that detection of CTCs/DTCs is associated with prognosis for patients with GC and thus could act as a basis for GC staging.

Keywords: Analysis, Blood, Bone-Marrow, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cea Messenger-Rna, Characteristics, Circulating Tumor Cells, Citation, Citation Index, Clinical-Significance, Clinicopathological Characteristics, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Database, Disease, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hazard, Hazard Ratio, Incidence, Index, Intervals, Meta, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Odds Ratio, Overall Survival, Patients, Peripheral, Peripheral Blood, Peripheral-Blood, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Prognosis, Prognostic, Pubmed, Receptor Expression, References, Risk, Rt-Pcr, Science, Science Citation, Science Citation Index, Significance, Survival, Tumor

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Can136, 1162.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Can136,%201162.pdf)

Abstract: The prospective evidence for the associations of gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) with risk of cancer in the general population is uncertain. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of published prospective observational studies evaluating the associations of baseline levels of GGT and ALT with risk of overall (incidence and/or mortality) and site-specific cancers. Relevant studies were identified in a literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, reference lists of relevant studies to April 2014 and email contact with investigators. Study specific relative risks (RRs) were meta-analyzed using random effects models. Fourteen cohort studies with data on 1.79 million participants and 57,534 cancer outcomes were included. Comparing top versus bottom thirds of baseline circulating GGT levels, pooled RRs (95% confidence intervals) were 1.32 (1.15-1.52) for overall cancer, 1.09 (0.95-1.24) for cancers of the breast and female genital organs, 1.09 (1.02-1.16) for cancers of male genital organs, 1.94 (1.35-2.79) for cancers of digestive organs and 1.33 (0.94-1.89) for cancers of respiratory and intrathoracic organs. For ALT, corresponding RRs for overall cancer were 0.96 (0.94-0.99) and 1.65 (1.52-1.79) in European and Asian populations, respectively. There was an increased risk of cancers of the digestive organs 2.44 (1.23-4.84). The pooled RR for overall cancer per 5 U/L increment in GGT levels was 1.04 (1.03-1.05). Available observational data indicate a positive log-linear association of GGT levels with overall cancer risk. The positive association was generally evident for site-specific cancers. There are geographical variations in the association of ALT and overall cancer.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Alcohol Intake, All-Cause Mortality, Asian, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Dose-Response Data, Effects, Embase, Evidence, Fatty Liver-Disease, Female, Gamma, Gamma Glutamyltransferase, Gamma-Glutamyltransferase, General, General Population, Genetic Epidemiology, Glutamyl-Transferase, Incidence, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Male, Mar, Medline, Mendelian Randomization, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Mortality, National-Health, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcomes, Population, Populations, Prospective, Publication Bias, Reference, Reference Lists, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Site Specific, Site-Specific, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Can136, 2880.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Can136,%202880.pdf)

Abstract: This study investigated the association between adult weight gain and risk of colorectal cancer (CRC). Using terms related to weight gain and CRC, we searched PubMed, Embase and Web of Science for relevant studies published before June 2014. Two evaluators independently selected studies according to the selection criteria, and eight studies were included (three case-control and five cohort studies). Summary estimates were obtained using fixed- or random-effects models. The relative risk (RR) of the association between adult weight gain and CRC was 1.25 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.10-1.43); the RR was 1.30 (95% CI, 1.14-1.49) for colon cancer (CC) and 1.27 (95% CI, 1.02-1.58) for rectal cancer (RC) for the highest versus lowest category. For every 5-kg increase in adult weight, the risk increased by 5% (RR, 1.05; 95% CI, 1.02-1.09) for CRC, 6% (RR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.02-1.11) for CC and 6% (RR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.03-1.08) for RC. The subgroup analyses showed a positive association between adult weight gain and risk of CRC only in men, and the RR was 1.65 (95% CI, 1.42-1.92) for the highest versus lowest category of adult weight gain and 1.10 (95% CI, 1.06-1.15) for a 5-kg increase in adult weight. In conclusion, there is evidence that adult weight gain is associated with an increased risk of CRC. However, the positive association between adult weight gain and risk of CRC is stronger among men than among women. What’s new? It’s tricky to study the relationship between weight gain and colorectal cancer, and previous studies have returned conflicting results. This meta-analysis collated data from 8 studies in search of a clear indication of the effect of adult weight gain on CRC risk. Unlike body mass index, which includes both fat and muscle mass, adult weight gain can reveal changes in metabolic efficiency with age that make one vulnerable to cancer. These authors found that only in men, weight gain does appear to increase risk of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Adult, Adult Weight Gain, Age, Analyses, Association, Authors, Body Mass Index, Body-Mass Index, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Case-Control, Changes, Cohort, Colon Cancer, Colon-Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Confidence, Criteria, Data, Dose-Response, Efficiency, Endogenous Sex-Hormones, Estimates, Evidence, Fat, From, Index, Indication, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Muscle, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Physical-Activity, Pubmed, Rancho Bernardo, Rectal, Rectal Cancer, Relative Risk, Risk, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Trend Estimation, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Gain, Women

# Title: International Journal of Cardiology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Cardiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01675273)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. J. Cardiol.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Int J Cardiol

ISSN: 0167-5273

Issues/Year: 24

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Ireland

Publisher: Elsevier Ireland Ltd

Publisher Address: Elsevier House, Brookvale Plaza, East Park Shannon, CO, Clare 00000, Ireland

Subject Categories:

Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems: Impact Factor 6.802, 6/114 (2010)

? Coats, A.J.S. (2005), Top of the charts: Download versus citations in the *International Journal of Cardiology*. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **105** (2), 123-125.

Full Text: [2005\Int J Car105, 123.pdf](2005\Int%20J%20Car105,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: The medical literature is growing at an alarming rate. Research assessment exercises, research quality frameworks, league tables and the like have attempted to quantify the volume, quality and impact of research. Yet the established measures (such as citation rates) are being challenged by the sheer number of journals, variability in the “gold standard” of peer-review and the emergence of open-source or web-based journals. In the last few years, we have seen a growth in downloads to individual journal articles that now easily exceeds formal journal subscriptions. We have recorded the 10 top cited articles over a 12-month period and compared them to the 10 most popular articles being downloaded over the same time period. The citation-based listing included basic and applied, observational and interventional original research reports. For downloaded articles, which have shown a dramatic increase for the International Journal of Cardiology from 48,000 in 2002 to 120,000 in 2003 to 200,000 in 2004, the most popular articles over the same period are very different and are dominated by up-to-date reviews of either cutting-edge topics (such as the potential of stem cells) or of the management of rare or unusual conditions. There is no overlap between the two lists despite covering exactly the same 12-month period and using measures of peer esteem. Perhaps the time has come to look at the USAge of articles rather than, or in addition to, their referencing. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndromes, Anemia, Cardiology, Citation, Citations, Download, Heart-Failure, Impact Factor, Journal, Medical Journals, Regeneration, Repair, Stem-Cells, Torsade-de-Pointes

Notes: highly cited

? Coats, A.J.S. (2009), Ethical authorship and publishing. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **131** (2), 149-150.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Car131, 149.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Car131,%20149.pdf)

Abstract: Principles of Ethical Publishing in the International Journal of Cardiology:

1. That the corresponding author has the approval of all other listed authors for the submission and publication of all versions of the manuscript.

2. That all people who have a right to be recognised as authors have been included on the list of authors and everyone listed as an author has made an independent material contribution to the manuscript

3. That the work submitted in the manuscript is original and has not been published elsewhere and is not presently under consideration of publication by any other journal. The oral or poster presentation of parts of the work and its publishing as a single page abstract does not count as prior publication for this purpose.

4. That the material in the manuscript has been acquired according to modern ethical standards and does not contain material copied from anyone else without their written permission

5. That all material which derives from prior work, including from the same authors, is properly attributed to the prior publication by proper citation

6. That the manuscript will be maintained on the servers of the Journal and held to be a valid publication by the Journal only as long as all statements in these principles remain true

7. That if any of the statements above ceases to be true the authors have a duty to notify the journal as soon as possible so that the manuscript can be withdrawn. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Medical Journals, Cardiology, Ethics, Plagiarism, Scientific Misconduct, Fraud, Authorship, Retraction

? Smart, N.A. and Steele, M. (2010), Systematic review of the effect of aerobic and resistance exercise training on systemic brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and N-terminal BNP expression in heart failure patients. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **140** (3), 260-265.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Car140, 260.pdf](2010/Int%20J%20Car140,%20260.pdf)

Abstract: Background: BNP and the N-terminal portion (NT-pro-BNP) have emerged as powerful tools in the diagnosis and prognosis of heart failure on acute presentation. The aim of this work was to systematically review the effect of exercise training on BNP and NT-pro-BNP levels in patients with left ventricular dysfunction. Methods: A systematic search was conducted of MEDLINE (Ovid) (1950-July 2008), EMBASE.com (1974-current), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, CINAHL (1981-current) and Web of Science (2000-current) to identify randomized controlled trials of aerobic and/or resistance exercise training in heart failure patients that measured BNP and/or pro-BNP. Primary outcome measures were changes in BNP and NT-pro-BNP. Secondary outcomes were changes in functional capacity and energy expenditure, measures of study quality were also recorded. Results: Nine randomized controlled studies measuring BNP or NT-pro-BNP met our eligibility criteria. Exercise training had a favourable effect on BNP (mean difference-79 pg/ml 95% C.I.-141 to-17 pg/ml, P-0.01) and NT-pro-BNP (mean difference-621 pg/ml, 95% C.I.-844 to-398 pg/ml, P-<0.00001). Moreover the trials that showed a significant change in NT-pro-BNP all had a weekly exercise energy expenditure of more than 400 Kcal. Conclusion: Data from nine published studies, suggest exercise training has a favorable effect on BNP and NT-pro- BNP in heart failure patients. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activation, BNP, Brain, Capacity, Cochrane, Controlled Studies, Diagnosis, Exercise, Functional, Heart Failure, Interval, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcome, Outcomes, Primary, Prognosis, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Resistance, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Web of Science

? Hu, L.H., Liao, Z., Gao, R. and Li, Z.S. (2010), Scientific publications in cardiology and cardiovasology journals from Chinese authors in various parts of North Asia: 10-year survey of literature. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **140** (3), 304-308.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Car140, 304.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Car140,%20304.pdf)

Abstract: Background: People of Chinese ethnicity make up one of the largest populations in the world. Heart and vessel diseases remain the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in China. The research status in cardiology and cardiovasology among Chinese individuals in the three major regions of China - Mainland (ML), Hong Kong (HK) and Taiwan (TW) - are unknown. The outputs of cardiology and cardiovasology articles published in international journals from the three regions were compared in this study. Methods: Articles published in 83 journals related to cardiology and cardiovasology originating from the ML, TW and HK from 1998-2007 were retrieved from the PUBMED database. The number of total articles, clinical trial, randomized controlled trial, case reports, impact factors (IF), citations, and articles published in top general medicine journals were conducted for quantity and quality comparisons. Results: The total number of articles from the three regions increased significantly from 1998 to 2007 (from 154 to 591). There were 2801 articles from ML (883), TW (1404) and HK (514) in the past ten years. The number of articles published per year from the ML (297) have exceeded those from TW (235) and HK (59) in 2007. The accumulated impact factor of the articles from TW (4082.736) was much higher than ML (2221.699) and HK (1673.049). HK had the highest average IF of cardiology and cardiovasology articles and the most articles published in top general medicine journals among the three regions. Conclusion: The total number of articles from the three major regions of China increased significantly from 1998 to 2007. The number of articles published per year from the ML have exceeded those from TW and HK. However, the quality of articles from TW and HK is better than that from ML. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Asia, Cardiovascular-Diseases, China, Citations, Database, Elsevier, Hong Kong, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor (IF), Impact Factors, Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Journals, Literature, Medicine, Publications, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT), Research, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Car140, 361.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Car140,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: We read the article entitled “Scientific publications in cardiology journals from Chinese authors in various parts of North Asia: 10-year survey of literature” and found that the methodology in that study was not appropriate. Clarification or revision on some raised concerns will make this article much convinced. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Asia, Elsevier, Impact Factor (IF), Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Journals, Publications, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

? Hu, L.H., Liao, Z.A., Gao, R. and Li, Z.S. (2010), High quality medical journals and impact factors. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **140** (3), 362-363.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Car140, 362.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Car140,%20362.pdf)

Abstract: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) is multidisciplinary databases of bibliographic information gathered from thoUSAnds of scholarly journals. Our purpose was to select high quality and currently published journal of cardiology and cardiovasology, and SCIE is generally recognized by the world. As a general rule, the journals with high impact factors (IF) include the most prestigious, although the perception of prestige is a murky subject. Limitations of the IF are no secret and they have been widely discussed. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Databases, Elsevier, Impact, Impact Factor (IF), Impact Factors, Journal, Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Journals, Medical, Multidisciplinary, Scholarly Journals, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

? Shewan, L.G. and Coats, A.J.S. (2010), Ethics in the authorship and publishing of scientific articles. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **144** (1), 1-2.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Car144, 1.pdf](2010/Int%20J%20Car144,%201.pdf)

Abstract: All authors to papers in the International Journal of Cardiology must adhere to the following principles: 1. That the corresponding author has the approval of all other listed authors for the submission and publication of all versions of the manuscript. 2. That all people who have a right to be recognised as authors have been included on the list of authors and everyone listed as an author has made an independent material contribution to the manuscript. 3. That the work submitted in the manuscript is original and has not been published elsewhere and is not presently under consideration of publication by any other journal other than in oral, poster or abstract format. 4. That the material in the manuscript has been acquired according to modern ethical standards and has been approved by the legally appropriate ethical committee. 5. That the article does not contain material copied from anyone else without their written permission. 6. That all material which derives from prior work, including from the same authors, is properly attributed to the prior publication by proper citation. 7. That the manuscript will be maintained on the servers of the Journal and held to be a valid publication by the Journal only as long as all statements in these principles remain true. 8. That if any of the statements above ceases to be true the authors have a duty to notify the Journal as soon as possible so that the manuscript can be withdrawn. (C) 2010 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Keywords: Authors, Authorship, Cardiology, Citation, Ethics, Fraud, Journal, Medical Journals, Papers, Plagiarism, Publication, Publishing, Retraction, Scientific Misconduct, Standards

? Coats, A.J.S. (2010), Retraction of a paper containing plagiarized material: The prognostic value of serum troponin T in unstable angina. Gökhan Cin V, Gök H, Kaptanoğlu B. Int J Cardiol. 1996 Mar;53(3):237-44. *International Journal of Cardiology*, **145** (3), e81-e82.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Car145, e81.pdf](2010/Int%20J%20Car145,%20e81.pdf)

Abstract: On the 6th December 2008, in my role as Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Cardiology, I received an email from Professor Harold Garner of UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas. Professor Garner told me that using a new search engine methodology (eTBLAST) he and colleagues had identified a paper in the International Journal of Cardiology published in 1996 which had remarkable text and data similarity to an earlier paper published in 1992 in the New England Journal of Medicine. They had detected this similarity after randomly selecting citations from MEDLINE and submitting them to the tool to find other highly similar citations as part of their NIH/R01 funded research on the ethics of publication. We have been notified that all such cases are reported in a database, Deja Vu (http://spore.swmed.edu/dejavu/). We investigated the text of the two papers and we agreed that there was such a similarity that the later paper must have plagiarized the earlier paper, and in doing so infringed the copyright. In accordance with our previously published standards on ethical publishing in the Journal we hereby retract the paper “The prognostic value of serum troponin T in unstable angina. Gokhan Cin V, Gok H, Kaptanoglu B. Int J Cardiol. 1996 Mar;53(3):237-44.”. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citations, England, Ethics, Methodology, Papers, Plagiarism, Publication, Publishing, Research, Retraction, Scientific Fraud, Standards

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Car168, 2816.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car168,%202816.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this meta-analysis was to investigate whether statin therapy is associated with blood pressure (BP)-lowering in patients with or without hypertension. Background: The beneficial effects of statins on the cardiovascular system may in part be related to effects beyond lipid-lowering. It has been suggested that statins may reduce BP; however the available data are still ambiguous and often conflicting. Methods: Data from Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials for the years 1966-January 2012 were searched for studies that investigated the effect of statins on BP in normotensive or in hypertensive subjects. We included all randomized controlled clinical trials that investigated this effect. Changes in systolic and diastolic BP were the key outcomes of interest. Results: The final analysis included 18 trials and 5628 subjects (4692 normotensive and 936 hypertensive patients) randomized to receive either statins or placebo. The weighted mean difference of systolic (Delta SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (Delta DBP) in normotensive patients for the 11 statin trials included were 0.03 (95% CI: -0.95-1.02; p = 0.95) and -0.28 (95% CI: -0.80-0.24; p = 0.29), respectively. For hypertensive patients treated with statins (8 trials) the weighted mean difference of Delta SBP and Delta DBP were 1.45 (95% CI: -0.49-3.39; p = 0.14) and -1.32 (95% CI: -3.93-1.28; p = 0.32) respectively. Conclusions: Despite previous suggestions statin therapy in normotensive or hypertensive patients does not lead to significant reductions in systolic or diastolic BP. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular System, Cardiovascular-Disease, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co, Coa Reductase Inhibitor, Data, Double-Blind, Effects, Endothelial Function, House, Hypercholesterolemic Patients, Hypertension, Int, Ireland, Lead, Lipid-Lowering Arm, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nitric-Oxide Synthase, Outcomes, Oxidative Stress, Park, Patients, Placebo, Pressure, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Renal-Function, Results, Rights, Science, Scopus, Statin, Statins, Therapy, WAM, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Car168, 5182.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car168,%205182.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Only limited information is available on the worldwide distribution and volume of adult congenital heart disease (ACHD) centers. We aimed to assess the centers using a bibliometric approach. Methods and results: We identified publications presenting original research in the field of ACHD between 1995 and 2011. A total of 94,119 articles were identified which underwent electronic filtering and manual review. Overall, a dramatic increase in ACHD publications was seen over the study period. This was accompanied by a matching increase in impact factors and an over-proportional rise in ACHD contributions relative to the general academic field. Research output correlated well with self-reported patient volume and the number of identified ACHD centers in Europe and North America was in agreement with published surveys, thus validating our methodology. We observed a steady increase in the number of publishing ACHD centers world wide. The number of ACHD centers per 10-million population was highest for Europe (3.6), followed by North America (1.7), Oceania (1.5), South America (0.4), Asia (0.3) and Africa (0.1). In addition, we evaluated the relative research output between developed and emerging economies and provide an overview over the main areas of research in the ACHD field. Conclusions: Global interest in ACHD is increasing and this is reflected, both, in the number of publishing centers and the volume of research. Our data provides insights into the geographical and temporal distribution of ACHD research over the last 1 1/2 decades. These results could serve as benchmarks for international comparisons and guide efforts for improving ACHD infrastructure. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adolescents, Adult, Adult Congenital Heart Disease, Africa, Approach, Article, Asia, Bibliometric, Care, Challenge, Co, Congenital, Congenital Heart Disease, Data, Disease, Distribution, England, Europe, Field, General, Global, Guidelines, Health Policy, Heart, House, Impact, Impact Factors, Information, Infrastructure, INT, International, Ireland, Landscape, Methodology, Methods, Mortality, North, North America, Outcome, Park, Population, Publications, Publishing, Research, Research Output, Review, Rights, South America, Spectrum, Surveys, Sydney, Temporal, Volume, World

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Car168, 5437.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car168,%205437.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The efficacy of statin treatment in chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients remains controversial. Therefore, we performed a meta-analysis to investigate whether statins modulate renal function in patients with CKD. Methods: Data from Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of randomized controlled trials for years 1966-December 2012 were searched for appropriate studies. Results: Twenty trials with 6452 CKD subjects randomized to receive either statin or placebo were included. Statin therapy significantly influenced high sensitivity C-reactive protein levels in patients on or off dialysis [-0.28 mg/dl, 95% CI: -0.93 to -0.37; p < 0.05 and -0.46 mg/dl, 95% CI: -0.87 to -0.05; p = 0.03], respectively], urinary protein (-0.77 g/24 h, 95% CI: -1.24 to -0.29, p < 0.02; this effect persisted for treatment = 12 months), and serum creatinine but only for long-term therapy (3 years) (-0.65 mg/dl, 95% CI: -1.00 to -0.30; p = 0.0003). The summary for standardized effect size of mean differences of glomerular filtration rate was 0.29 ml/min/1.73 m(2) (95% CI: 0.01 to 0.58; p = 0.04), and depended on treatment duration - a significant increase was observed for between 1 and 3 years of statin therapy (0.50 ml/min/1.73 m(2), 95% CI: 0.40 to 0.60; p < 0.0001), with no significant increase for both <= 1 and >3 years of the therapy. Conclusion: Statins might exert significant renoprotective effects in CKD patients; however, benefit may depend on the duration of treatment. This is an issue that warrants more definitive investigation. More studies are necessary in dialysis patients to credibly evaluate the renal effects of statin therapy. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Article, C-Reactive Protein, Chronic, Chronic Kidney Disease, Co, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Creatinine, Dialysis, Disease, Duration, Effect Size, Effects, Efficacy, Filtration, Function, Glomerular Filtration Rate, Glomerular-Filtration-Rate, House, Int, Investigation, Ireland, Kidney, Kidney Disease, Lipid-Lowering Therapy, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Outcomes, Park, Patients, Placebo, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Post-Hoc Analysis, Protein, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trials, Receptor-Mediated Endocytosis, Renal, Renal Function, Renal Outcomes, Results, Rights, Role, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Serum, Size, Statin, Therapy, Treatment, Type-2 Diabetic-Patients, Urinary, Urinary Albumin Excretion, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Car169, 35.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car169,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The benefits and risks of additional complex fractionated atrial electrograms (CFAE) ablation in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) remain unclear. Methods: Trials were identified in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Database, reviews, and reference lists of relevant papers. The primary end point was the recurrence of atrial arrhythmias after a single ablation. Results: We meta-analyzed 11 studies (total, n = 983) using random-effects model to compare PVI (n = 478) with PVI plus CFAE ablation (PVI + CFAE) (n = 505). Additional CFAE ablation reduced recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmia after a single procedure (pooled RR 0.73; 95% CI 0.61, 0.88; P = 0.0007) at >= 3-month follow-up. There was no evidence of heterogeneity among studies (I-2 = 33%). Subgroup analysis demonstrated that additional CFAE ablation reduced rates of recurrence in nonparoxysmal AF (RR 0.68; 95% CI 0.47, 0.99; P = 0.05), whereas had no effect on patients with paroxysmal AF (RR 0.79; 95% CI 0.59, 1.06; P = 0.12). Eight studies reported results of post-procedure ATs. The addition of CFAE ablation increased the rate of post-procedure ATs (RR 1.77; 95% CI 1.02, 3.07; P = 0.04). Additional CFAE ablation significantly increased mean procedural times (245.4 + 75.7 vs. 189.5 + 62.3 min, P < 0.001), mean fluoroscopy (72.1 + 25.6 vs. 59.5 + 19.3 min, P < 0.001), and mean RF energy application times (75.3 + 38.6 vs. 53.2 + 27.5 min, P < 0.001). Conclusions: The adjunctive CFAE ablation could provide additional benefit in terms of reducing recurrence of atrial tachyarrhythmia for patients with nonparoxysmal AF but not for patients with paroxysmal AF after a single procedure with or without antiarrhythmic drugs (AADs). The main risk of adjunctive CFAE ablation is the increasing rate of untraceable postablation ATs. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: AF, Analysis, Application, Atrial Fibrillation, Benefits, Catheter Ablation, Catheter Ablation, Complex Fractionated Atrial Electrograms, Database, Drugs, Efficacy, Energy, Evidence, Follow-Up, Heterogeneity, Ireland, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Multicenter, P, Papers, Patients, Primary, Procedure, Pubmed, Pulmonary Vein Isolation, Random Effects Model, Rates, Recurrence, Reference, Reference Lists, Results, Review, Reviews, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Strategies, Substrate, Success, Systematic Review, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Car169, 190.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car169,%20190.pdf)

Abstract: Background: This study aimed at understanding whether investigators from less wealthy countries were at a disadvantage in disseminating their research, after accounting for potential differences in research quality and infrastructure. Methods and Results: In this bibliometric analysis a representative random selection of 10% (n = 1002 studies) of all abstracts submitted to the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) congress 2006 was followed for publication and citation from September 2006 to December 2011. The main variable of interest was the per-capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the country of the principal investigator. Using multivariable models that adjusted for socioeconomic indicators and previously identified markers of research quality, we examined the relationship between per-capita GDP and three study endpoints: Acceptance at the ESC congress, full-text publication, and number of two-year citations. Among 1002 abstracts from 63 countries, per-capita GDP was positively correlated with all three study endpoints. After adjusting for markers of research quality and infrastructure, per-capita GDP remained a strong predictor for acceptance at the ESC congress (adjusted OR for every 10,000 USD increase in per-capita GDP, 1.44; 95% CI, 1.15 to 1.80), full-text publication within 5 years (adjusted OR, 1.49; 95% CI, 1.17 to 1.90), and high citation frequency (adjusted OR, 2.30; 95% CI, 1.31 to 4.04). These findings were largely consistent in a subgroup of abstracts of high-quality, prospective clinical trials. Conclusion: Investigators in less wealthy countries face challenges to disseminate their research, even after accounting for potential differences in the quality of their work and research infrastructure. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptance, Analysis, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cardiology, Cardiovascular, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Frequency, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Co, Congresses, Country, Economics, Gap, GDP, Gross Domestic Product, House, Indicators, Infrastructure, Int, Ireland, Methods, Models, Nations, Nov, Park, Potential, Prospective, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Results, Rights, Science, Selection, Switzerland, Understanding, Wealth, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Car172, 403.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Car172,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: Background:The association between renal dysfunction and risk of cardiovascular (CV) events and mortality has been reported in several studies. However, it is unclear whether reduction in urinary albumin excretion (UAE) is associated with reduced risk of clinical events. Therefore, we sought to investigate, in a meta-regression analysis of randomized studies enrolling hypertensive and/or diabetic patients, whether changes in UAE are associated with changes in CV outcomes and all-cause mortality. Methods:MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science, Cochrane Database and Scopus were searched for randomized trials enrolling more than 200 diabetic and/or hypertensive patients, reporting UAE at baseline and at end of follow-up and CV events [CV death, myocardial infarction (MI), and stroke], as well all-cause mortality. Results:Thirty-two trials enrolling 80,812 participants were included in analyses. Meta-regression analysis showed that each 10% reduction of UAE was significantly associated with 13% reduction of MI (Regression Coefficient [RC]:0.0055; 95% Confidence Interval [CI]:0.0014 to 0.0095; p = 0.010), with 29% reduction of stroke (RC:0.0124; CI:0.0030 to 0.0218; p = 0.013) and with 14% reduction of the composite outcome (CV death, MI, stroke)(RC:0.0059; CI:0.0027 to 0.0090; p = 0.001), whereas not significantly associated with all-cause (RC:0.0028; CI:-0.0047 to 0.0103; p = 0.486) and CV mortality (RC:0.0028; CI:-0.0047 to 0.0103; p = 0.447). Results were mostly confirmed by sensitivity analysis. No heterogeneity or publication bias was detected. Conclusions:Reduction in UAE is associated with reduced risk of MI and stroke in diabetic and/or hypertensive patients. These findings suggest that UAE changes may represent a valuable intermediate end-point for CV risk evaluation in clinical practice. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Albumin, All-Cause, Analyses, Analysis, Arterial-Hypertension, Association, Bias, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Events, Cardiovascular Risk, Changes, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Collaborative Metaanalysis, Composite, Database, Death, Endothelial Dysfunction, Evaluation, Events, Follow-Up, Glomerular-Filtration-Rate, Heterogeneity, High Blood-Pressure, Infarction, Ireland, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Mar, Meta-Regression, Microalbuminuria, Mortality, Myocardial Infarction, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Population Cohorts, Practice, Publication, Publication Bias, Randomized, Reduction, Regression, Renal, Reporting, Results, Rights, Risk, Risk Evaluation, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Stroke, Urinary, Urinary Albumin Excretion, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Car173, 361.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Car173,%20361.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Debate concerning aerobic exercise decreasing arterial stiffness in pre- and hypertensive individuals still exists. We sought to systematically review and quantify the effect of aerobic exercise training on arterial stiffness in pre- and hypertensive subjects. Methods: MEDLINE, Cochrane, Scopus and Web of Science were searched up until August 2013 for trials assessing the effect of aerobic exercise interventions lasting 4 or more weeks on arterial stiffness in (pre) hypertensive subjects. Standardized mean difference (SMD) in arterial stiffness parameters (PWV, B-stiffness, Compliance, AIx) was calculated using a random-effects model. Subgroup and meta-regression analyses were used to study potential moderating factors. Results: Fourteen trials comprising a total of 472 (pre) hypertensive subjects met the inclusion criteria. Arterial stiffness was not significantly reduced by aerobic training in (pre) hypertensive subjects (14 trials, SMD = -0.19; P = .06). Likewise, post-intervention arterial stiffness was similar between the aerobic exercise-trained and control (pre) hypertensive subjects (8 trials, SMD = -0.10; P = .43). Neither heterogeneity nor publication bias was detected in either of these analyses. In the subgroup analyses, arterial stiffness was significantly reduced in aerobic exercise-trained (pre) hypertensive subgroups below the median value in post minus pre-intervention systolic blood pressure (SBP) (SMD = -0.38, P = .04) and in subgroups above the median value in the duration of the intervention (SMD = -0.28, P = .03). Similar results were obtained in the meta-regression analysis. Conclusions: Arterial stiffness is not reduced in (pre) hypertensive subjects in response to aerobic training unless associated with a substantial reduction in SBP and/or prolonged duration. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise Training, Analyses, Analysis, Arterial Stiffness, Assessing, Baroreflex Sensitivity, Bias, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure Response, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Compliance, Control, Criteria, Duration, Exercise, Exercise Training, Heterogeneity, Hypertension, Impact, Incident Hypertension, Intervention, Interventions, Ireland, Isolated Systolic Hypertension, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Model, P, Pedro Scale, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Pressure, Prolonged, Publication, Publication Bias, Pulse-Wave Velocity, Random Effects Model, Reduction, Resistance Exercise, Response, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Value, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Car174, 830.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Car174,%20830.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Cardiology, Cardiovascular-Research, Congresses, Conversion, Country, Peer Review, Peer-Reviewed, Publication, Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Car178, 69.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Car178,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Background: While aerobic exercise training may decrease arterial stiffness, the impact of combined aerobic and resistance training is unclear. Therefore, the aim of this study was to systematically review and quantify the effect of combined aerobic and resistance training on arterial stiffness, as determined by arterial pulse wave velocity (PWV), and compare it with aerobic training. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science were searched through November 2013 for randomized controlled trials evaluating the effect of aerobic or combined aerobic and resistance training on PWV. A metaanalysis was performed to determine the standardized mean difference (SMD) in PWV between exercise and control groups. Subgroup analyses were used to study potential moderating factors. Results: Twenty-one randomized controlled trials comparing exercise and control groups (overall n= 752), met the inclusion criteria. After data pooling, PWV was decreased in aerobic trained groups compared with controls (10 trials, SMD=-0.52, 95% CI=-0.76, -0.27; P < 0.0001) but did not reach statistical significance in combined trained groups compared with controls (11 trials, SMD = -0.23, 95% CI = -0.50, 0.04; P = 0.10). The effect in aerobic trained groups did not differ compared with combined trained groups (P= 0.12). In addition, aerobic training resulted in significantly lower SMD in PWV compared with combined training in interventions including a higher volume of aerobic training or assessing carotid-femoral PWV. Conclusions: These data suggest that combined aerobic and resistance training interventions may have reduced beneficial effects on arterial stiffness comparedwith control interventions, but do not appear to differ significantly with aerobic training alone. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Aerobic Exercise Training, Analyses, Arterial Stiffness, Assessing, Cardiovascular Risk, Central Blood-Pressure, Clinical-Applications, Combined Exercise Training, Control, Control Groups, Criteria, Data, Effect, Effects, Embase, Exercise, Exercise Training, Factors, Groups, Impact, Interventions, Ireland, Medline, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Obese Postmenopausal Women, Older-Adults, P, Pedro Scale, Potential, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Resistance, Resistance Training, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Significance, Term Endurance, Training, Vascular Function, Volume, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car181, 267.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car181,%20267.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Abstract presentations at scientific congresses are a preparation for publication in peer reviewed journals. The present study aimed to investigate the prediction of abstract acceptance of peer reviewed publications focusing on the difference between male and female first authors. Methods: We evaluated 8411 abstracts submitted to the German Cardiac Society by 2090 females and 6321 male scientists. Abstract grading (3 to 9 reviewers, blinded on a 5-point scale) separated those accepted and rejected followed by a bibliometric analysis of Medline publications from 2006 to 2012. Results: While rating of abstracts was not different between males and females (p = 0.475), publication rate of females was lower compared to males (17.5% vs 24.4 >= %, p < 0.001). Female authors achieved a higher impact factor in their publications (5.1 +/- 0.2 vs 4.4 +/- 0.1, p = 0.0003) and were more often listed on papers in highly ranked journals (impact factor = 5) than males. Although, more accepted abstracts than rejected ones were published in high rank journals, a considerable number of papers were generated from rejected abstracts (22%). Conclusions: Female cardiologists had a better publication success than males concerning high rank peer reviewed publications. Acceptance in blinded abstract evaluation often detects work published later, while rejected contributions still might represent high quality work suitable for publication in peer reviewed journals. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abstracts, Acceptance, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cardiology, Evaluation, Female, First, From, Gender, Gender-Science, General Cardiology, German, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Ireland, Journals, Male, Medical Publishing, Medline, Men, Methods, Papers, Peer Reviewed Journals, Peer-Reviewed, Performance, Physicians, Prediction, Preparation, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Quality, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rank, Results, Reviewers, Rights, Scale, Scientists, Success, Women, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car182, 476.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car182,%20476.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this review was to describe the occurrence of prognostic variables as derived from cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) in patients with heart failure (HF), presenting exercise oscillatory ventilation (EOV) compared to patients without EOV. The effect of EOV on peak oxygen consumption (VO2), minute ventilation/carbon dioxide production (VE/VCO2) slope, oxygen uptake efficiency slope (OUES), rest and peak pulmonary end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure (PETCO2) was meta-analysed. A systematic search strategy was performed in five databases (Pubmed, Cochrane Library, PEDro, Science Direct and Web of Science) assessing 252 articles for eligibility. Nineteen citations met the inclusion criteria totalling 3032 patients with HF (EOV = 1111; non-EOV = 1921). The risk of bias was assessed by two researchers. Extracted data were pooled using random or fixed effects meta-analysis, if appropriate. The level of significance was set at p <= 0.05. Overall, the presentation of EOV significantly indicated aggravated prognostic markers. Subgroup analysis revealed left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and mode of CPET protocol as independent factors, whereas defining EOV significantly influenced the results. A meta-analysis of studies reporting hazard ratios for cardiovascular events demonstrated that HF patients with EOV run a fourfold risk for an adverse event compared to HF patients without EOV. In general, these findings suggest that the presence of EOV in patients with HF is associated with a deterioration of the prognostic CPET parameters. Furthermore, EOV can occur in HF patients with reduced as well as preserved ejection fraction. Further research on defining and assessing EOV in a more accurate and reproducible way is required. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adaptive Servoventilation, Aerobic Capacity, Analysis, Articles, Assessing, Bias, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Cardiac Transplantation, Cardiopulmonary, Cardiopulmonary Exercise, Cardiovascular, Citations, Co2 Pressure, Consumption, Cpet, Criteria, Data, Databases, Dioxide Production Slope, Effects, Efficiency, Events, Exercise, Factors, Failure, From, General, Hazard, Heart, Heart Failure, Ireland, Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction, Library, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mode, Oscillatory Ventilation, Oxygen, Patients, Peak Vo2, Presentation, Pressure, Prognosis, Prognostic, Protocol, Purpose, Reporting, Research, Researchers, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Search Strategy, Significance, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testing, Tidal Carbon-Dioxide, Uptake, Uptake Efficiency Slope, Ve, Vco2 Slope, Ventilation, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car183, 129.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car183,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Observational studies suggest that an association between fruit and vegetable consumption and coronary heart disease (CHD). However, the results are inconsistent. We conducted a meta-analysis to evaluate the relationship of fruit and vegetable consumption with CHD risk and quality the dose-response relationship between them. Methods: Relevant prospective studies were identified by a search of PubMed, Embase and Web of Science databases to July 2014. A random-effects model was used to calculate the pooled relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Results: Twenty-three studies involving 937,665 participants and 18,047 patients with CHD were included. Compared with the lowest consumption levels of total fruit and vegetable, fruit and vegetable, the RR of CHD was 0.84 (95% CI, 0.79-0.90), 0.86 (95% CI, 0.82-0.91), 0.87 (95% CI, 0.81-0.93), respectively. The dose-response analysis indicated that, the RR of CHD was 0.88 (95% CI: 0.85-0.91) per 477 g/day of total fruit and vegetable consumption, 0.84 (95% CI: 0.75-0.93) per 300 g/day of fruit intake and 0.82 (95% CI: 0.73-0.92) per 400 g/day of vegetable consumption. A nonlinear association of CHD risk with fruit or vegetable consumption separately was found (P for nonlinearity <0.001). In the subgroup analysis of location, a significant inverse association was observed in Western populations, but not in Asian populations. Conclusions: This meta-analysis indicates that total fruit and vegetable, fruit and vegetable consumption, are significantly associated with a lower risk of CHD. The significant inverse association was found in Western populations, but not in Asian populations, which warrants further research. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: All-Cause Mortality, Analysis, Asian, Association, Blood-Pressure, Cardiovascular-Disease, Clinical-Trial, Cohort, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Coronary Heart Disease, Databases, Dietary Patterns, Disease, Dose-Response, Flavonoid Intake, Follow-Up, Fruit, Global Burden, Heart, Intervals, Ireland, Location, Mar, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nonlinear, Observational Studies, P, Patients, Populations, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Randomized-Trial, Relative Risk, Research, Results, Rights, Risk, Science, United-States, Vegetable, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car184, 703.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car184,%20703.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The study performed a meta-analysis of the diagnostic performance of fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary computed tomography angiography (FFRCT) to assess the functional significance of coronary stenosis using FFR as the reference standard. Methods: We searched the electronic databases of PubMed, EMBASE, The Chorance Library, Medion and Web of Science for relevant articles published until August 2014. Pooled estimates of sensitivity, specificity, positive (LR+) and negative likelihood ratios (LR-) with the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and the summary receiver operating characteristic curve (SROC) were determined. Results: Five studies, 706 patients and 1165 vessels or lesions were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled sensitivity and specificity for FFRCT at the per-patient level were 90% (95% CI, 85%-93%) and 72% (95% CI, 67%-76%), respectively. The corresponding pooled LR+ and LR-were 3.70 (95% CI, 2.11-6.49) and 0.15 (95% CI, 0.11-0.22), respectively. The pooled sensitivity and specificity for FFRCT on the per-vessel or per-lesion basis were 83% (95% CI, 79%-87%) and 78% (95% CI, 75%-81%), respectively. Corresponding pooled LR+ and LR were 3.75 (95% CI, 2.09-6.74) and 0.22 (95% CI, 0.18-0.29), respectively. The area under the SROC (AUC) was 0.94 at the per-patient level and 0.91 at the per-vessel or per-lesion level. Conclusions: The existing evidence suggests that noninvasive FFRCT has high diagnostic performance compared with invasively measured FFR for the detection of ischemia-causing stenosis in stable patients with suspected or known coronary artery disease (CAD). (C) 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Angiography, Artery, Auc, Blood-Flow, Cad, Computed Tomography, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography, Ct Angiography, Databases, Diagnostic Accuracy, Disease, Estimates, Evidence, Flow, Fractional Flow Reserve, Guidelines, Intervals, Intervention, Ireland, Lr, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Patients, Performance, Pubmed, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Reference, Review, Rights, Science, Sensitivity, Significance, Specificity, Standard, Stenosis, Systematic Review, Tests, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car185, 34.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car185,%2034.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Congenital left ventricular aneurysm (LVA) or diverticulum (LVD) is rare cardiac anomalies. We aimed to analyse the clinical characteristics and outcome in all ever published patients. Methods: MEDLINE, Web of science, Google and EMBASE, and reference lists of relevant articles were searched for publications reporting on LVA or LVD patients. Results: Weidentified 809 patients published since 1816 [354 (49.1%) LVA, 453 (50.6%) LVD, 2 (0.3%) both]. Mean age at diagnosis was 34.1 +/- 27 (LVA) and 29.7 +/- 27.6 years (LVD; p = 0.05). 48.9% were male. LVA was larger (38.7 +/- 22.5 mm versus 31.4 +/- 21.2 mm; p = 0.002) and frequently found in submitral location (33% versus 4.9%; p < 0.001), LVD was frequently located at the LV-apex (61.2% versus 28.7%; p b 0.001). LVD was often associated with cardiac (34.2% versus 11%; p < 0.001) or extracardiac anomalies (32.7% versus 3%; p < 0.001). LVA patients presented more frequently with ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation (18.1% versus 13.1%; p = 0.01), the incidences of rupture (4% versus 4.5%; p = 0.9), syncope (8.3% versus 5.1%; p = 0.1), and embolic events (4.9% versus 3.6%; p = 0.4) at presentation were not different between LVA and LVD. Mean follow-up was 56.3 +/- 43months. Cardiac death occurred more frequently in the LVA group (11.5% versus 5.0%; p= 0.05) at amedian age of 0.8 [LVA] and 2.5 [LVD] years. The leading cause of cardiac death was congestive heart failure in the LVA-group (50.0% versus 0.0%; p = 0.01), and rupture in the LVD-group (75.0% versus 27.3%; p = 0.04). Conclusions: LVA and LVD are distinct congenital anomalies with different clinical and morphological characteristics. The prognosis of LVA is significantly worse during long-term follow-up. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 2 Adult Patients, Age, Aneurysm, Apical Aneurysm, Cantrells-Syndrome, Cardiac Diverticulum, Characteristics, Clinical, Congenital, Congenital Anomalies, Congestive Heart Failure, Coronary-Artery, Death, Diagnosis, Diverticulum, Early Prenatal-Diagnosis, Ectopia Cordis, Events, Failure, Follow-Up, Heart, Heart Failure, Ireland, Left, Location, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Male, Medline, Muscular Interventricular Septum, Of-The-Literature, Outcome, Patients, Pericardial-Effusion, Presentation, Prognosis, Publications, Reference, Reference Lists, Reporting, Rights, Rupture, Science, Syncope, Ventricle

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car185, 72.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car185,%2072.pdf)

Abstract: Background: DOACs are increasingly used in patients with NVAF. Information on efficacy and safety of these compounds in patients undergoing electrical or pharmacological cardioversion is limited. Thus, we performed a systematic review and a meta-analysis of the literature to address this issue. Methods: Randomized controlled trials comparing the efficacy and safety of DOACs and VKAs in patients with NVAF were systematically searched in Medline, Web of Science, Scopus, Cochrane, and EMBASE databases (up to September 2014). Pooled relative risk (RR) and the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated for each outcome. Results: Four randomized controlled trials (3635 patients), for a total of 4517 cardioversions (2869 with DOACs and 1648 with VKAs), were included in the analysis. DOACs and VKAs appeared equally effective in the prevention of stroke/systemic embolism (0.41% vs 0.61%; RR: 0.73, 95% CI: 0.31, 1.72; P = 0.48) and of post-cardiovascular death (0.52% vs 0.81%; RR: 0.73, 95% CI: 0.27, 2.03; P = 0.55), with a similar risk of major bleeding complications (0.81% vs 0.60%; RR: 1.23, 95% CI: 0.55, 2.71). Heterogeneity among studies was generally absent. Furthermore, the Weighted Mean Incidence (WMI) of complications appeared very low in patients randomized to DOACs (WMI: 0.6% and 0.9% for stroke/systemic embolism and major bleeding, respectively). Conclusion: Our results suggest that DOACs are at least as effective and safe as VKAs in patients with NVAF undergoing to an electrical or pharmacological cardioversion. Thus, DOACs may be considered a valid and practical alternative to VKAs. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, American-College, Analysis, Association Task-Force, Atrial Fibrillation, Bleeding, Cardioversion, Complications, Confidence, Dabigatran, Databases, Death, Direct Oral Anticoagulants, Efficacy, Embolism, Flutter, Interval, Ireland, Literature, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Oral, Outcome, P, Patients, Practice Guidelines, Prevention, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Relative Risk, Review, Rights, Risk, Rivaroxaban, Safety, Science, Scopus, Systematic Review, Trial, Warfarin, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Car186, 98.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Car186,%2098.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The best approach for revascularization of multi-vessel coronary disease in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is controversial. Methods: We searched the Medline and Web of Science databases, the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials, and major conference proceedings for clinical trials that randomized STEMI patients with multi-vessel disease to a complete versus culprit-only revascularization strategy. Random effects summary risk ratios (RR) were constructed using a DerSimonian-Laird model. Results: A total of 6 trials met our selection criteria, which yielded 1,190 patients. The mean follow-up duration was 20.5 months. The incidence of major adverse cardiac events was significantly reduced in the complete revascularization group versus the culprit-only revascularization group (RR 0.57, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.41-0.78, p < 0.001). This was due to a lower risk of urgent revascularization with complete revascularization (RR 0.55, 95% CI 0.35-0.86, p = 0.01). A non-significant reduction was observed with complete versus culprit-only revascularization for the combined outcome of mortality or myocardial infarction (RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.30-1.04, p = 0.06). Conclusion: Complete revascularization of significant coronary lesions at the time of primary PCI in patients with STEMI andmulti-vessel disease was associated with better outcomes. This was primarily due to a reduction in the need for urgent revascularization. Larger trials are needed to determine if complete revascularization reduces death or myocardial infarction. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Keywords: Angioplasty, Approach, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Constructed, Coronary Disease, Criteria, Databases, Death, Disease, Duration, Effects, Elevation Myocardial-Infarction, Events, Follow-Up, Guidelines, Impact, Incidence, Infarction, Interval, Intervention, Ireland, Management, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mortality, Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease, Multivessel Disease, Myocardial Infarction, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Primary, Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Randomized, Reduction, Restenosis, Revascularization, Risk, Science, Selection Criteria, St-Segment-Elevation, Strategy, Systematic Reviews, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tsai, I.C. and Goo, H.W. (2013), Cardiac CT and MRI for congenital heart disease in Asian countries: Recent trends in publication based on a scientific database. *International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging*, **29**, 1-5.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Car Ima29, 1.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Car%20Ima29,%201.pdf)

Abstract: in the past 12 years, during the process of imaging congenital heart disease (CHD), Asian doctors have not only made every effort to adhere to established magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) protocols as in Western countries, but also have developed Computed tomography (CT) as an alternative problem-solving technique. Databases have shown that Asian doctors were more inclined to utilize CT than MRI in evaluating CHD. Articles in the literature focusing on CT have been cited more frequently than articles on MRI. Additionally, several repeatedly cited CT articles have become seminal papers in this field. The database reflects a trend suggesting that Asian doctors actively adapt to new techniques and flexibly develop unique strategies to overcome limitations caused by the relatively limited resources often available to them.

Keywords: Alternative, Angiography, Articles, Asia, Asian, Children, Computed Tomography, Computed-Tomography, Congenital, Congenital Heart Disease, CT, Database, Databases, Disease, Doctors, Field, Heart, Imaging, Literature, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI, Multidetector-Row CT, Papers, Protocols, Publication, Recent, Resources, SI, Techniques, Trend, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Chr Obs Pul Dis9, 1253.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Chr%20Obs%20Pul%20Dis9,%201253.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tai Chi is a traditional Chinese mind-body exercise that has been widely practiced in the People’s Republic of China for many centuries. This exercise has also been applied as a training modality in pulmonary rehabilitation programs for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to assess the effects of Tai Chi on exercise capacity and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in COPD patients. Methods: Electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, The Cochrane Library, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, ClinicalTrials.gov, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, and China Biology Medicine disc) were searched. Entries published from January 1980 to March 2014 were included in the search. Eligible studies included those that involved randomized controlled trials and those that lasted for at least 12 weeks. The primary outcome measures were six-minute walking distance (6MWD), St George’s Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), and Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire (CRQ). Effect estimates were pooled with random-effects meta-analysis. Results: Eleven articles involving 824 patients met the inclusion criteria. All included articles compared COPD patients in a Tai Chi group versus COPD patients in nonexercise and/or physical exercise groups. The meta-analysis showed that compared with the nonexercise group, the COPD patients practicing Tai Chi demonstrated significantly enhanced 6MWD (mean difference 35.99, 95% confidence interval [CI] 15.63-56.35, P=0.0005), decreased SGRQ total score (mean -difference -10.02, 95% CI -17.59, -2.45, P=0.009), and increased CRQ total score (mean difference 0.95, 95% CI 0.22-1.67, P=0.01). Compared with the physical exercise group, the Tai Chi group showed significantly reduced SGRQ total score (mean difference -3.52, 95% CI -6.07, -0.97, P=0.007), but no statistical significance was found for 6MWD between the two groups (mean difference 13.65, 95% CI -1.06, 28.37, P=0.07) in COPD patients. Conclusion: Preliminary evidence suggests that Tai Chi has beneficial effects on exercise capacity and HRQoL in COPD patients. This exercise can be recommended as an effective alternative training modality in pulmonary rehabilitation programs. Further studies are required to support the preliminary evidence and to observe the long-term effects of Tai Chi.

Keywords: 6-Minute Walk Distance, Alternative, Articles, Biology, Capacity, China, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Lung-Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Clinically Important Difference, Confidence, Copd, Criteria, Databases, Disease, Effect, Effects, Estimates, Evidence, Exercise, From, Groups, Health, Health-Related Quality Of Life, Hrqol, Intensity, Interval, Knowledge, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Measures, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minimal Important Difference, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Patients, People’s Republic Of China, Physical, Physical-Activity, Primary, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Questionnaire, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rehabilitation, Results, Review, Science, Severe Copd, Significance, Six-Minute Walking Distance, Statement, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tai Chi, Traditional Chinese Exercise, Training, Trial, Walking, Web Of Science

? Gu, W.C., Yuan, Y.P., Yang, H., Qi, G.S., Jin, X.Y. and Yan, J. (2015), A bibliometric analysis of the 100 most influential papers on COPD. *International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*, **10**, 667-676.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Chr Obs Pul Dis10, 667.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Chr%20Obs%20Pul%20Dis10,%20667.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We aimed to identify the 100 top-cited articles published on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and to analyze their characteristics so as to provide information on the achievement and development in COPD research over the past decades. Methods and materials: A comprehensive list of citation classics in COPD was generated by searching the Science Citation Index expanded database, using the keywords “COPD” or “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” or “chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases”. The 100 top-cited research papers were retrieved by reading the abstract or full text if needed. All eligible articles were read for basic information, including country of origin, organizations, article type, journals, research field, and authors. Results: The 100 top-cited articles on COPD were published between 1966 and 2010. The number of citations ranged from 254 to 2,164, with a mean of 450 citations for each article. These citation classics were from 32 countries, with 38 from the United States. The Imperial College London led the list of classics, with 16 papers. The 100 top-cited articles were distributed in 18 journals, with the American Journal of Respiratory, Critical Care Medicine, and Journal of the American Medical Association topping the list. Among the various fields, both respiratory system (63%) and general internal medicine (63%) were the most common fields of study for the 100 articles. Conclusion: Our bibliometric analysis provides a historical perspective on the progress of scientific research on COPD. Articles originating from the United States and published in high-impact specialized respiratory journals are most likely to be cited in the field of COPD research.

Keywords: Achievement, Acute Exacerbations, Analysis, Article, Articles, Association, Authors, Basic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Body-Mass Index, Characteristics, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Classics, Citations, Classics, Copd, Country, Country Of Origin, Database, Development, Disease, Distributed, Field, Fluticasone Propionate, From, General, Historical Perspective, Information, Internal Medicine, Journal, Journals, Lung-Function, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Necrosis-Factor-Alpha, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Origin, Oxidative Stress, Papers, Peripheral Muscle Weakness, Progress, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reading, Research, Research Papers, Respiratory System, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Research, Top-Cited, Top-Cited Articles, United States

# Title: International Journal of Circumpolar Health

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Circumpolar Health](http://ijch.fi/Issues.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Wilson, K. and Young, T.K. (2008), An overview of Aboriginal health research in the social sciences: Current trends and future directions. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, **67** (2-3), 179-189.

Full Text: [2008\Int J Cir Hea67, 179.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Cir%20Hea67,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. To examine if Aboriginal health research conducted within the field of social sciences reflects the population and geographic diversity of the Aboriginal population. Study Design. Review. Methods. We searched the Web of Science Social Science Citation Index, the Arts and Humanities Citation Index and Scholars Portal for the time period 1995-2005 using search terms to reflect different names used to refer to Canada’s Aboriginal peoples. Citations that did not focus on health or Canada were eliminated. Each paper was coded according to 7 broad categories: Aboriginal identity group; geography; age; health status; health determinants; health services; and methods. Results. Based on the 96 papers reviewed, the results show an under-representation of Metis and urban Aboriginal peoples. Most of the papers are on health status and non-medical determinants of health, with a particular focus on chronic conditions and life-style behaviours. Only 6 papers examined traditional approaches to healing and/or access to traditional healers/medicines. A small number involved the use of community-based research methods. Conclusions. Further research is required to address gaps in the current body of literature. Community-based research studies are necessary to address gaps that are most relevant to Aboriginal peoples.

Keywords: 1st Nations Peoples, Aboriginal Peoples, Canada, Canada, Care Services, Citation, Community, Diverse Sample, Health Status, Knowledge, Literature, Manitoba, Non-Medical Determinants of Health, Papers, Population, Research, Web of Science, Winnipeg, Women

? Orr, P. (2011), Adherence to tuberculosis care in Canadian Aboriginal populations Part 1: definition, measurement, responsibility, barriers. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, **70** (2), 113-127.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Cir Hea70, 113.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Cir%20Hea70,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. In a 2-part series, the current literature with respect to adherence to tuberculosis care among Canadian Aboriginal populations is reviewed. In the current paper, which comprises part 1 of this review, adherence is defined, and methods of measurement, issues of responsibility and potential barriers to adherence are explored. Study design. Literature review. Methods. A systematic search and analytic review of relevant studies was undertaken, including an online search of electronic databases (PUBMED, PsychINFO, MEDLINE, Native Health Database, Scopus, Social Science Citation Index) and publications by governmental and non-governmental agencies. Results. Poor adherence to therapy for TB disease is the most common cause of initial treatment failure and of disease relapse worldwide. Adherence to care for TB disease is necessary for the health of both the affected individual and society as a whole. Adherence is a task-specific behaviour that is not inherent to ethnic identity. The term applies only when common agreement over a care plan has been reached between patient and provider. The International Standards for Tuberculosis Care and the Patients Charter outline the responsibilities for adherence on the part of both patients and providers. For Canadian Aboriginals, barriers to adherence may derive from a complex interaction between the health system, personal factors and social factors, which may include dysfunctional acute and public health systems, dissonant (between health care provider and patient) belief systems, concurrent co-morbidities and life stressors, poverty and social stigma. Conclusions. Adherence is a task-specific behaviour, not a personality trait. It is influenced by the interaction of systemic, personal and societal factors. These factors must be understood within the historical experience of TB and the cultural meaning of health and illness among Indigenous Canadians. (Int J Circumpolar Health 2011; 70(2):113-127).

Keywords: Aboriginal, Adherence, Citation, Community, Compliance, Databases, Directly Observed Therapy, Disease, Follow-up, Health, Health Care, Indigenous, Infection, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Measurement, MEDLINE, Perceptions, Prevention, Public Health, Publications, PUBMED, Review, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Self-Efficacy, Support, Tuberculosis

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Cir Hea70, 128.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Cir%20Hea70,%20128.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives. In a 2-part series, the current literature with respect to adherence to tuberculosis care among Canadian Aboriginal populations is reviewed. In the current paper, which comprises part 2 of this review, strategies to remove barriers to TB adherence and to sustain and improve adherence are explored. Study design. Literature review. Methods. The biomedical and social science literature, including electronic databases (PUBMED, PsychINFO, MEDLINE, Native Health Database. Scopus, Social Science Citation Index) were searched and reviewed with regard to relevant studies on adherence to health care, and to tuberculosis care specifically. Results. The majority of published studies of interventions to remove barriers to TB adherence are focused on the health service system and on the individual. The former include enhanced programs of directly observed therapy and directly observed preventive therapy, as well as “permeable” health services that require minimal negotiation. At the personal level, effort must be made to develop a shared knowledge of and care plan for TB, which includes Indigenous and Western scientific health beliefs and practice. The quality of the relationship between health care provider and patient is critical to the outcome of educational efforts that support adherence. Few studies address interventions within the social context, and few have used participatory methodologies in partnership with families and communities. Social supports such as assistance with childcare, transportation and shelter have been shown to be associated with improved adherence to care for other conditions. TB programs may wish to use techniques used in other health programs, such as the identification of patient “sponsors” or mentors, or the use of verbal and/or written “contracts.” Conclusions. Many of the interventional studies addressing health system barriers to TB adherence are grounded in the view that the problem rests with the patient. What is required is an approach that is responsive to the patient’s needs while holding the patient to his or her personal and societal responsibilities. Adherence to therapy is unlikely to improve in a substantial way unless Indigenous beliefs about caUSAtion and care are incorporated into a program which has meaning for the patient. (Int J Circumpolar Health 2011; 70(2):128-140).

Keywords: Aboriginal, Adherence, Biomedical, Citation, Community, Compliance, Databases, Directly Observed Therapy, Education, Health Care, Incentives, Indigenous, Infection, Interventions, Literature, Literature Review, Medical-Treatment, MEDLINE, Patient Adherence, Preventive Therapy, Program, Public Health, PUBMED, Review, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Self-Efficacy, Tuberculosis

? Chi, D.L. (2013), Reducing Alaska Native paediatric oral health disparities: A systematic review of oral health interventions and a case study on multilevel strategies to reduce sugar-sweetened beverage intake. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, **72**, 633-645.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Cir Hea72, 633.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Cir%20Hea72,%20633.pdf)

Abstract: Background. Tooth decay is the most common paediatric disease and there is a serious paediatric tooth decay epidemic in Alaska Native communities. When untreated, tooth decay can lead to pain, infection, systemic health problems, hospitalisations and in rare cases death, as well as school absenteeism, poor grades and low quality-of-life. The extent to which population-based oral health interventions have been conducted in Alaska Native paediatric populations is unknown. Objective. To conduct a systematic review of oral health interventions aimed at Alaska Native children below age 18 and to present a case study and conceptual model on multilevel intervention strategies aimed at reducing sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) intake among Alaska Native children. Design. Based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement, the terms “Alaska Native”, “children” and “oral health” were used to search MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, GoogleScholar and health foundation websites (1970-2012) for relevant clinical trials and evaluation studies. Results. Eighty-five studies were found in MEDLINE, Embase and Web of Science databases and there were 663 hits in GoogleScholar. A total of 9 publications were included in the qualitative review. These publications describe 3 interventions that focused on: reducing paediatric tooth decay by educating families and communities; providing dental chemotherapeutics to pregnant women; and training mid-level dental care providers. While these approaches have the potential to improve the oral health of Alaska Native children, there are unique challenges regarding intervention acceptability, reach and sustainability. A case study and conceptual model are presented on multilevel strategies to reduce SSB intake among Alaska Native children. Conclusions. Few oral health interventions have been tested within Alaska Native communities. Community-centred multilevel interventions are promising approaches to improve the oral and systemic health of Alaska Native children. Future investigators should evaluate the feasibility of implementing multilevel interventions and policies within Alaska Native communities as a way to reduce children’s health disparities.

Keywords: Acceptability, Age, Alaska, Alaska Native Health Disparities, Bottle Tooth-Decay, Care, Case Study, Children, Children, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Communities, Conceptual Model, Consumption, Databases, Death, Dental Caries Prevention, Dental Workforce, Dental-Caries, Disease, Disparities, Early-Childhood Caries, Epidemic, Evaluation, Evaluation Studies, Families, Feasibility, Health, Health Disparities, Infection, Intervention, Interventions, Lead, MEDLINE, Model, Oral, Oral Health Disparities, Pain, Policies, Population Based, Population-Based, Populations, Potential, Pouring-Rights, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Prevalence, Prevent Caries, Primary Intervention In Oral Health, Providers, Publications, Qualitative, Quality of Life, Results, Review, Reviews, School, Science, Sugar-Sweetened Beverages, Sustainability, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Training, Web of Science, Web of Science Databases, Websites, Women

# Title: International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Huang, Y.L., Lin, H.G., Yang, J.W., Jiang, F.Q., Zhang, T., Yang, H.M., Li, C.L. and Cui, Y. (2014), Laparoscopy-assisted versus open gastrectomy with D2 lymph node dissection for advanced gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **7** (6), 1490-1499.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 1490.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%201490.pdf)

Abstract: A raising number of surgeons have chosen laparoscopy-assisted gastrectomy (LAG) as an alternative to open gastrectomy (OG) with D2 lymph node dissection for treatment of advanced gastric cancer (ADG). But no meta-analysis has been performed to evaluate the value of LAG versus OG with regard to safety and efficacy for treatment of ADG. A comprehensive literature research was performed in PubMed, Web of Science and Embase to identify studies that compared LAG and OG with D2 lymph node dissection for treatment of ADG. Data of interest were checked and subjected to meta-analysis with RevMan 5.1 software. 11 studies with 1904 patients (982 in LAG and 922 in OG) were enrolled. Pooled risk ratios (RR) and weighted mean difference (WMD) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were appropriately derived from random-effects models or fixed-effects models. Compared with OG, LAG was associated with less blood loss (WMD = -144.47; P < 0.05), shorter time of first flatus time (WMD = -0.91; P < 0.05) and postoperative hospital stay (WMD = -3.27; P < 0.05), and lower morbidity (RR = 0.70; P < 0.05), but longer operation time (WMD = 41.78; P < 0.05). No significant differences were noted in terms of harvested lymph nodes (WMD = 1.85; P = 0.09), pathological N stage (X-2 3.97; P = 0.26), tumor size (WMD = -0.05; P = 0.81), mortality (RR 0.82; P = 0.76), cancer recurrence rate (RR 0.77; P = 0.18) and 3-year overall survival rate (RR 1.09; P = 0.18). Compared with OG, LAG with D2 lymph node dissection for ADG had the advantages of minimal invasion, faster recovery, and fewer complications, and it could achieve the same degree of radicality, harvested lymph nodes, short-term and long-term prognosis as OG, though the operation time was slightly longer.

Keywords: Advanced Gastric Cancer, Alternative, Blood, Blood Loss, Cancer, Clinical-Trials, Cohort, Complications, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, D2 Lymph Node Dissection, Data, Dissection, Efficacy, Experience, First, Flatus, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Intervals, Invasion, Laparoscopy-Assisted Gastrectomy, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Prognosis, Lymphadenectomy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Morbidity, Mortality, N, Open, Open Distal Gastrectomy, Open Gastrectomy, Operation, P, Patients, Postoperative, Prognosis, Pubmed, Radical Gastrectomy, Recovery, Recurrence, Research, Risk, Safety, Science, Size, Software, Surgical Outcomes, Survival, Survival Rate, Treatment, Tumor, Value, Web Of Science

? Tao, D.T., Gao, Z.L., Zhou, J.P., He, L.P., Shi, L.X., Fang, Y., Liu, W.J. and Deng, C. (2014), Zinc dependent endopeptidases of matrix metalloproteinases-9 expressions is associated with tumor metastases of oral squamous cell carcinoma in Chinese population: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **7** (6), 1531-1536.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 1531.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%201531.pdf)

Abstract: Matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) is an important member of zinc dependent endopeptidases family and is considered to be involved in the invasion and metastasis of cancer cells. Many studies were published to assess the prognostic role of MMP-9 expression in patients with oral squamous cell Carcinoma, but the findings from those studies were inconsistent in Chinese population. We searched eligible studies in Pubmed, Embase, and Web of Science databases. Six studies with a total of 556 patients were finally included into the meta-analysis. The pooled odds ratios (OR) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CIs) for positive rate of MMP-9 were calculated by using meta-analysis. Overall, MMP-9 positive expression was associated with tumor metastases in patients with oral squamous cell Carcinoma (fixed-effects OR 4.24, 95% CI 2.25-7.99, P < 0.001; random-effects OR 4.35, 95% CI 2.31-8.21, P < 0.001). Our results indicated that MMP-9 expression is associated with tumor metastases in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma, and patients with higher MMP-9 expression have less tumor metastases.

Keywords: Cancer, Carcinoma, Cell, Chinese, Confidence, Databases, Expression, Family, Interval, Invasion, Matrix, Matrix-Metalloproteinase-9, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastases, Metastasis, Mmp-9, Mmps, Oral, Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, P, Patients, Population, Prognostic, Role, Science, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Timps, Tongue, Tumor, Tumor Metastases, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Zinc

? Guo, X.F., Wang, J., Lei, X.F., Zeng, Y.P., Lv, X.G. and Dong, W.G. (2014), XPD Asp312Asn polymorphism and esophageal cancer risk: An update meta-analysis based on 3928 cases and 6012 controls. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **7** (9), 2443-2452.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 2443.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%202443.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Although xeroderma pigmentosum group D (XPD) was reported to be related with esophageal cancer (EC) risk, the results remained inconsistent. The aim of this meta-analysis was to make a more precise estimation of the relationship between XPD Asp312Asn polymorphism and EC risk. Methods: We searched PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Medline, CNKI and Chinese Biomedical database, covering all publications (up to May, 2014). Statistical analyses were performed with Stata software (version 12.0, USA) and RevMan 5.1 (Copenhagen, 2008). The calculation of odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) was calculated to assess the strength of the association. Results: A total of 15 case-control studies from 13 literatures including 3928 cases and 6012 controls described Asp312Asn genotypes and EC risk. A significant association between XPD Asp312Asn polymorphism and EC risk was found when all the eligible studies were pooled into this meta-analysis. It’s also the same result in subgroup analysis of smokers in dominant model (OR=1.63, 95% CI: 1.06-2.50, P=0.03). However, in the stratified analysis by ethnicity and source of population controls, no association between them was discovered. Conclusion: The XPD Asp312Asn polymorphism was proved to contribute to the risk of EC in this meta-analysis. Data showed that tobacco consumption may increase the susceptibility of EC.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma Risk, Analyses, Analysis, Asp312asn, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Calculation, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Chinese Population, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Consumption, Data, Database, Dna-Repair Genes, Eadc, Ec, Epidemiology, Escc, Esophageal Cancer, Esophageal Cancers, Ethnicity, From, Intervals, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Pathway, Polymorphism, Population, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Science, Software, Source, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Stata, Strength, Susceptibility, Tobacco, Usa, Version, Web, Web Of Science, Xpd, Xpd Polymorphisms, Xrcc1

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3096.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203096.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies reported that DcR3 participated in the clinicopathological characteristics of gastrointestinal cancer, however, they all included few patients and had inconsistent results. So we conducted a meta-analysis to explore the correlation between overexpression of DcR3 and the clinicopathological characteristics of gastrointestinal cancer. Identical search strategies were used to search relevant literatures in PubMed, Web of Science and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database. The prognostic significances and clinicopathological differences of DcR3 in gastrointestinal cancer were analyzed. A total of 28 studies comprising 3294 gastrointestinal cancer patients met the inclusion criteria. Overexpression of DcR3 was closely related with these clinicopathological features, including TNM stages (OR = 1.63, 95% CI 1.35-1.98), grade of differentiation (OR = 1.31, 95% CI 1.10-1.56), lymph node metastasis (OR = 2.02, 95% CI 1.66-2.47), infiltration degree (OR = 1.72, 95% CI 1.38-2.12), and metastasis (OR = 1.66, 95% CI 1.27-2.16). DcR3 may play an important role in gastrointestinal cancer, and DcR3 indicated distinct clinicopathologic features.

Keywords: Amplification, Biomedical, Cancer, Characteristics, Chinese, Clinical-Significance, Clinicopathological Characteristics, Correlation, Criteria, Database, Dcr3, Decoy Receptor-3 Dcr3, Differentiation, Evidence, Expression, Fas Ligand, From, Gastrointestinal Cancer, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Infiltration, Literature, Mediated Apoptosis, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Overexpression, Patients, Precancerous Lesions, Prognostic, Pubmed, Resistance, Role, Science, Search Strategies, Web, Web Of Science

? Gui, X.W. and Xiao, H. (2014), Diagnosis of tuberculosis pleurisy with adenosine deaminase (ADA): A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **7** (10), 3126-3135.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3126.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203126.pdf)

Abstract: DThis systematic review and meta-analysis was performed to determine accuracy and usefulness of adenosine deaminase (ADA) in diagnosis of tuberculosis pleurisy. Medline, Google scholar and Web of Science databases were searched to identify related studies until 2014. Two reviewers independently assessed quality of studies included according to standard Quality Assessment of Diagnosis Accuracy Studies (QUADAS) criteria. The sensitivity, specificity, diagnostic odds ratio and other parameters of ADA in diagnosis of tuberculosis pleurisy were analyzed with Meta-DiSC1.4 software, and pooled using the random effects model. Twelve studies including 865 tuberculosis pleurisy patients and 1379 non-tuberculosis pleurisy subjects were identified from 110 studies for this meta-analysis. The sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio (PLR), negative likelihood ratio (NLR) and diagnosis odds ratio (DOR) of ADA in the diagnosis of tuberculosis pleurisy were 45.25 (95% CI 27.63-74.08), 0.86 (95% CI 0.84-0.88), 0.88 (95% CI 0.86-0.90), 6.32 (95% CI 4.83-8.26) and 0.15 (95% 0.11-0.22), respectively. The area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curve (SROC) was 0.9340. Our results demonstrate that the sensitivity and specificity of ADA are high in the diagnosis of tuberculosis pleurisy especially when ADA=50 (U/L). Thus, ADA is a relatively sensitive and specific marker for tuberculosis pleurisy diagnosis. However, it is cautious to apply these results due to the heterogeneity in study design of these studies. Further studies are required to confirm the optimal cut-off value of ADA.

Keywords: Accuracy, Ada, Assessment, Cancer, Criteria, Databases, Design, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Test, Effects, Effusion, Fluid, From, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Interferon-Gamma, Likelihood Ratio, Marker, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Negative, Odds Ratio, Patients, Quality, Quality Of, Random Effects Model, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Review, Reviewers, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Specificity, Standard, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Pleural Effusion, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Zhang, Z.X. and Zhang, Y. (2014), Glutathione S-transferase M1 (GSTM1) null genotype and coronary artery disease risk: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **7** (10), 3378-3384.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3378.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203378.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The Glutathione S-Transferase M1 (GSTM1) null genotype has been indicated to be correlated with coronary artery disease (CAD) susceptibility, but study results are still debatable. Thus, a meta-analysis was conducted. Materials and methods: Databases including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) were searched. Data were extracted and pooled odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. Results: Twenty-six studies with 10595 cases and 13782 controls were included in this meta-analysis. The association between GSTM1 null genotype and CAD risk was significant (OR = 1.35; 95% CI, 1.09 - 1.67; P < 0.01). When stratified by ethnicity, the significantly elevated risk were observed in Caucasians (OR = 1.39; 95% CI, 1.07 - 1.81; P = 0.01) but not in Asians (OR = 1.27; 95% CI, 0.87 - 1.86; P = 0.22). No significantly increased myocardial infarction risk was observed (OR = 0.96; 95% CI, 0.78 - 1.18; P = 0.68). Subgroup analysis on the smoking status showed that the increased risk was found in smokers (OR = 1.66; 95% CI, 1.14 - 2.42; P < 0.01) but not in non-smokers (OR = 1.30; 95% CI, 1.74 - 2.28; P = 0.37). Conclusion: In conclusion, this meta-analysis suggested that GSTM1 null genotype was a risk factor for CAD, especially in Caucasians and smokers.

Keywords: Analysis, Artery, Asians, Association, Atherosclerosis, Cad, Chinese, Cigarette-Smoking, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Data, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Disease, Ethnicity, Gene Polymorphisms, Genetic, Gstm1, Gstt1, Heart-Disease, Infarction, Intervals, Knowledge, M1, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Myocardial Infarction, Myocardial-Infarction, P, Pubmed, Results, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Smoking, Susceptibility, Susceptibility Factor, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3746.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203746.pdf)

Abstract: Recently, extensive research has identified the non-invasive and cost-effective biomarker microRNA-106 (miR-106) in cancer detection. However, inconsistent results have prevented its usage in clinical. Therefore, we conducted this meta-analysis aimed to systematically determine diagnostic accuracy of miR-106 in distinguishing patients with cancer from cancer-free controls and further evaluate its value serving as a biomarker in clinical. We conducted a systematically literature search in databases (PubMed, web of science, Embase and the Cochrane Library) collecting relevant articles up to July 22th, 2014. The overall diagnostic accuracy of miR-106 was assessed by the following indexes: sensitivity, specificity, PLR, NLR and DOR. The SROC curve with AUC value was also generated for the assessment. Due to the significant heterogeneity, the random effects approach was chosen in our analysis and meta-regression was performed to explore the potential source of it. We also tested potential presence of publication bias using Deeks’ funnel plots test. Stata 12.0 statistical software was used for analysis in the present study. Overall, the 11 studies involving 756 cancer patients and 834 controls were considered eligible in our analysis. The results in our work showed that sensitivity of 0.57 (95% CI: 0.44-0.68) and specificity of 0.85 (95% CI: 0.72-0.92), with the under area AUC value of 0.75 (95% CI: 0.71-0.79) for miR-106 assay. Additionally, the combined PLR, NLR and DOR describing the discriminatory ability were 3.7 (95% CI: 2.2-6.2), 0.51 (95% CI: 0.42-0.62) and 7 (95% CI: 4-12) in the present analysis. The results in our meta-analysis showed that miR-106 had moderate accuracy in identifying cancer patients. Thus, further larger-scale prospective studies are needed to improve the diagnostic efficiency and explore the combination of miR-106 and other biomarkers with more pronounced accuracy.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Assessment, Auc, Bias, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Cancer, Cancer Detection, Carcinoma, Circulating Micrornas, Clinical, Cost-Effective, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Effects, Efficiency, Evaluation, Expression, From, Gastric-Cancer, Heterogeneity, Identification, Literature, Literature Search, Lung-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Microrna-106, Mir-106a, Patients, Potential, Potential Biomarkers, Profiles, Prognosis, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Research, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Source, Specificity, Stata, Value, Web, Web Of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3881.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203881.pdf)

Abstract: Many studies have focused on the association of tea consumption and the risk and progression of prostate cancer (PCa). However, the evidence is inadequate to draw robust conclusions. To shed light on these inconclusive findings, we conducted a meta-analysis. We searched the database of PubMed and Web of Science for eligible articles. The relevant data were abstracted by two independent reviewers and performed with Stata 11.0. 21 studies were included. The pooled outcomes showed that there was a significant association between tea consumption and PCa risk (OR=0.84, 95% CI (0.71-0.98)); tea consumption could reduce PCa risk in China and India (OR=0.40 and 0.48, 95% CI (0.25-0.66) and (0.24-0.97), respectively); both green and black tea consumption showed no significant effect on PCa risk (OR=0.73 and 0.95, 95% CI (0.52-1.02) and (0.82-1.11), respectively); the highest level tea consumption showed significant protective effect on the low-grade PCa (OR=0.66, 95% CI (0.46-0.93)); no significant effect was found in both localized and advanced PCa in stage subgroup analyses (OR=1.12 and 0.85, 95% CI (0.82-1.54) and (0.62-1.16), respectively). The results show that regardless of tea type, tea consumption might be a potential protective factor for the PCa, especially in China and India. Tea consumption might be the protective factor for low-grade PCa. However, more relevant studies are needed to further explore this association.

Keywords: Analyses, Articles, Association, Black Tea, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Catechins, China, Coffee Consumption, Cohort, Consumption, Data, Database, Diet, Dose-Response, Dose-Response Metaanalysis, Evidence, Green Tea, India, Inhibition, Japanese Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Pca, Potential, Progression, Prostate Cancer, Prostatic Neoplasm, Pubmed, Reviewers, Risk, Science, Stata, Tea, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3892.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203892.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We conducted a meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of DEB-TACE in the treatment of patients with intermediate-stage HCC. Methods: Studies published in PubMed, Embase and Web of Science, were systematically reviewed to identify those that assessed the efficacy and toxicity of DEB-TACE in the treatment of patients with HCC. Hazard ratio, risk ratioand 95% confidence intervalswere calculated, using a fixed-effects model or a random-effects model. Results: Nine studies with a total of 830 patients met the inclusion criteria were included in this study. DEB-TACE significantly improved overall survivaland progression free survival, and also increased objective response rateand disease control rate. However, in subgroup analyses, pooled results showed that, the survival benefits of DEB-TACE were not found in the randomized controlled trials, but were observed in Non-RCTs. The incidence of most common adverse events, including nausea, pain, fever, and fatigue, was not significant difference between the DEB-TACE group and conventional TACEgroup. Conclusions: Despite DEB-TACE significantly prolonged the survival and response rate in the patients with HCC, the conclusion about the survival benefits should be interpreted with caution, since these findings were only found in retrospective Non-RCTs, and not in prospective RCTs.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analyses, Beads, Benefits, Carcinoma, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Control, Conventional, Criteria, Dc Bead, Deb Tace, Deb-Tace, Disease, Efficacy, Events, Fatigue, Fever, Fixed Effects Model, Hcc, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Incidence, Lipiodol, Liver-Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nausea, Pain, Patients, Pharmacokinetics, Progression, Prolonged, Prospective, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Response, Results, Retrospective, Risk, Science, Survival, Tace, Toxicity, Toxicity, Transarterial Chemoembolization, Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 3904.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%203904.pdf)

Abstract: Previous studies have shown that the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) and Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs, including GSTM1, GSTT1) genes play an important role in determining the response of an individual to environmental pathogenesis and significantly relate to incidences of various human tumors, including brain tumors. However, these genes’ polymorphisms on meningioma risk remains poorly understood. The relevant inferences from previous studies are hindered by their limited statistical power and conflicting results. The aim of this meta-analysis is to provide a relatively comprehensive account of the association between these polymorphisms and human meningioma risk. A literature search for eligible studies published before January 1, 2014 was conducted in PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and CNKI databases. Pooled odds ratios (OR) with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were used to evaluate the strength of the association under a fixed or random effect model according to heterogeneity test results. Heterogeneity and publication bias were evaluated. All statistical analyses were conducted by using the software of STATA 12.0 (STATA Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). For MTHFR C677T (dbSNP: rs1801133) (C T) polymorphism, 9 individual case-control studies from six publications with 1,615 cases and 1,909 controls were obtained. For GSTM1 null polymorphism, there were 4 studies with 417 cases and 1,735 controls. For GSTT1 null polymorphism, there were 4 studies with 405 cases and 1,622 controls. The combined results for the MTHFR C677T show that carriers of the CT genotype may be associated with a higher meningioma risk (OR = 1.20, 95% CI 1.05-1.38, P = 0.009). Stratified analyses show that Caucasians have significantly higher risk if they carry the CT genotype of MTHFR (OR = 1.31, 95% CI 1.05-1.63, P = 0.02). Risk of Caucasians carrying TT + CT genotype is also significantly higher (OR = 1.27, 95% CI 1.02-1.58, P = 0.03). Risk of Caucasians carrying TT genotype is not significantly different compared to control population (OR = 0.96, 95% CI 0.69-1.34, P = 0.82). All of the enrolled studies about GSTM1/GSTT1 are on Caucasians. The pooled ORGSTM1 and ORGSTT1 were not significant in Caucasian population. These results indicate SNPs of MTHFR C677T are related to meningioma risk with ethnic differences. Caucasians carrying CT genotype of MTHFR C677T have significantly higher meningioma susceptibility. SNPs of GSTM1/GSTT1 are not related to meningioma risk.

Keywords: Adult Brain-Tumors, Analyses, Association, Bias, Brain, Brain Tumors, C677t, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Common Variation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Ct, Databases, Environmental, Ethnic Differences, Folate Metabolism, From, Gene Polymorphism, Genes, Genetic Polymorphisms, Glutathione-S-Transferase, Gstm1, Gstt1, Heterogeneity, High-Grade Gliomas, Human, Intervals, Literature, Literature Search, Meningioma, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Mthfr, Model, Mthfr, Mthfr C677t, P, Pathogenesis, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Power, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Pubmed, Response, Risk, Role, Science, Software, Statistical Analyses, Statistical Power, Strength, Susceptibility, Theta Gstt1, Usa, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4000.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204000.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives: An increasing number of studies have examined the ability of mesothelin to be a marker for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer (PCa). The exact role of mesothelin needs to be elucidated. The aim of this study is to determine the overall accuracy of mesothelinin PCa through a meta-analysis of published studies. Materials and methods: Publications addressing the accuracy of mesothelin in the diagnosis of PCa were selected from Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and The Chinese Journals Full-text Database (CNKI). The following indexes of test accuracy were computed for eachstudy: sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio (PLR), negative likelihood ratio (NLR), and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR). The diagnostic threshold identified for each study wasused to plot a summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) curve. Statistical analysis was performed by Meta-Disc1.4 and STATA 12.0 software. Results: 12 studies met the inclusion criteria. The summary estimates for mesothelin in the diagnosis of PCa were: sensitivity 0.71 (95% CI, 0.67-0.75), specificity 0.88 (95% CI, 0.85-0.91), positive likelihood ratio (PLR) 8.53 (95% CI, 3.42-21.27), negative likelihood ratio (NLR) 0.36 (95% CI, 0.28-0.46) and diagnostic odds ratio 33.93 (95% CI, 10.71-107.5). The SROC curveindicated that the maximum joint sensitivity and specificity (Q-value) was 0.81; the area under the curve was 0.88. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that mesothelin may be a useful diagnostic adjunctive tool for confirming PCa. However, further large scale studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Accuracy, Accuracy, Analysis, Cancer, Carcinoma, Chinese, Criteria, Database, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Ductal Adenocarcinoma, Estimates, Expression, Fine-Needle-Aspiration, From, Identification, Journals, Likelihood Ratio, Marker, Materials, Mesothelin, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Needs, Negative, Odds Ratio, Pancreatic Cancer, Pca, Performance, Publications, Results, Role, Scale, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Specificity, Statistical Analysis, Threshold, Value, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4174.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204174.pdf)

Abstract: Several studies have reported the association between the Asp1104His polymorphism in xeroderma pigmentosum group G (XPG) gene and risk of gastrointestinal cancers. However, the results are inconsistent. This meta-analysis was performed to assess the association between XPG Asp1104His polymorphism and gastrointestinal cancers risk. Relevant studies were identified using PubMed, Web of Science, CNKI, WanFang and VIP databases up to July 22, 2014. The pooled odds ratio (OR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated using the fixed-or random effects model. 13 case-control studies from twelve publications with 4275 patients and 5735 controls were included. Overall, a significant association was found between the XPG Asp1104His polymorphism and the risk of gastrointestinal cancers (dominant model: OR = 1.15, 95% CI: 1.05-1.26; His/His vs. Asp/Asp: OR = 1.15, 95% CI: 1.01-1.32). When the analysis was stratified by ethnicity, similar results were observed in Asians under homozygote model; in stratification analysis by cancer type, increased cancer risk was detected in colorectal and hepatocellular carcinoma, but not for other gastrointestinal cancers. Furthermore, in subgroup analysis by source of control, we failed to detect any association among population, hospital and family-based populations. This meta-analysis indicated that the XPG Asp1104His polymorphism may be a risk factor for gastrointestinal cancers, especially of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Asians, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Control, Databases, Dna-Repair, Effects, Ethnicity, From, Gastric-Cancer, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Gene, Genes, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Hospital, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Nucleotide Excision-Repair, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pigmentosum Group-G, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Prognosis, Publications, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Source, Stratification, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science, Xpg, Xpg Asp1104his

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4544.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204544.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To figure out plasma homocysteine (Hcy) status in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism (SH) and overt hypothyroidism (OH) compared with healthy subjects, and the effect of levothyroxine (L-T4) on plasma homocysteine status in patients with hypothyroidism. Methods: PubMed Web of Science, and The Cochrane Library were used to identify eligible studies. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale was used to assess the quality of selected studies. All analyses were performed using the STATA, version 12 software. Results: Our meta-analysis indicated that plasma Hcy concentrations elevated in OH patients without L-T4 treatment compared with healthy subjects. However, this elevation was not observed in the comparison between patients with SH without L-T4 treatment and healthy subjects. Moreover, plasma Hcy levels were found to be higher in patients with OH without L-T4 treatment than in patients with SH without L-T4 treatment. Finally, plasma Hcy concentrations decreased after L-T4 treatment in patients with SH or OH. Conclusions: Plasma Hcy status is associated with the severity of hypothyroidism and L-T4 treatment is helpful for patients with hypothyroidism to reduce the plasma Hcy levels.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessment, Association, Atherosclerosis, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Comparison, Disease, Endothelial Function, Homocysteine, L-Thyroxine, Levothyroxine, Lipid Profile, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, National-Health, Nutrition Examination Survey, Overt Hypothyroidism, Patients, Plasma, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Results, Scale, Science, Short-Term, Software, Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Treatment, Version, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4616.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204616.pdf)

Abstract: Both plasma/serum/pleural effusion osteopontin concentration (PSPO) and tumor tissue osteopontin expression (TTO) have recently been reported to be involved in the prognosis of lung cancer. In this study, we performed a meta-analysis to demonstrate the association between PSPO/TTO and survival in patients with lung cancer. We searched in PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane library, Web of Science and Chinese Biomedical database (CBM) for relevant literatures. Stata 12.0 was applied to pool the eligible studies and synthesize hazard ratios (HRs) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). For PSPO, a total of 8 studies with 1000 patients were included in final analysis. Combined HR suggested high PSPO predicted an unfavorable overall survival (OS) (HR=1.52, 95% CI: 1.13-2.05) and progress-free survival (PFS) (HR=1.73, 95% CI: 1.35-2.21). For TTO, 5 studies with a total of 747 patients were employed in final analysis. Pooled HR indicated that elevated TTO was associated with poor OS (HR=2.16, 95% CI: 1.65-2.83) and disease/relapse-free survival (D/RFS) (HR=2.36, 95% CI: 1.79-3.12). Subgroup analysis was performed to explore the causes of heterogeneity. Publication bias by begg’s test was not statistically significant. Sensitivity analysis showed that the pooled results were robust. This study revealed that both high TTO and PSPO are associated with poor prognosis in patients with lung cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomedical, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cell, Chinese, Concentration, Confidence, Database, Diagnostic-Significance, Embase, Expression, Hazard, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Heterogeneity, Integrins, Interval, Lung, Lung Cancer, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Osteopontin, Ovarian-Cancer, Overall Survival, Patients, Plasma Osteopontin, Prognosis, Prognostic, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Significance, Stata, Survival, Tumor, Tumor Progression, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4734.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204734.pdf)

Abstract: Bladder tumor recurrence after surgery for upper urinary tract urothelial carcinoma (UUT-UC) is frequent. Intravesical instillation has been widely accepted as an effective way to prevent bladder tumor recurrence. We aimed to find whether postoperative instillation have benefits for bladder tumor recurrence of UUT-UC. A meta-analysis based on 6 studies from 5 publications was performed. Published literature from PubMed, EMBASE and Web of science was pooled and the hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to estimate the benefits. Conclusively, our results indicate a 62% benefit (HR = 0.38; 95% CI: 0.16-0.87) in recurrence free survival (RFS) among those treated with postoperative intravesical instillation compared with those not. Mitomycin C (MMC) and pirarubicin were found to provide more benefits than other regimens in stratified analysis. Further, after excluding one study for its heterogeneity, the results demonstrated a more reliable results of a 34% benefit (HR = 0.66; 95% CI = 0.44-0.98). This study reveals a relative benefit for postoperative instillation to improve the RFS of UUT-UC patients.

Keywords: Analysis, Benefits, Bladder, Bladder Tumor, Carcinoma, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cytosine-Arabinoside, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, From, Hazard, Heterogeneity, Intervals, Intravesical Instillation, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mitomycin-C, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Chemotherapy, Prevent, Primary, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Publications, Pubmed, Randomized Clinical-Trials, Recurrence, Recurrence, Science, Stage Ta, Superficial Bladder-Cancer, Surgery, Survival, Transurethral Resection, Tumor, Tumors Following Surgery, Upper Urinary Tract Urothelial Carcinoma, Urinary, Valuation, Value, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Med7, 4897.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med7,%204897.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objective: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) as augmentation of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for SSRI-resistant obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) have yielded conflicting results. Therefore, this meta-analysis was conducted to assess the efficacy of this strategy for SSRI-resistant OCD. Methods: Scientific and medical databases, including international databases (PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CCTR, Web of Science, PsycINFO), two Chinese databases (CBM-disc, CNKI), and relevant websites dated up to July 2014, were searched for RCTs on this strategy for treating OCD. Mantel-Haenszel random-effects model was used. Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) score, response rates and drop-out rates were evaluated. Results: Data were obtained from nine RCTs consisting of 290 subjects. Active rTMS was an effective augmentation strategy in treating SSRI-resistant OCD with a pooled WMD of 3.89 (95% CI = [1.27, 6.50]) for reducing Y-BOCS score and a pooled odds ratio (OR) of 2.65 (95% CI = [1.36, 5.17] for response rates. No significant differences in drop-out rates were found. No publication bias was detected. Conclusion: The pooled examination demonstrated that this strategy seems to be efficacious and acceptable for treating SSRI-resistant OCD. As the number of RCTs included here was limited, further large-scale multi-center RCTs are required to validate our conclusions.

Keywords: Augmentation, Bias, Chinese, Data, Databases, Double-Blind, Dropout, Efficacy, Embase, Examination, From, Inhibitors, International, Magnetic, Magnetic Stimulation, Medical, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Ocd, Odds Ratio, Perspectives, Psycinfo, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Response, Results, Rtms, Scale, Science, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Serotonin, Sham-Controlled Trial, Ssris, Strategy, Symptoms, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Treating Major Depression, Web, Web Of Science, Websites

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 73.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: A meta-analysis was carried out to summarize published data on the relationship between breast cancer and dietary factors. Methods: Databases in Chinese (China National Knowledge Infrastructure [CNKI], China Biology Medicine [CBM], WanFang, VIP) and in English (PubMed and Web of Science) were searched for articles analyzing vegetable, fruit, soy food and fat consumption and breast cancer risk published through June 30, 2013. Random effects models were used to estimate summary odds ratios (OR) based on high versus low intake, and subgroup analysis was conducted according to region, study design, paper quality and adjustment for confounding factors to detect the potential source of heterogeneity. Every study was screened according to the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria, evaluated in accordance with the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. RevMan 5.2 software was used for analysis. Results: Of 785 studies retrieved, 22 met inclusion criteria (13 in Chinese and 9 in English), representing 23,201 patients: 10,566 in the experimental group and 12,635 in the control group. Thirteen included studies showed vegetables consumption to be a relevant factor in breast cancer risk, OR = 0.77 (95% CI [confidence interval] 0.62-0.96). Eleven studies showed fruits consumption to be relevant, OR = 0.68 (95% CI 0.49-0.93). Significant differences were also found between those who consumed soy foods, OR = 0.68 (95% CI 0.50-0.93) and those who ate a high-fat diet, OR = 1.15 (95% CI 1.01-1.30). Conclusion: This analysis confirms the association between intake of vegetables, fruits, soy foods and fat and the risk of breast cancer from published sources. It’s suggested that high consumption of vegetables, fruits and soy foods may reduce the risk of breast cancer, while increasing fat consumption may increase the risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Biology, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Carbohydrate, China, Chinese, Confounding, Consumption, Control, Criteria, Data, Databases, Design, Diet, Dietary Factor, Effects, English, Estrogen, Experimental, Factors, Fat, Fat Intake, Fiber Intake, Food, From, Fruits, Glycemic Index, Heterogeneity, Knowledge, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Patients, Postmenopausal Women, Potential, Premenopausal Women, Prospective Cohort, Pubmed, Quality, Receptor Status, Region, Results, Risk, Scale, Science, Shanghai, Software, Source, Sources, Study Design, Vegetables, Web, Web Of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 311.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20311.pdf)

Abstract: BARD1 has been shown to play tumor suppressive roles in human cancer. We performed this meta-analysis and firstly evaluated the association between three common BARD1 polymorphisms (Arg378Ser, Val507Met and Pro24Ser) and cancer susceptibility. We performed this meta-analysis following PRISMA guidelines. A comprehensive search of PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, OVID and Web of Science databases was done from database inception to August 2014. Odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were combined to measure the association between BARD1 polymorphisms and cancer risk. On the basis of 10 studies about BARD1 polymorphisms and cancer, we found that BARD1 Val507Met (G/A) polymorphism was associated with decreased cancer susceptibility (allelic model: OR = 0.76, 95% CI: 0.66-0.87, P < 0.00001; dominant model: OR = 0.77, 95% CI: 0.65-0.91, P < 0.00001; recessive model: OR = 0.64, 95% CI: 0.55-0.74, P < 0.00001; homozygote comparison: OR = 0.58, 95% CI: 0.49-0.70, P < 0.00001; heterozygote comparison: OR = 0.85, 95% CI: 0.74-0.99, P = 0.0008). BARD1 Pro24Ser (C/T) polymorphism was also associated decreased cancer risk in allelic model (OR = 0.72, 95% CI: 0.60-0.88, P = 0.0009), dominant model (OR = 0.70, 95% CI: 0.56-0.87, P = 0.004), recessive model (OR = 0.70, 95% CI: 0.56-0.87, P = 0.004), homozygote comparison (OR = 0.55, 95% CI: 0.39-0.78, P = 0.0007) and heterozygote comparison (OR = 0.75, 95% CI: 0.62-0.91, P = 0.004). And in our sensitivity analysis, when deleting the study performed by Capasso in 2009, we found that BARD1 Arg378Ser polymorphism was associated with decreased cancer risk in allelic model (OR = 0.81, 95% CI: 0.67-0.97, P = 0.02), dominant model (OR = 0.72, 95% CI: 0.56-0.91, P = 0.007) and heterozygote comparison (OR = 0.72, 95% CI: 0.57-0.91, 0 = 0.006). In conclusion, BARD1 Arg378Ser, Val507Met and Pro24Ser may be associated with decreased cancer risk. More studies with larger samples and gene-environment interactions are needed to confirm our findings.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bard1, Brca1, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Cancer Susceptibility, Comparison, Complex, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cys557ser, Database, Databases, Domain, Embase, From, Gene, Guidelines, High-Risk, Human, Intervals, Measure, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Mutations, Neuroblastoma, Ovarian, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Susceptibility, Tumor, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 322.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20322.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Aims: Several existing studies indicated that nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) may be associated with colorectal adenoma, but the results and risk factors are controversial. A systematic review of studies was conducted to explore these issues by meta-analysis. Methods: We searched the Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane library, Medline and Web of Science databases for studies published before May 30th, 2014. A statistical analysis was performed using RevMan 5.2 software. Results: Seven studies involving 11,905 participants from different regions were included. Among them, five trials carried out subgroup of NAFLD patients in colorectal adenoma population. The result showed NAFLD was significantly correlated with adenoma of colon (Odds ratio [OR] = 1.56, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.22-1.99, P = 0.0003). It could be found in stratified analysis that patients had more chance to get multiple adenomas when they suffered NAFLD (Rate ratio [RR]: 1.52, 95% CI: 1.08-2.13, P = 0.02). Such risk factors of NAFLD as age, waist circumference, body mass index (BMI), disorder of lipid metabolism, hyperglycemia and high blood pressure (HBP) increased risk of colorectal adenoma (Age: mean difference [MD]: 2.81, 95% CI: 0.33-5.28; Waist: MD: 2.84, 95% CI: 2.14-3.54; BMI: MD: 0.85, 95% CI: 0.69-1.01; High-density lipoprotein: MD: -2.46, 95% CI: -3.68 to -1.24; Triglyceride: MD: 16.12, 95% CI: 8.89-23.36; Low-density lipoprotein: MD: 6.04, 95% CI: 3.60-8.48; Cholesterol: MD: 4.25, 95% CI: 0.87-7.63; Fasting glucose: MD: 2.27, 95% CI: 1.24-3.30; HBP: OR = 1.51, 95% CI: 1.22-1.88), while diabetes had no significant association with it (OR = 1.43, 95% CI: 0.94-2.17, P = 0.09). Besides, NAFLD didn’t affect the location, size and advanced type of colorectal adenoma (P > 0.05). Conclusion: The present systematic review and meta-analysis demonstrated NAFLD was closely associated with great risk of colorectal adenoma and its number, but not with its location, size and advanced type. Waist, obesity, lipid profiles, glucose, hypertension played roles in the process of colorectal adenoma.

Keywords: Adenoma, Adipokines, Affect, Age, Analysis, Association, Blood, Blood Pressure, BMI, Body Mass Index, Cancer, Cholesterol, Colorectal Adenoma, Confidence, Databases, Diabetes, Diagnosis, Disease, Factors, Fasting, From, Glucose, Hyperglycemia, Hypertension, Index, Insulin-Resistance, Interval, Issues, Lipid, Lipid Metabolism, Liver, Location, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Methods, Microbiota, Nafld, Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, Obesity, P, Patients, Population, Pressure, Profiles, Rate, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Size, Software, Statistical Analysis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Waist Circumference, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Lv, Y.Q., Yang, Z.X., Zhao, L., Zhao, S., Han, J.Z. and Zheng, L.K. (2015), The efficacy and safety of adding bevacizumab to cetuximab-or panitumumab-based therapy in the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): A meta-analysis from randomized control trials. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 334-345.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 334.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20334.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To estimate the efficacy and safety of adding bevacizumab to cetuximab-or panitumumab-based therapy in the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), using a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Methods: A literature search for randomized clinical trials (RCTs) was performed through Pubmed, Embase, and Web of Science (up to May 22, 2014). The outcome measures were progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), objective response rate (ORR), and adverse events. Two investigators identified eligible studies and extracted data independently. The quality of the included studies was assessed by the Jadad score. Hazard ratios (HR), risk ratio (RR), and 95% confidence intervals (Cls) were calculated and pooled. Results: A total of 4 RCTs with 2069 patients were included in this meta-analysis. The addition of bevacizumab to cetuximab-or panitumumab-based therapy did not significantly prolonged PFS, when compared with antibody alone. The subgroup analysis of adding bevacizumab to cetuximab-based therapy also suggested no significant benefit in PFS or in OS. Patients who received the combined therapy did not have a higher ORR (RR = 0.98, 95% CI: 0.89-1.07; P = 0.608). The incidence of grade 3/4 adverse events was not significantly higher in the bevacizumab and cetuximab/panitumumab group. Conclusion: The addition of bevacizumab to cetuximab-or panitumumab-based therapy did not improve PFS and OS resulting in better ORR. Thus, the combined therapy of bevacizumab with cetuximab or panitumumab is not recommended for the treatment of mCRC. However, larger scale RCTs are needed to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Antibody, Bevacizumab, Cancer, Capecitabine, Cell Lung-Cancer, Cetuximab, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Clinical-Trials, Colorectal Cancer, Combination Chemotherapy, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Efficacy, Egfr, Events, From, Growth-Factor Receptor, Incidence, Intervals, Irinotecan, Literature, Literature Search, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastatic, Methods, Monoclonal-Antibody, Olorectal Cancer, Oncology-Group, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Overall Survival, Oxaliplatin, P, Panitumumab, Patients, Phase-Ii Trial, Prolonged, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Response, Results, Risk, Safety, Scale, Science, Survival, Therapy, Treatment, Vegf, Web, Web Of Science

? Peng, Z.S., Tian, D.F., Chen, Q.X., Zhang, S.Q., Liu, B.H. and Ji, B.W. (2015), Telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) rs2736100 polymorphism contributes to increased risk of glioma: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 422-430.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 422.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20422.pdf)

Abstract: The rs2736100 polymorphism in telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) gene has been implicated as a risk factor for glioma in previous epidemiological studies. However, the data from these studies were inconclusive for the precise association of TERT rs2736100 with glioma. Here we employed a meta-analysis aiming to evaluate such association. The PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science were systematically searched for eligible studies. The odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was estimated to assess the strength of this association in fixed or random effects models. A total of 5 studies in 16 articles including 7337 cases and 12062 controls were eventually collected. Our analyses showed that there was a significant association between TERT rs2736100 polymorphism and glioma in all five genetic models(homozygous model-GG vs. TT: OR=1.64, 95% CI=1.50 similar to 1.79, P-heterogeneity=0.253, I-2=17.5%; heterozygous model-GT vs. TT: OR=1.38, 95% CI=1.27 similar to 1.49, P-heterogeneity=0.235, I-2=19.1%; dominant model-GG+GT vs. TT: OR=1.46, 95% CI=1.36 similar to 1.57, P-heterogeneity=0.167, I-2=25.5%; recessive model-GG vs. GT+TT: OR=1.31, 95% CI=1.22 similar to 1.40, P-heterogeneity=0.796, I-2=0.0%; additive model-G allele vs. T allele: OR=1.27, 95% CI=1.21 similar to 1.32, P-heterogeneity=0.481, I-2=0.0%). Further subgroup analysis on control source and ethnicity, we found similar association in population-based, hospital-based and Caucasians groups. The result of heterogeneity test were in acceptable range (P<0.05 and I-2<50%). Egger’s tests and Begg’s funnel plot did not show any publication bias. Sensitivity analysis confirmed that our results were reliable. Taken together, our meta-analysis suggested that TERT rs2736100 polymorphism may greatly increase glioma risk.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Association, Bias, Cancer, Confidence, Control, Data, Effects, End, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene, Genetic, Genetic-Variants, Glioma, Groups, Heterogeneity, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Odds Ratio, Pathology, Polymorphism, Population Based, Population-Based, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Source, Strength, Susceptibility Loci, Telomerase, Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase, Web, Web Of Science

? Cao, Y.W., Li, Y.C., Wan, G.X., Du, X.M. and Li, F. (2015), Clinicopathological and prognostic role of SIRT1 in breast cancer patients: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 616-624.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 616.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20616.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog-1 (SIRT1) plays an important role in the progression and development of cancer, including breast cancer. However, the association between SIRT1 expression and clinicopathological parameters and prognosis in breast cancer remains inconclusive. To accurately evaluate the significance of SIRT1 expression in breast cancer, a meta-analysis based on published studies was performed. Methods: The PubMed, Embase, ISI Web of Science, Science Direct, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases were screened to retrieve relevant literature. The reported odds ratios (ORs) and hazard ratios (HRs) and their 95% corresponding confidence intervals (CIs) were pooled to estimate the strength of specific associations. Results: Six studies involving 604 patients were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled analyses showed a significant correlation between SIRT1 expression and poor disease-free survival (DFS) (HR = 3.07, 95% CI: 1.92-4.91, Z = 4.69, P < 0.001) and overall survival (OS) (HR = 3.94, 95% CI: 2.19-7.10, Z = 4.57, P < 0.001). SIRT1 expression also significantly correlated with high TNM stage (pooled OR = 2.92, 95% CI: 1.84-4.63) and lymph node metastasis (pooled OR = 3.22, 95% CI: 0.98-10.57). Conclusions: Our meta-analysis shows that SIRT1 expression correlates with unfavorable clinical outcomes. We suggest that SIRT1 expression may have potential value in the pathological diagnosis and clinical treatment of patients with breast cancer. More studies are warranted to investigate the effect of SIRT1 on the survival of breast cancer patients.

Keywords: Analyses, Association, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlates, Correlation, Databases, Dbc1, Deacetylases, Development, Diagnosis, Expression, Hazard, Information, Intervals, Isi, ISI Web Of Science, Knowledge, Literature, Mating, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Outcomes, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Potential, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Pubmed, Regulation, Results, Role, Science, Significance, Sirt1, Statistics, Strength, Survival, Treatment, Tumorigenesis, Value, Web, Web Of Science

? Zhang, Z.W., Liu, J., Wang, H.J., Wu, H.X., Wu, X.M., Dong, J.J. and Liao, L. (2015), Association between chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) delta32 gene variant and atherosclerosis: A meta-analysis of 13 studies. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 658-665.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 658.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20658.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) is one of the pro-inflammatory G protein coupled receptors. Many studies have accessed the association between CCR5 gene polymorphism and atherosclerotic disease. However, the results are conflicting and inconclusive. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association more precisely. Research Design and Methods: Trials were retrieved through Pubmed, Embase, Medline, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Web of Science, and Cochrane database without restrictions on language. The pooled odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to describe the strength of association with atherosclerotic disease. The subgroup analysis was used to explore the heterogeneity bias among studies. Results: Data were obtained from 13 case-control studies that included 5321 patients with atherosclerotic disease and 4283 control subjects. In the overall analysis, the CCR5-delta32 (Delta 32) genetic variants was not associated with increased the risk of atherosclerotic disease (dominant model: OR = 0.93, 95% CI = 0.69-1.24, I-2 = 77%, P = 0.60; recessive model: OR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.61-1.65, I-2 = 0%, P = 0.98), even after stratification for the status of CCR5-delta32 allele. However, in subgroup analysis, the association was significant for Asians population (OR: 2.29, 95% CI: 1.44-3.64, P = 0.0004). Conclusions: Our studies add to the evidence that CCR5 Delta 32-positive genotype (Delta 32/Delta 32 or wt/Delta 32) increases the risk of atherosclerotic disease in Asian population. Ethnicity difference might contribute to the inconsistency in isolated studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Asian, Asians, Association, Atherosclerosis, Bias, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Ccr5, China, Cholesterol, Confidence, Control, Coronary-Artery-Disease, Data, Database, Deletion Polymorphism, Design, Disease, Ethnicity, Evidence, From, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic, Genetic Variants, Heterogeneity, Interval, Knowledge, Language, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mutation, Myocardial-Infarction, Odds Ratio, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Protein, Research, Research Design, Restrictions, Results, Risk, Science, Stratification, Strength, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 800.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20800.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The efficacy and safety of new intravenous P2Y12 inhibitor (cangrelor) for patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) remain unclear. Methods and Results: Trials were identified in PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, and Cochrane Database searches. We included four randomized, placebo-controlled reports in the meta-analysis. The database consisted of 36, 081 patients on cangrelor compared with clopidogrel or placebo. Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) were defined as the primary efficacy endpoint and major or severe bleeding at 48 hours was defined as the primary safety endpoint. Cangrelor significantly decreased risk of MACE (OR: 0.87, P = 0.002) and stent thrombosis (OR: 0.53, P < 0.001). However, at the same time, an increase in TIMI minor bleeding (OR: 1.49, P = 0.04) and in GUSTO moderate bleeding (OR: 1.43, P = 0.04) were observed by cangrelor. Conclusions: Intravenous administration of cangrelor is benefit to reduce risk of MACE and stent thrombosis in patients with CAD excepting for increased minor bleeding events.

Keywords: Achieve Optimal Management, Adenosine-Diphosphate, Administration, Artery, Bleeding, Cad, Cangrelor, Champion Trials, Coronary Artery, Coronary Artery Disease, Database, Disease, Dose Clopidogrel, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Events, Inhibitor, Intravenous, Ischemic Events, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minor, Myocardial-Infarction, P, Patients, Placebo, Platelet Inhibition, Pooled Analysis, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Results, Risk, Safety, Science, St-Segment-Elevation, Standard Therapy, Stent Thrombosis, Thrombosis, Web, Web Of Science

? Ji, M.Y., Wang, J., Yuan, L., Zhang, Y.T., Zhang, J.X., Dong, W.G. and Peng, X.L. (2015), MICA polymorphisms and cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 818-826.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 818.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%20818.pdf)

Abstract: The major histocompatibility complex class I chain-related gene A transmembrane (MICA-TM) polymorphism has been implicated in susceptibility to cancer. However, the results are inconsistent. The aim of this meta-analysis is to evaluate the association between the MICA-TM polymorphisms and cancer risk. All eligible case-control studies published up to August 20, 2014 were identified by searching PubMed, Web of Science, CNKI and Wanfang databases. The cancer risk associated with the MICA polymorphism was estimated for each study by odds ratios (OR) together with its 95% confidence interval (CI), respectively. 21 studies from 19 publications with 3620 cases and 4903 controls were included. Overall, no significant associations between the MICA-TM polymorphism and cancer risk were found (A4 allele: OR = 0.97, 95% CI: 0.88-1.07; A5 allele: OR = 0.91, 95% CI: 0.81-1.04; A5.1 allele: OR = 1.03, 95% CI: 0.89-1.18; A6 allele: OR = 1.05, 95% CI: 0.95-1.15; A9 allele: OR = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.80-1.14; A10 allele: OR = 0.88, 95% CI: 0.43-1.79; del: OR = 2.50, 95% CI: 0.73-8.58; A7 allele: OR = 0.93, 95% CI: 0.43-2.00). When stratified by ethnicity, similar results were observed among Asians; however, there were significant association in Caucasian population for A5 (OR = 0.77, 95% CI: 0.68-0.87) and A9 allele (OR = 0.75, 95% CI: 0.66-0.85). This meta-analysis suggests that the MICA-TM A5 and A9 alleles may be an important protective factor for cancer in Caucasian populations.

Keywords: A10, Asians, Association, Cancer, Cancer Risk, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Cervical-Cancer, Chain-Related Gene, Confidence, Databases, Ethnicity, From, Gct Repeats, Gene, Han Population, Hepatocellular-Carcinoma, Hla Class-I, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mica, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Publications, Pubmed, Risk, Science, Soluble Mica, Squamous-Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility, Transmembrane Region, Web, Web Of Science

? Luo, Y., Ye, Z.Q., Li, K., Chen, R.H., Li, S.G. and Pang, J. (2015), Associations between polymorphisms in the IL-4 and IL-4 receptor genes and urinary carcinomas: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, **8** (1), 1227-1233.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Exp Med8, 1227.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Med8,%201227.pdf)

Abstract: To evaluate the association between polymorphisms of interleukin-4 (IL-4) and IL-4 receptor (IL-4R) genes and risk of renal cell cancer (RCC), bladder cancer (BC), and prostate cancer (PC) based on meta-analysis. PubMed, Web of Science and SpecilalSCI(TM) were searched for studies published up to May 2014 that reported the association between IL-4 or IL-4R and RCC, BC or PC risk. Odds ratio (OR)/Hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were analyzed to evaluate the association. Meta-analysis showed that the IL-4R polymorphism rs1805010 was associated with increased RCC risk (CC/CT vs. TT: OR=1.266, 95% CI 1.09-1.472, P=0.002). The IL-4 haplotypes, IL4-589T and IL4-33T, were associated with higher survival rate of the patients comparted with the haplotype IL-4-589C-33C (P<0.05). The IL-4 polymorphism rs2243250 was associated with an increased risk of developing multiple BCs (OR=2.52, P=0.033). The IL-4 polymorphisms rs2243228, rs2243250, and rs22272480 were significantly associated with PC risk (rs2243228 CC vs. CA/AA: OR=0.27, 95% CI 0.09-0.84, P=0.03; rs2243350 TT vs. CT/CC: OR= 2.16, 95% CI 1.06-4.40, P=0.03, CC vs. CT/TT: OR= 1.31, 95% CI 1.05-1.65, P=0.02; rs2227284 TT vs. GT/GG: OR= 1.98, 95% CI 1.30-3.00, P=0.001). In addition, IL-4 polymorphism rs2070874 was associated with PC mortality. Three polymorphisms (rs2070874, rs1805015, and rs1801275) were not associated with RCC, BC, and PC. The IL-4R polymorphism rs1805015 might be associated with RCC risk. IL-4 rs2243250 carriers had increased risk of developing multiple BCs. IL-4 polymorphisms rs2243228, rs2243250, rs2227284, and rs2070874 were associated with PC risk or mortality.

Keywords: Androgen Receptor, Association, Bc, Bladder, Bladder Cancer, Cancer, Cell, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Developing, Genes, Il-4, Il-4r, Il4, Indian Population, Inflammation Pathway Genes, Interleukin-4, Interleukin-4-Receptor Alpha-Gene, Interval, Japanese Population, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mortality, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Promoter Polymorphisms, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Cancer Risk, Pubmed, Rcc, Renal, Renal-Cell Carcinoma, Risk, Science, Survival, Survival Rate, Urinary, Variants, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhao, F.Y., Chen, Y.Q., Wu, Q., Wang, Z. and Lu, J. (2014), Prognostic value of CD117 in cancer: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, **7** (3), 1012-1021.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Pat7, 1012.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Pat7,%201012.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The prognostic value of CD117 expression in cancers has been evaluated for several years while the results remain controversial. We thus performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies assessing the impact of CD117 expression on overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) to clarify this issue. Methods: We searched Pubmed, Embase and Web of Science to identify studies on the prognostic impact of CD117 expression in cancers. A total of 4,458 patients from 39 eligible studies were included in the analysis. Pooled risk ratios (RRs) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated to estimate the effect using random-effects model. Results: The analysis indicated that CD117 had significant association with poor OS of osteosarcoma (OR=1.36, 95% CI=1.03-1.79, I2=0%, fixed model) and renal carcinoma (OR=4.86, 95% CI= 2.72-8.67, I2=0%, fixed model). However, no significant association between CD117 and DFS was found in overall studies. Conclusions: CD117 expression might be a predictive factor of poor prognosis in some surgically treated cancers, particularly in renal carcinoma.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessing, Association, C-Kit Expression, Cancer, Carcinoma, Cd117, Cell Lung-Cancer, Clinicopathological Significance, Confidence, Expression, Immunohistochemistry, Impact, Interval, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mutational Status, Neuroendocrine Carcinomas, Overexpression, Patients, Poor-Prognosis, Predictive, Predictive Factor, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Value, Protein Expression, Random Effects Model, Receptor, Renal, Results, Review, Risk, Science, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumors, Value, Web Of Science

? Wu, H.X., Wu, X.W., Wan, G.X. and Zhang, S.J. (2014), Associations between *Cox*-2 rs20417 and rs5275 polymorphisms and the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma: A meta analysis. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology*, **7** (10), 6898-6905.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Exp Pat7, 6898.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Exp%20Pat7,%206898.pdf)

Abstract: Genetic polymorphisms of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) gene have been implicated in the susceptibility to hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), but the findings from published studies are conflicting and inconclusive. To obtain a more precise estimate of the association of Cox-2 polymorphisms with HCC risk, we performed a meta-analysis of eight eligible case-control studies identified through an extensive online database search of PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Wanfang and Chinese Biomedicine Database; after exclusion, 2324 cases and 2604 controls were included. The pooled odds ratios with corresponding 95% confidence intervals were calculated to assess associations, using fixed-or random-effect models. In addition, subgroup analysis by ethnicity and sensitivity analysis were performed. Our results showed that the Cox-2 rs20417 (-765 G/C) polymorphism was not associated with HCC risk in the studied genetic contrast modes (C vs. G, GC vs. GG, and CC + GC vs. GG). No significant association was found with ethnic groups examined (P > 0.05). Similarly, no significant association of the Cox-2 rs5275 (+ 8473 T/C) polymorphism and HCC risk was found under any of the studied contrasts (C vs. T, TC vs. TT, CC vs. TT, CC + TC vs. TT, CC vs. TC + TT). The present meta-analysis, combining all currently available data, suggests no significant associations of either Cox-2 polymorphism with HCC risk. Further studies with a larger sample size are needed to determine the association in different ethnicities.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Biomedicine, Cancer, Carcinogenesis, Carcinoma, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, China, Chinese, Combining, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Cox-2, Cyclooxygenase-2, Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression, Data, Database, Ethnic Groups, Ethnicity, From, Gene, Genetic, Genetic Polymorphisms, Genetics, Gg, Groups, Hcc, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Intervals, Knowledge, Meta, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Online, P, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Size, Susceptibility, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology](http://redalyc.uaemex.mx/redalyc/src/inicio/HomRevRed.jsp?iCveEntRev=337)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ruiz-Pérez, R., López-Cózar, E. and Jiménez-Contreras, E. (2006), Institute for Scientific Information criteria for scientific journals selection. Its application to Spanish journals: Methodology and indicators. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, **6** (2), 401-424.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Cli Hea Psy6, 401.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Cli%20Hea%20Psy6,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: In the last few years the ISI databases have become not only an essential instrument for information retrieval but, due to the bibliometric indicators they offer, they are also a basic tool for institutional, journal and researcher assessment in the majority of the world. These databases index the most productive and influential journals. For these reasons it is important to know the criteria employed by ISI in its journal selection process. The goal of this paper is to bring attention to these criteria, offer a methodological guide to help scientific journal editorial managers conform their publications to these criteria to improve their chances of being indexed by ISI. The ISI criteria can be structured on four main layers: basic journal standards (timeliness of publication, fully descriptive article, titles and abstracts, complete bibliographic information for all cited references, full address information for every author, and use of peer review); journal thematic coverage; international diversity (sponsorship, editorial team, authorship, references cited, journal audience, library and database presence); and citation analysis (international citation, journal impact, editorial board member impact and publishing author impact). Every one of these aspects is analyzed and the procedures for their testing and improvement if necessary are explained.

Keywords: Analysis, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Assessment, Attention, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Databases, Databases, Diversity, Errors, Evaluation, Goal, Impact, Index, Indicators, Information, Information Retrieval, Institute for Scientific Information, Instrument, ISI, Journal Citation Reports, Medicina-Clinica, Paper, Process, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Review, Science Citation Index, Selection, Social Science Citation Index, Spanish Scientific Journals, Standards, Team, Testing, Theoretical Study

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Cli Hea Psy11, 549.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Cli%20Hea%20Psy11,%20549.pdf)

Abstract: The International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology was funded in 2001. It publishes three issues per year and its scope consists of promoting clinical and health psychology, focusing on the advancement of the science. The purpose of the current study consisted of conducting a bibliometric analysis of all the articles published between 2001 and 2010. Bibliometric studies are very useful to obtain information about journals’ policies. They make possible gathering information on different parameters related to the articles. The analyzed data were the evolution of the articles throughout the ten years, languages of publication, percentages of articles per countries, collaboration among authors from different countries, authors, methods, topics, samples and numbers of citations. Results show that most of the documents are original articles, collaboration among authors from different countries is common and that the journal has published works of authors from 29 different countries. The highest percentages were found for ex post facto studies, works on test validation and adaptation and adult clinical samples. These results are in agreement with the journal’s mission of promoting advancement in clinical and health psychology and show that it is a truly international journal.

Keywords: Adaptation, Adult, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Citations, Classification, Clinical and Health Psychology, Collaboration, Criteria, Descriptive Study, Evolution, Health, Health Psychology, Index, Information, Journal, Journals, Policies, Professors, Psychology, Publication, Publications, Published Works, Quasi-Experimental Research, Science, Therapy, Topics, Transnational Analysis, Validation, Web

? Olivas-Ávila, J.A. and Musi-Lechuga, B. (2012), Psychology doctoral programs whit Excellence Mention: Doctoral theses and Web of Science articles evidence. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, **12** (3), 503-516.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Cli Hea Psy12, 503.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Cli%20Hea%20Psy12,%20503.pdf)

Abstract: Doctoral programs in Spain have undergone a series of transformations through the various calls of Quality Mentions and most recently with the Excellence Mention in terms of achieving a satisfactory adaptation to the EEES. The objective of this research is to analyze the scientific productivity of the five doctoral programs in Psychology that have been granted the Excellence Mention according to the resolution of 6 October 2011 of the Universities General Secretary, through doctoral theses directed by professors in each program and retrieved from TESEO and also through journal articles records included in Web of Science of each one of them. of the results of the articles productivity analysis it were obtained after analyzing 15,781 article records of which 1,318 belong to total number of professors from the 5 doctoral programs. It was found that the range of articles per professor is 15.34 at the most and 6 as at least and as for the theses, the range is between 2.34 and 0.11. We discuss the implications of the results regarding the evaluation of doctoral programs.

Keywords: Adaptation, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Doctoral Programs, Doctoral Theses, Evaluation, Evidence, Excellence, Excellence Mention, Health Psychology, Internationality, Journal, Journal Articles, Journal-Citation-Reports, Performance, Productivity, Professors, Quality, Quality Mention, Records, Research, Science, Scientific Productivity, Scientific Productivity, Spain, Spanish Public Universities, TESEO, Universities, Web of Science

? Bengoetxea, E. and Buela-Casal, G. (2013), The new multidimensional and user-driven higher education ranking concept of the European Union. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, **13** (1), 67-73.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Cli Hea Psy13, 67.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Cli%20Hea%20Psy13,%2067.pdf)

Abstract: Higher education rankings constitute a important but controversial topic due to the methodologies applied in existing rankings and to the use being done of these interpreting their results for purposes which they were not designed for. At present there is no international ranking can responds to the needs of all users and that is methodologically sound by considering the various missions of higher education institutions, mainly due to a narrow focus on research giving less importance to other missions in which higher education institutions can excel beyond research such as teaching quality, knowledge transfer, international orientation, regional engagement etc. The European Commission is currently involved in the implementation of a new higher education ranking methodology, characterised by taking into account a diversity of missions and the diversity of existing higher education institutions. The final aim is to create a tool allowing users to choose the performance indicators of their interest and providing them with a personalised ranking according to their interests. This paper describes the motivation for designing such a tool, the principles of the methodology proposed, as well as the steps foreseen to have it ready for end users by 2014. (C) 2012 Asociacion Espanola de Psicologia Conductual. Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Diversity, Doctoral Programs, Education, Engagement, European Commission, European Union, Higher Education, Implementation, Indicators, Institutions, International, Knowledge, Knowledge Transfer, Mention, Methodologies, Methodology, Multidimensional, Needs, Performance, Performance Evaluation, Performance Indicators, Principles, Psychology, Quality, Ranking, Rankings, Regional, Research, Research Productivity, Rights, Sound, Spanish Public Universities, Teaching, Topic, Web, World University Rankings, World-Class Education

? Olivas-Ávila, J.A. and Musi-Lechuga, B. (2013), Learning to use the Researcher ID as a research production indicator. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, **13** (3), 253-260.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Cli Hea Psy13, 253.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Cli%20Hea%20Psy13,%20253.pdf)

Abstract: The research focused on the development of scientific production measurements implies a detailed and quite accurately procedure to avoid errors and misinterpretations by third parties. The use of public researcher profiles such as the Researcher ID among others, may appeal to simplify the process of direct search on databases. The purpose of this research is to analyze the Researcher ID profile as an indicator of scientific productivity in a sample of 8 Spanish professors of Personality, Evaluation and Psychological Treatment area and compare these professors searching them in the Web of Science, also respond to a disagreement generated from a previous study published in Psicothema and culminated in a letter, as that there are unfounded arguments exposed. The results show that there are inaccuracies in the Researcher ID’s and therefore cannot be used as an indicator of scientific production, since this toot allows to include any record type (letters, meeting abstracts, etc..) even unrelated content to the Web of Science. These findings are discussed a view to the disagreement and previously mentioned and generated in Psicothema. (c) 2013 Asociacion Espanola de Psicologia Conductual. Publicado por Elsevier Espana, S.L. Todos los derechos reservados.

Keywords: Articles, Current Situation, Databases, Descriptive Study, Development, Errors, Evaluation, h-Index, Health Psychology, Indicator, Journal Impact, Procedure, Productivity, Professors, Profiles, Psicothema, Psychological, Public, Purpose, Record, Research, Researcher ID, Science, Scientific Production, Scientific Productivity, Spanish, Transnational Analysis, Treatment, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Int J Cli Hea Psy14, 58.pdf

Abstract: The creation of research output integrator systems, such as Thomson Reuters Researcher ID, has been an emerging need because of the complexity it has been for researchers to periodically demonstrate the impact and / or quality of their research. However, these systems are fed with information provided by different databases and are becoming more inclusive to gain more information related to research outputs. Several studies have demonstrated of the various types of inaccuracies in bibliometric databases that directly affects the integrator systems. As a consequence, we propose a descriptive study in order to analyze the accuracy of Researcher ID and www.psy-wos.es board member records and a sample of users of this website and collate the records contained in the web of Science database differentiating data content outside this database. The results show that there are significant inaccuracies and errors in the sample’s Resercher ID such as record duplication and non-Web of Science records. The conclusion is that Researcher ID nor www.psy-wos.es are valid and reliable. (C) 2013 Asociacion Espanola de Psicologia Conductual. Publicado por Elsevier Espana, S.L. Todos Los derechos reservados.

Keywords: Accuracy, Article, Articles, Bibliometric, Chihuahua, Clin, Complexity, Data, Database, Databases, Descriptive Study, Descriptive Study of Document Analysis, Errors, Impact, Indexes, Information, Int, Journals, Mexico, Performance, Production, Proposal, Psychology, Quality, Quality Of, Record, Records, Reliability, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Output, Research Outputs, Researcher ID, Science, Spain, Systems, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Khoza, S. and Barner, J.C. (2011), Glucose dysregulation associated with antidepressant agents: An analysis of 17 published case reports. *International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy*, **33** (3), 484-492.

Abstract: Aim of the review Although there are several case reports in literature linking use of antidepressants and disturbances in glucose control, it is difficult to identify risk factors for serious adverse drug events from individual case reports. The aim of this review is to provide a descriptive analysis of the demographic and clinical characteristics of published glucose dysregulation case reports following initiation of antidepressant agents. Methods Published case reports of glucose dysregulation associated with antidepressants were accessed through PUBMED (MEDLINE), PsycINFO, and Web of Science (WOS) between January 1, 1970 and April 30, 2010. The following key words were used: Antidepressant agents, glucose dysregulation, hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, diabetes mellitus, and diabetic ketoacidosis. Case reports were excluded if glucose dysregulation occurred after a drug overdose/improper dosing or after the patient was prescribed drugs known to cause glucose disturbances in addition to antidepressant agents. Results Out of the 17 cases reports reviewed, nine (53%) were of hyperglycemia while eight (47%) were of hypoglycemia. Hyperglycemia was reported following treatment with clomipramine, fluvoxamine, imipramine, mianserin, mirtazapine, paroxetine, and sertraline. Hypoglycemia was reported following treatment with doxepine, fluoxetine, imipramine, nefazodone, nortriptyline, maprotiline, and sertraline. Fourteen out of the seventeen patients were female (82%) while ten had a history of diabetes mellitus (59%). The average age of the patients was 53.9 (SD = 17.5) years (range: 24-84 years). The time to onset of glucose dysregulation ranged from 4 days to 5 months after initiation of antidepressant therapy. More than two-thirds (68%) of the cases (n = 11) reported glucose control disturbances within 1 month of therapy. Conclusions It is not clear from published case reports whether changes in glucose regulation, following antidepressant therapy initiation are due to antidepressants or changes in mood and lifestyle. Nonetheless, healthcare providers should be aware of the potential changes in glucose regulation especially in the first month of antidepressant therapy, and use appropriate clinical and laboratory monitoring to prevent serious adverse events in patients at risk.

Keywords: Analysis, Antidepressant Agents, Antidepressants, Case Reports, Conscious Rat, Control, Depressive Disorder, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes-Mellitus, Drug, Glucose Control, Glucose Dysregulation, History, Hyperglycemia, Hypoglycemia, Increases Insulin Action, Induced Hyperglycemia, Induced Weight-Gain, Literature, Methods, Mirtazapine Therapy, Monitoring, Mood, Obese-Patients, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science

? West, L.M., Diack, L., Cordina, M. and Stewart, D. (2014), A systematic review of the literature on ‘medication wastage’: An exploration of causative factors and effect of interventions. *International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy*, **36** (5), 873-881.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Pha36, 873.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pha36,%20873.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction Reducing any wastage, including that of medications, is a paramount objective in promoting appropriate utilisation of finite resources. The objective was to systematically review the published literature, the possible causative factors associated with medication wastage and the effectiveness of any interventions to reduce wastage. Method A systematic review of studies published in English was identified from the following databases: Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Embase, Medline, PubMed, Science Citation Index and The Cochrane Library. Data extraction and critical appraisal was undertaken independently by two researchers. Results and discussion Title, abstract and full paper screening reduced the 14,157 studies to 42. A general definition of medication wastage was reported in one paper only. ‘Medication changed’, ‘patient death’, ‘resolution of patient’s condition’ and ‘expired medications’ were most commonly cited reasons for wastage. Only two studies were identified reporting wastage as a research outcome measure following intervention. Conclusion The systematic review has identified a limited literature on medication wastage with a lack of consistency of terms. There is a paucity of robust research focusing on the impact of healthcare interventions on outcomes around medication wastage.

Keywords: Citation, Community Pharmacies, Consistency, Cost, Data, Databases, Death, Definition, Disposal, Drugs, Effectiveness, English, Extent, Extraction, From, General, Health, Households, Impact, Intervention, Interventions, Kuwait, Literature, Measure, Medication, Medication Wastage, Medline, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcomes, Primary-Care, Pubmed, Reporting, Research, Researchers, Resources, Results, Returned-Medicines, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Screening, Storage, Systematic, Systematic Review, Utilisation, Wastage

# Title: International Journal of Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Clinical Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Zhang, L., Zhang, L., Lu, Y., Wu, B., Zhang, S., Jiang, H., Ge, J. and Chen, H. (2011), Efficacy of statin pretreatment for the prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy: A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **65** (5), 624-630.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Cli Pra65, 624.pdf](2011/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra65,%20624.pdf)

Abstract: Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is a common cause of acute kidney injury. Whether additional benefits can be achieved with the use of statin in decreasing the risk of CIN remains undetermined. The purpose of this meta-analysis is to evaluate the effects of statin pretreatment for the prevention of CIN. PUBMED, MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE and EBM Reviews databases were searched for randomised controlled trials comparing statin pretreatment with non-statin pretreatment for the prevention of CIN. Two reviewers independently assessed studies and performed data extraction. Risk ratio (RR) or weighted mean differences (WMD) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using random-effects models. Four trials with 751 subjects were included. Pooled analyses showed that the incidence of CIN was not significantly lower in statin pretreatment group, as compared with control group (RR = 0.76, 95% CI 0.44-1.29, p = 0.30). Similarly, none of 276 patients in statin pretreatment group needed renal replacement therapy (RRT), which was not significantly less than 2 of 275 patients assigned to control group during 1-month follow up (RR = 0.33, 95% CI 0.03-3.17, p = 0.34). Moreover, statin pretreatment was associated with mild reduction of serum creatinine (SCr) (WMD =) 0.06 mg /dl, 95% CI) 0.12 to 0.00 mg /dl, p = 0.05). The current cumulative evidence suggests that statin pretreatment may neither prevent CIN nor reduce the need for RRT. However, it may slightly decrease the level of SCr.

Keywords: Acute-Renal-Failure, Angiography, Atorvastatin, Confidence Intervals, Control, Databases, Dysfunction, Efficacy, Embase, Follow-Up, Heart-Failure, Injury, Insufficiency, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Prevention, Prognostic Implications, Pubmed, Ratio, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Sodium-Bicarbonate, Therapy, Web of Science

? Liu, C.F., Zhou, W.N. and Fang, N.Y. (2012), Gamma-glutamyltransferase levels and risk of metabolic syndrome: A meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **66** (7), 692-698.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Cli Pra66, 692.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra66,%20692.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: Several epidemiological studies suggested that gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) levels may be associated with risk of Metabolic Syndrome (MetS). However, the exact association between them is still not fully clear. We therefore conducted a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies to comprehensively evaluate the exact association between GGT and risk of MetS. Methods: The Pubmed, Embase, Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Science) databases were searched to collect all prospective cohort studies on the association between GGT and MetS. Then, the association between GGT and MetS was analysed in qualitative and quantitative manners. Results: Nine prospective cohort studies involving 47,499 participants and 5009 cases of MetS were included. When comparing the risk of MetS between the highest versus the lowest category of GGT levels, the pooled RR of MetS was 1.63 (95% CI: 1.431.82; p < 0.000). The second dose-response analysis of GGT levels per 5 U/l increment with risk of MetS showed that the summary RR of MetS was 1.09 (95% CI: 1.061.13; p < 0.000). Subgroup analysis suggested that number of adjusted confounding factors may be a potential source of heterogeneity. Sensitivity analyses showed that no single study significantly influenced the pooled RRs. Conclusions: Our results show that GGT levels are positively associated with risk of MetS independently of alcohol intake. GGT may be a promising marker for predicting MetS. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings and elucidate the underlying mechanisms in future.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol Intake, Analyses, Analysis, Association, Citation, Cohort, Confounding, Databases, Definition, Dose-Response Data, Events, Heart, Heterogeneity, Insulin-Resistance, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Mechanisms, Men, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Potential, Predictor, Prospective, Qualitative, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity, Source, Syndrome, Transpeptidase, Trend Estimation, Web of Science

? Cruz, J., Brooks, D. and Marques, A. (2014), Home telemonitoring effectiveness in COPD: A systematic review. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **68** (3), 369-378.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Cli Pra68, 369.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra68,%20369.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectivesTo provide a systematic review of the effectiveness of home telemonitoring to reduce healthcare utilisation and improve health-related outcomes of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). MethodsAn electronic literature search in Medline, Embase, B-on and Web of Science was conducted from June to August 2012 and updated until July 2013, using the following keywords: [tele(-)monitoring or tele(-)health or tele(-)homecare or tele(-)care or tele-home health or home monitoring] and [Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD]. Randomised and non-randomised controlled trials evaluating home telemonitoring interventions in COPD were included. A meta-analysis using risk ratio (RR) and standardised mean difference (SMD) was conducted for healthcare utilisation (hospitalisations, length of stay, emergency department visits) and associated costs, and health-related outcomes [mortality, exacerbations and health-related quality of life (HRQOL)]. ResultsNine articles were included. Significant differences were found for hospitalisation rates (RR=0.72; 95% CI=0.53-0.98; p=0.034); however, no differences in the other healthcare utilisation outcomes were observed. There was a trend to reduced healthcare costs in the telemonitoring group. In two studies, this intervention was associated with a reduced number of exacerbations (p<0.05) and a significant increase in HRQOL (SMD=-0.53; 95% CI=-0.97--0.09; p=0.019). Discussion and conclusionsHome telemonitoring appears to have a positive effect in reducing respiratory exacerbations and hospitalisations and improving quality of life. However, the evidence of its benefits is still limited and further research is needed to assess the effectiveness of home telemonitoring in COPD management, as there are still few studies in this area.

Keywords: Benefits, Care, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Copd, Costs, Disease, Effectiveness, Emergency, Emergency Department, Evidence, Exacerbation, Health, Health-Related Quality of Life, Healthcare Costs, HRQOL, Intervention, Interventions, Length, Length of Stay, Life, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Outcomes, Patients, People, Program, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-Of-Life, Rates, Research, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic Review, Telehealth, Trend, Trial, Utilisation, Web of Science

? Kunutsor, S.K., Apekey, T.A. and Seddoh, D. (2015), Gamma glutamyltransferase and metabolic syndrome risk: A systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **69** (1), 136-144.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Pra69, 136.pdf](../HO-reference/2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra69,%20136.pdf)

Abstract: AimsWe aimed to quantify and characterise in detail the nature of the dose-response relationship between baseline gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT) level and risk of incident metabolic syndrome (MetS) in the general population and determine the precise estimate of the magnitude of the association. MethodsWe performed a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of published prospective cohort studies. Relevant studies were identified in a literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science up to May 2014. A potential nonlinear relationship between GGT levels and MetS was examined using restricted cubic splines. Study-specific estimates were combined using random-effects models. ResultsOf the 323 studies reviewed, we included 10 prospective cohort studies with data on 67,905 participants comprising of 6595 incident MetS cases. In pooled analysis of seven studies with relevant data, baseline GGT level was statistically significantly positively associated with risk of MetS in a nonlinear fashion (p for nonlinearity=0.003). Comparing individuals in the top vs. bottom thirds of baseline GGT levels, relative risk for MetS in pooled analysis of all 10 eligible studies was 1.88 (95% confidence interval: 1.49-2.38). Evidence was lacking of publication bias among the contributing studies. ConclusionBaseline GGT level is positively and strongly associated with risk of the MetS in a nonlinear dose-response manner.

Keywords: Analysis, Association, Bias, Cohort, Confidence, Data, Disease, Embase, Estimates, Evidence, Gamma, Gamma Glutamyltransferase, Gamma-Glutamyltransferase, General, General Population, Glutamyl-Transferase, Heterogeneity, Interval, Literature, Literature Search, Magnitude, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Models, Mortality, Nonlinear, Pooled Analysis, Population, Potential, Predictor, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Web, Web Of Science

? Bunn, F., Kirby, M., Pinkney, E., Cardozo, L., Chapple, C., Chester, K., Cruz, F., Haab, F., Kelleher, C., Milsom, I., Sievart, K.D., Tubaro, A. and Wagg, A. (2015), Is there a link between overactive bladder and the metabolic syndrome in women? A systematic review of observational studies. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **69** (2), 199-217.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Pra69, 199.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra69,%20199.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectivesTo conduct a systematic review to determine whether there is an association between metabolic syndrome (MetS) and lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) or overactive bladder (OAB) in women. MethodsWe systematically reviewed English language observational studies on the effect of MetS (or component factors) on the presence of OAB or LUTS in women. We searched PubMed, Web of Science and The Cochrane Library with no date restrictions, checked reference lists and undertook citation searches in PubMed and Google Scholar. Studies were assessed for risk of bias. Because of heterogeneity, results were not pooled, but are reported narratively. ResultsOf 27 included studies, only three looked at the link between MetS and OAB. The rest looked at links between OAB and components of MetS such as obesity or insulin resistance (n=10), between MetS and urinary symptoms (n=3) and between urinary symptoms and components of MetS, such as obesity (n=14). Evidence is currently limited, but it does suggest that there may be important links between MetS and OAB and components of MetS such as obesity. ConclusionsThe literature on MetS and OAB or LUTS in women is limited, and poor quality. However, the evidence available on obesity appears to support MetS as a contributor and predictor of LUTS in women. Many of the women with LUTS will be overweight and will have features of the MetS, if looked for. This provides not only an opportunity to encourage weight loss as an adjunct to therapy for the OAB symptoms but also a window of opportunity to address cardiovascular risk factors and prevent future cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Bladder, Body-Mass Index, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Risk, Citation, Community, Diabetes-Mellitus, England, English, Evidence, Factors, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin-Resistance, Language, Literature, Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms, Lower Urinary-Tract, Luts, Metabolic Syndrome, Middle-Aged Women, Morbidity, Mortality, Obesity, Observational, Observational Studies, Overactive Bladder, Overweight, Pelvic Floor Disorders, Polycystic-Ovary-Syndrome, Predictor, Prevent, Pubmed, Quality, Quality-Of-Life, Reference, Reference Lists, Resistance, Restrictions, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Risk-Factors, Science, Support, Symptoms, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Urinary, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Women

? Citrome, L. (2015), Lisdexamfetamine for binge eating disorder in adults: A systematic review of the efficacy and safety profile for this newly approved indication what is the number needed to treat, number needed to harm and likelihood to be helped or harmed? *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, **69** (4), 410-421.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Cli Pra69, 410.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Cli%20Pra69,%20410.pdf)

Abstract: ObjectiveTo describe the efficacy and safety of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate (LDX) for the treatment of binge eating disorder (BED). Data sourcesThe pivotal registration trials were accessed by querying , and for the search terms lisdexamfetamine’ and binge’, and by also querying the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters) and Embase (Elsevier) commercial databases, and by asking the manufacturer for copies of posters presented at congresses. Product labelling provided additional information. Study selectionAll available clinical reports of studies were identified. Data extractionDescriptions of the principal results and calculation of number needed to treat (NNT) and number needed to harm (NNH) for relevant dichotomous outcomes were extracted from the available study reports and other sources of information. Data synthesisLDX is a central nervous system stimulant indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe BED. The recommended dose range is 50-70mg/day. Approval for the treatment of BED was based on a clinical development programme that included an 11-week Phase II proof-of-concept, placebo-controlled study, testing fixed doses of LDX 30, 50 and 70mg/day, and two 12-week Phase III placebo-controlled studies examining LDX 50-70mg/day. Statistically significant reductions in binge eating days/week, the primary outcome measure, were observed for LDX doses of 50 and 70mg/day, with effect sizes in the Phase III trials ranging from 0.83 to 0.97. The pooled NNT for response across all trials (as defined by a Clinical Global Impressions-Improvement score of very much improved’ or much improved’) for LDX vs. placebo was 3 (95% CI 3-4), and NNT for remission (as defined by 4-week cessation of binge eating) for LDX vs. placebo was 4 (95% CI 4-6). Reductions in weight ranged between 5.2% and 6.25% for LDX 50 or 70mg/day. Discontinuation rates because of adverse events (AEs) were low; NNH for discontinuation because of an AE for LDX vs. placebo was 44 (95% CI 23-1971). The most commonly encountered AEs (incidence 10% and greater than the rate for placebo) were dry mouth, decreased appetite, insomnia and headache, with NNH values vs. placebo of 4 (95% CI 3-5), 11 (95% CI 8-17), 11 (95% CI 8-18) and 19 (95% CI 11-75), respectively. ConclusionsLDX is the first pharmacological agent that has received regulatory approval for the treatment of BED. LDX 50 or 70mg/day significantly reduced BED symptoms as measured by the number of binge eating days per week. Effect sizes were highly robust. Pending clinical trials include a long-term study examining maintenance of efficacy.

Keywords: Adults, Adverse Events, Bed, Binge Eating Disorder, Calculation, Central Nervous System, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Data, Databases, Development, Dimesylate, Discontinuation, Effect, Efficacy, Efficacy And Safety, Events, First, From, Global, Headache, Incidence, Indication, Information, Insomnia, Long Term, Long Term Study, Long-Term, Long-Term Study, Measure, Metaanalysis, Number Needed To Treat, Open-Label, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Outcomes, Phase Iii Trials, Placebo, Prevalence, Primary, Rates, Response, Review, Safety, Science, Sources, Sources Of Information, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testing, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Treatment, Volunteers, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Colorectal Disease

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Colorectal Disease](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100430/?p=a67b994874d9479c8e3307b29d3cb98a&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tian, Y., Li, Y., Hu, Z.H., Wang, D.Q., Sun, X.Y. and Ren, C.S. (2010), Differential effects of NOD2 polymorphisms on colorectal cancer risk: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Colorectal Disease*, **25** (2), 161-168.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Col Dis25, 161.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Col%20Dis25,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: Since Kurzawski et al. described an association between the 3020insC NOD2 single nucleotide polymorphism and the risk of colorectal cancer(CRC) in 2004, reports published in the past several years have controversial results regarding the relationship between the development of CRC and NOD2 gene polymorphisms. To clarify the potential role of NOD2 P286S, R702W, G908R, and 3020insC polymorphisms in CRC patients, we have undertaken a systematic review and meta-analysis of published articles. Studies reporting on NOD2 polymorphisms and CRC were searched in the PUBMED, EMBASE, and the Science Citation Index from the inception of each database to May, 2009. The search strategy included the keywords “CRC”, “colon cancer”, “rectal cancer”, “polymorphism”, and “NOD2/CARD15”. Eight eligible case-control studies about Caucasians from four countries contributed data on 5,888 subjects (cases: 3,524; controls: 2,364). Compared to the wild genotype, the R702W, G908R, and 3020insC polymorphisms were associated with an increased risk of CRC (odds ratio (OR): 1.59, 1.98, 1.44; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.09-2.32, 1.14-3.44, 1.13-1.84; P = 0.02, 0.01, 0.003). However, P268S polymorphism did not influence CRC risk (OR: 1.27; CI: 0.32-5.00; P = 0.73). These findings indicate that NOD2 R702W, G908R, and 3020insC polymorphisms contribute to CRC susceptibility in Caucasians. Meta-analysis of these polymorphisms in NOD2 gene will help determine their role in CRC carcinogenesis.

Keywords: Breast-Cancer, Case-Control, Cell-Growth, Cigarette-Smoking, Citation, Colorectal Cancer, Crohns-Disease, Genetic Association, Genome-Wide Association, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Meta-Analysis, NF-Kappa-B, NOD2, Card15, Polymorphism, Population, Science Citation Index, Susceptibility Locus, Systematic Review

? Cirocchi, R., Trastulli, S., Desiderio, J., Listorti, C., Boselli, C., Parisi, A., Noya, G. and Liu, L. (2013), Treatment of Hinchey stage III-IV diverticulitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Colorectal Disease*, **28** (4), 447-457.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Col Dis28, 447.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Col%20Dis28,%20447.pdf)

Abstract: This manuscript is a review of different surgical techniques to manage perforated colon diverticulitis. This study was conducted to compare the benefits and disadvantages of different surgical treatments for Hinchey III or IV type of colon diverticulitis. A systematic search was conducted in MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and the Science Citation Index (1990 and 2011). A total of 1,809 publications were identified and 14 studies with 1,041 patients were included in the study. Any surgical treatment was considered in this review. Mortality was considered the primary outcome, whereas hospital stay and reoperation rate were considered secondary outcomes. Primary resection with anastomosis has a significant advantage in terms of lower mortality rate with respect to Hartmann’s procedure (P = 0.02). The postoperative length of hospitalization was significantly shorter in the resection with anastomosis group (P < 0.001). Different findings have emerged from studies of patients with the primary resection with anastomosis vs laparoscopic peritoneal lavage and subsequent resection: overall surgical morbidity and hospital stay were lower in the laparoscopic peritoneal lavage group compared to the primary resection and anastomosis group (P < 0.001). Despite numerous published articles on operative treatments for patients with generalized peritonitis from perforated diverticulitis, we found a marked heterogeneity between included studies limiting the possibility to summarize in a metanalytical method the data provided and make difficult to synthesize data in a quantitative fashion. The advantages in the group of colon resection with primary anastomosis in terms of lower mortality rate and postoperative stay should be interpreted with caution because of several limitations. Future randomized controlled trials are needed to further evaluate different surgical treatments for patients with generalized peritonitis from perforated diverticulitis.

Keywords: Citation, Colonic Perforation, Complicated Diverticulitis, Data, Diverticulitis, Generalized Peritonitis, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Hospitalization, Intraoperative Colonic Lavage, IV, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Peritoneal-Lavage, Length, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Morbidity, Mortality, Mortality Rate, Operative, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Patients, Perforated Sigmoid Diverticulitis, Peritonitis, Postoperative, Primary, Primary Anastomosis, Procedure, Publications, Published Articles, Quality Assessment Scale, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reoperation, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Secondary Anastomosis, Surgical Techniques, Surgical Treatment, Surgical-Management, Systematic Review, Techniques, Treatment, VS. Hartmanns Procedure

? Petrelli, F., Coinu, A., Lonati, V. and Barni, S. (2015), A systematic review and meta-analysis of adjuvant chemotherapy after neoadjuvant treatment and surgery for rectal cancer. *International Journal of Colorectal Disease*, **30** (4), 447-457.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Col Dis30, 447.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Col%20Dis30,%20447.pdf)

Abstract: Current guidelines support the use of adjuvant chemotherapy (CT) following neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (CTRT) and surgery to treat rectal cancer, although clinical trials have provided little evidence that it is effective. We performed a systematic review of published studies to assess whether adjuvant CT improves outcome after neoadjuvant therapy and radical surgery in cases of rectal cancer. We conducted an electronic database search for randomized and nonrandomized studies in PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Scopus and the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials. We then carried out a meta-analysis by using the fixed- or random-effects models. The primary endpoint was 5-year overall survival (OS) reported as odds ratios (ORs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). Two randomized controlled trials (RCTs), one pooled analysis of five RCTs and 10 retrospective studies that included a total of 5,457 patients matched our selection criteria. Meta-analysis showed that for rectal cancer patients treated with surgery and neoadjuvant CTRT, adjuvant CT improves 5-year OS (OR, 0.64; 95 % CI, 0.46-0.88; p = 0.006) and 5-year disease-free survival (DFS) (OR, 0.71; 95 % CI, 0.6-0.83; p < 0.0001). The 5-year OS benefit was significantly larger in downstaged patients and in retrospective series. A better DFS was instead noted in all studies due to a reduced risk of local relapse. Amongst rectal cancer patients treated with neoadjuvant therapy and surgery, adjuvant CT seems to improve the 5-year DFS and OS rates and may be discussed with patients. However, the benefit derives mainly from retrospective evidence.

Keywords: 5-Year Overall Survival, Adjuvant Chemotherapy, Analysis, Cancer, Chemoradiation, Chemoradiotherapy, Chemotherapy, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Colon-Cancer, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Ct, Database, Distant Metastases, Embase, Evidence, Fluorouracil, From, Guidelines, Intervals, Local, Local Recurrence, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Models, Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy, Outcome, Overall Survival, Patients, Phase-Iii Trial, Pooled Analysis, Primary, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rates, Rectal, Rectal Cancer, Relapse, Retrospective, Retrospective Studies, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, Stage, Support, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Communication

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Communication

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Brooten, L. (2013), The problem with human rights discourse and freedom indices: The case of burma/myanmar media. *International Journal of Communication*, **7**, 681-700.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Com7, 681.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Com7,%20681.pdf)

Abstract: This article details the inadequacies of the widely used Freedom House indices and globally dominant human rights discourse for accurately reflecting the degree of democratic change during two decades of Burmese media development. Drawing on more than 15 years of research and interviews with more than 70 Burmese journalists, activists, and policy makers of various ethnicities, along with analysis of Freedom House reports, the article demonstrates how the most cited indices underestimate the degree of democratic change. Their state centrism blinds these indices to the impact of exile Burmese media, and they fail to recognize transformative functions of media that move beyond the transmission of information. This is dangerous, especially given the need for ethnic reconciliation in this long-troubled country and the current rush to fund media development projects.

Keywords: Analysis, Country, Development, Discourse, Functions, Human, Human Rights, Impact, Indices, Information, Interviews, Journalists, Media, Policy, Research, Rights, State, Transmission

# Title: International Journal of Computers Communications & Control

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Computers Communications & Control

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hasanagas, N.D., Styliadis, A.D. and Papadopoulou, E.I. (2010), Environmental policy and science management: Using a scientometric-specific GIS for E-learning purposes. *International Journal of Computers Communications & Control*, **5** (2), 171-178.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Com Com Con5, 171.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Com%20Com%20Con5,%20171.pdf)

Abstract: Who is the “good scientist” in rural-environmental policy? This is not so self-evident as in the case of private high-tech industry. Developing e-learning system in environmental science management is a challenging task in the area of forest and general rural development policy. Who determines the most “important” scientific information and who controls it? There are algorithms for measuring centrality in information networks. The concepts of closeness and betweenness centrality are used as basic metadata for categorizing the communication type in the rural-environmental policy networks. This paper discusses the development of a GIS-based model which includes region-based scientometrics, regarding policy field communication.

Keywords: Region-Based Scientometrics, GIS E-Learning, Forest Policy, Integrated Rural Development Policy, Environmental Policy, Complete Network Analysis, Policy Making

? Andonie, R. and Dzitac, I. (2010), How to write a good paper in computer science and how will it be measured by ISI Web of Knowledge? *International Journal of Computers Communications & Control*, **5** (4), 432-446.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Com Com Con5, 432.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Com%20Com%20Con5,%20432.pdf)

Abstract: The academic world has come to place enormous weight on bibliometric measures to assess the value of scientific publications. Our paper has two major goals. First, we discuss the limits of numerical assessment tools as applied to computer science publications. Second, we give guidelines on how to write a good paper, where to submit the manuscript, and how to deal with the reviewing process. We report our experience as editors of International Journal of Computers Communications & Control (IJCCC). We analyze two important aspects of publishing: plagiarism and peer reviewing. As an example, we discuss the promotion assessment criteria used in the Romanian academic system. We express openly our concerns about how our work is evaluated, especially by the existent bibliometric products. Our conclusion is that we should combine bibliometric measures with human interpretation.

Keywords: Scientific Publication, Publication Assessment, Plagiarism, Reviewing, Bibliometric Indices, Impact

# Title: International Journal of Conflict Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Conflict Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Vollmer, A. (2015), Conflicts in innovation and how to approach the “last mile” of conflict management research: A literature review. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, **26** (2), 192-213.

Full Text: 2015\Int J Con Man26, 192.pdf

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this study is to present the state-of-the-art in empirical research on conflicts in innovation in organizations and to outline strategic implications both for research and practical application with the specific focus on intervention studies. Design/methodology/approach - Literature search in the Web-of-Science identified 32 empirical publications from 1990 to July 2012. Characteristics of the studies, methodological approaches and empirical findings are summarized and discussed. Strategic implications are derived. Findings - The literature review reveals studies of the relationship between conflict and innovation on different organizational levels. Most of the studies address different aspects of conflict as antecedents of innovation, while some address conflict as an outcome of innovative behavior or structures. Almost all authors come up with theoretical and practical implications. But intervention studies which could close the gap between theory and practice, here termed the “last mile” of conflict management, are yet to be addressed. Research limitations/implications - While several implications are derived that aim at consolidating and deepening the understanding of the conflict - innovation dynamics, the major implication is to develop a knowledge-oriented research approach and to expand the scope of research to intervention studies. Constructive controversy is described as an example of this new research avenue. Practical implications - From intervention studies, researchers could gain more direct, practical insights into actual work processes. Managers could profit by incorporating first-hand knowledge augmented by researchers’ expertise. Originality/value - This article provides a systematic review of the relationship between conflict and innovation in the business context and practical implications thereof.

Keywords: Application, Approach, Authors, Behavior, Business, China, Conflict, Conflict Management, Constructive Controversy, Context, Controversy, Creativity, Diversity, Dynamics, Empirical Research, Innovation, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Intragroup Conflict, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Model, Organizational, Outcome, Performance, Perspective, Practice, Profit, Publications, Purpose, Research, Review, Scope, Strategic, Systematic Review, Team Innovation, Theory, Understanding, Web Of Science, Work

# Title: International Journal of Consumer Studies

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Consumer Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Casimir, G.J. and Tobi, H. (2011), Defining and using the concept of household: A systematic review. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, **35** (5), 498-506.

Abstract: Consumption and/or domestic activities in the private domain are much studied subjects. In the field of home economics and related fields of study, the household is the main unit of analysis. This paper focuses on how the household is conceptualized in literature during 2000-2010. The paper contains two lines of investigation. The first questions whether and in which way the household is defined in a selection of peer-reviewed articles of which the concept is part of the title. The second is about the multifaceted nature of the concept and elicits the facets that feature in the articles. A systematic review was performed using the bibliographic database Web of Science, as it covers different branches of science, including, but not limited to, home economics, developmental sociology, environmental sciences and transportation. The search was formulated by means of a Boolean expression. Articles were included when they were written in English, published between 2000 and 2010, and contained Househ\* in title and Theor\* in the topic, and either member\* or product\* or care or livelihood in the topic. Abstracts and full papers were assigned to Atlas.ti, a program for computer-assisted qualitative data analysis. Bottom-up and top-down coding procedures were used for a domain analysis and a quantitative content analysis. The results show that very few (less than 10%) of the papers give a definition of the concept ‘household’. Instead, some papers give a study description based on so-called household characteristics, thereby implicitly indicating dimensions of the concept. In the Results sections, some of the characteristics used for inclusion or exclusion of study participants are mentioned, but also other characteristics. It is concluded that descriptions of households do contain commonly used facets that together construct the concept of household as a group of people sharing resources, expenditures and activities.

Keywords: Activities, Analysis, Articles, Atlas.Ti, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Database, Care, Coding, Computer-Assisted, Consumption, Content Analysis, Domain Analysis, Economics, Environmental, Environmental Sciences, Family, Forest Products, Framework, Health, Household, Income, Literature, Papers, Qualitative Research, Quantitative, Review, Rural Households, Science, Sciences, Sociology, Systematic, Systematic Review, Theories, Time Allocation, Web of Science, Work

# Title: International Journal of Dermatology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Dermatology](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=synergy&synergyAction=showFullText&doi=10.1046/j.1365-4362.2003.01578.x&area=production&prevSearch=%2Ballfield%3Abibliometric)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Dermatol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Dermatol

ISSN: 0011-9059

Issues/Year: 10

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Blackwell Science Ltd

Publisher Address: P O Box 88, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0NE, Oxon, England

Subject Categories:

Dermatology & Venereal Diseases: Impact Factor 0.869,/(2001)

Lee, S.Y. and Lee, J.S. (1999), A survey of reference accuracy in two Asian dermatologic journals (the *Journal of Dermatology* and the *Korean Journal of Dermatology*). *International Journal of Dermatology*, **38** (5), 357-360.

Full Text: [1999\Int J Der38, 357.pdf](1999\Int%20J%20Der38,%20357.pdf)

Abstract: Background The reference list is an important part of a scientific article. To be useful, it must be accurate. Methods To evaluate the reference accuracy in the Journal of Dermatology and the Korean Journal of Dermatology, we randomly selected 100 references from each journal and checked them against the original articles. Results The overall rate of citation errors was 24% in the Journal of Dermatology and 33% in the Korean Journal of Dermatology. Errors in the title and author names were common, each occurring in about half of the citation errors. The overall rate of quotation errors was 14% in the Journal of Dermatology and 27% in the Korean Journal of Dermatology. Conclusions This study shows that the rate of citation errors is unacceptably high in the Journal of Dermatology and the Korean Journal of Dermatology, which significantly diminishes the value of the reference list. We would strongly urge that the peer review of citation and quotation accuracy should be strengthened.

Keywords: Accuracy, Asian, Citation, Citation Errors, Errors, Journal, Journals, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Quotation, Quotation Accuracy, Quotation Errors, Reference, Reference Accuracy, References, Review, Survey, Urge, Value

Notes: CCountry

Enk, C.D. and Levy, L. (2003), Achievements of dermatological research in Denmark and Israel: A comparative 10-year study. *International Journal of Dermatology*, **42** (5), 398-401.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Der42, 398.pdf](2003\\Int%20J%20Der42,%20398.pdf)

Abstract: Wide differences of achievement in dermatological research between Denmark and Israel have been reported, although the two countries are comparable in terms of academic dermatological structure. The aims of the present study were to document these differences by means of bibliometric analysis, and to attempt to elucidate the causes of these differences. Employing MEDLINE searches for the 10-year period 1988-97, quantitative and qualitative comparisons of the dermatological publications from these two countries were conducted. We found the achievements of Danish dermatological research to be superior to those of Israel, and suggest that the large proportion of case reports and reviews is one cause of the relatively low ranking of Israeli dermatological research efforts.

Keywords: Journals, Impact, Citation

Notes: TTopic

? Jemec, G.B.E. and Nybaek, H. (2006), A bibliometric study of dermatology in central Europe 1991-2002. *International Journal of Dermatology*, **45** (8), 922-926.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Der45, 922.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Der45,%20922.pdf)

Abstract: Background Bibliometric studies have gained interest in recent years, although most analyses are limited to simple use of average citations rates for journals, also known as the ‘impact factor’. Central Europe has a long tradition of dermatological research which has been negatively impacted by general political developments for a long period. This study was undertaken in order to describe the progress made in recent years. Methods The study was conducted in two parts: First the annualised national output for the period 1991-2002 was identified for each country by MEDLINE(R) searches. In the second part of the study a sample was drawn from the papers identified in the first part and the number of citations for each paper noted. Results The annualised national output showed great variation between countries and from year to year. The mean citation rates were found to vary between 0-5 citations/year, and some underlying publications were 10 years old. Countries with national indexed journals appear to hold a bibliometric advantage over countries without indexed journals. Conclusions Throughout the last decade of the 20th century the number of publications has grown with an average of 21.7% per year, and publication rates have only suffered in countries directly involved in war or similar disturbances. The mean citation rates were low, with a varying age of the underlying publications. Some cited publications were however old suggesting a persistent relevance. A national or regional indexed journal appears to confer a bibliometric advantage.

Keywords: Age, Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Central Europe, Citation, Citations, Country, Disturbances, Europe, First, General, Journal, Journals, Papers, Publication, Publications, Rates, Regional, Relevance, Research, War

Notes: TTopic

? Firoozabadi, M.R., Firooz, A., Gorouhi, F. and Dowlati, Y. (2007), Iran’s contribution to the dermatology literature. *International Journal of Dermatology*, **46** (6), 659-660.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Der46, 659.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Der46,%20659.pdf)

Keywords: Literature

? Tuon, F.F., Amato, V.S., Graf, M.E., Siqueira, A.M., Nicodemo, A.C. and Neto, V.A. (2008), Treatment of new world cutaneous leishmaniasis: A systematic review with a meta-analysis. *International Journal of Dermatology*, **47** (2), 109-124.

Full Text: 2008\Int J Der47, 109.pdf

Abstract: Background New World leishmaniasis is an important endemic disease and public health problem in developing countries. The increase in ecologic tourism has extended this problem to developed countries. Few drugs have emerged over the past 50 years, and drug resistance has increased, such that the cure rate is no better than 80% in large studies. Despite these data, there has been no systematic review with a meta-analysis of the therapy used in this important tropical disease. The aim of this study was to determine the best drug management in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) in Latin America based on the best studies published in the medical literature. Methods MEDLINE, LILACS, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library databases were searched to identify articles related to CL and therapy. Articles with adequate data on cure and treatment failure, internal and external validity information, and more than four patients in each treatment arm were included. Results Fifty-four articles met our inclusion criteria and 12 were included in the meta-analysis. Pentavalent antimonials were the most studied drugs, with a total of 1150 patients, achieving a cure rate of 76.5%. The cure rate of pentamidine was similar to that of pentavalent antimonials. Other drugs showed variable results, and all demonstrated an inferior response. Conclusion Although pentavalent antimonials are the drugs of choice in the treatment of CL, pentamidine showed similar results. Nevertheless, several aspects, such as cost, adverse effects, local experience, and availability of drugs to treat CL, must be considered when determining the best management of this disease, especially in developing countries where resources are scarce.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Amphotericin-B, Articles, Cochrane, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Databases, Developing Countries, Disease, Double-Blind, Drug, Drug Resistance, Embase, Information, Kinetoplast Dna Minicircles, Latin America, Literature, Management, Medical, MEDLINE, Meglumine Antimoniate, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis, Mucosal Leishmaniasis, Paromomycin Methylbenzethonium Chloride, Public Health, Resistance, Review, Science, Sodium Stibogluconate, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Topical Paromomycin, Treatment, Validity, Web of Science

? Gjersvik, P., Nylenna, M., Jemec, G.B.E. and Haraldstad, A.M. (2010), Dermatologic research in the Nordic countries 1989-2008: A bibliometric study. *International Journal of Dermatology*, **49** (11), 1276-1281.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Der49, 1276.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Der49,%201276.pdf)

Abstract: Background Bibliometric methods, based on the count of articles published in scientific journals, are increasingly used to evaluate scientific productivity. Bibliometric studies may identify factors that promote or inhibit research performance. We set out to analyze dermatologic research activity in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway using bibliometric methods. Methods We performed repetitive searches on MEDLINE, using the PUBMED interface, for the period 1989-2008. Dermatologic articles were defined as all articles in dermatologic journals plus articles in nondermatologic journals in which the address of first author included an institution of dermatology. Articles were allocated to the country of first author’s address. Results The number of dermatologic articles from Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway was 1896 (214 per million inhabitants), 1502 (281), 1017 (196), and 249 (55), respectively. Dermatologic articles represented 1.4%, 2.3%, 1.6%, and 0.6% of each country’s total number of MEDLINE articles in English over the same period. Similar patterns were found in relation to gross domestic product, number of dermatologists, and number of medical schools. After 2000, the yearly number of dermatologic articles from Denmark increased and that from Finland decreased, whereas the numbers from Sweden and Norway remained relatively stable. Conclusions Despite similarities in social and economic conditions in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway, there are great differences in dermatologic research activity in the four countries, with Denmark performing best and Norway poorest. Historical and cultural factors may partly explain these differences.

Keywords: Author, Bibliometric, Europe, Journals, PUBMED, Research

# Title: International Journal of Drug Policy

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Drug Policy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Decorte, T. (2010), The case for small-scale domestic cannabis cultivation. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, **21** (4), 271-275.

Abstract: The shift to (inter)regional production, trade and domestic cultivation has become an irreversible international trend. Until now, the focus of most empirical work has been on large-scale, commercially oriented and professionally organized segments of the cannabis industry, often based on police data and on the perspective of law enforcement agencies. This paper offers a review of recent Dutch-language research that focuses on cannabis cultivation. Empirical studies were identified through literature searches using relevant search terms and Web of Science, Elin, Social Science Research Network and Elsevier ScienceDirect. The paper presents the main findings of Dutch and Belgian empirical work on the factors that stimulated the import substitution process on the cannabis market, aspects related to quality and potency issues, typologies of cannabis growers, and (unintended) effects of pursued policies. In the light of this (selective) review the author offers some commentary and analysis concerning the claims made by different stakeholders, and concludes with some reflections on future research and on policy implications. The author outlines the importance of small-scale, independent or ideologically oriented cannabis cultivation as an underresearched market segment. The author also makes a case for greater toleration of small-scale cannabis cultivation, to secure the least worst of cannabis markets. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Amateur, Analysis, Author, Cannabis, Commentary, Cultivation, Drug Markets, Industry, Law Reform, Literature, Marijuana Cultivation, New-Zealand, Policies, Policy, Research, Review, Science, Supply Reduction, Trend, Web of Science, Western-Australia

? De Maeyer, J., Vanderplasschen, W. and Broekaert, E. (2010), Quality of life among opiate-dependent individuals: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, **21** (5), 364-380.

Abstract: Quality of life (QoL) has become an important outcome indicator in health care evaluation. A clear distinction has to be made between QoL - focussing on individuals’ subjective satisfaction with life as a whole and different life domains - and health-related QoL (HRQoL), which refers to the absence of pathology. As opiate dependence is the primary drug of most persons entering treatment and as the attention for QoL in addiction research is growing, this review of the literature intends to summarise and differentiate the available information on QoL in opiate-dependent individuals. A comprehensive literature review was conducted, including database searches in Web of Science, PUBMED and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Articles were eligible for review if they assessed QoL or HRQoL of opiate-dependent individuals, used a QoL or HRQoL instrument and reported at least one specific outcome on QoL or HRQol.. In total, 38 articles have been selected. The review showed that various instruments (n = 15) were used to measure QoL, mostly HRQoL instruments. Opiate-dependent individuals report low (HR)QoL compared with the general population and people with various medical illnesses. Generally, participation in substitution treatment had a positive effect on individuals’ (HR)QoL, but long-term effects remain unclear. Psychological problems, older age and excessive alcohol use seem to be related with lower (HR)QoL scores. The assessment of QoL in research on opiate dependence is still in its infancy. Still, the chronic nature of drug use problems creates the necessity to look at outcomes beyond the direct consequences of drug dependence and based on clients’ needs. HRQoL, with its unilateral focus on the functional status of clients, does not give information on clients’ own experiences about the goodness of life, and is as a consequence unsuitable for measuring QoL.. Future research starting from a subjective, multidimensional approach of the concept of QoL is required. (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Addiction, Alcohol, Articles, Assessment, Attention, Clinical-Practice, Cochrane, Drug, Drug Use, Evaluation, Form Health Survey, Functional, Health Care, Health-Related Quality of Life, Heroin, Heroin-Addicts, Information, Injection-Drug User, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, Methadone-Maintenance Treatment, Opiate Dependence, Opioid Dependence, Outcome, Outcomes, Pathology, Patient-Reported Outcomes, Personality-Disorders, Primary, Psychological, Quality, Quality of Life, Research, Review, Science, Sublingual Buprenorphine, Substance Use Disorders, Substitution Treatment, Systematic, Treatment, Web of Science

? Werb, D., Rowell, G., Guyatt, G., Kerr, T., Montaner, J. and Wood, E. (2011), Effect of drug law enforcement on drug market violence: A systematic review. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, **22** (2), 87-94.

Abstract: Violence is amongst the primary concerns of communities around the world and research has demonstrated links between violence and the illicit drug trade, particularly in urban settings. Given the growing emphasis on evidence-based policy-making, and the ongoing severe drug market violence in Mexico and other settings, we conducted a systematic review to examine the impacts of drug law enforcement on drug market violence. We conducted a systematic review using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Specifically, we undertook a search of English language electronic databases (Academic Search Complete, PUBMED, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Web of Science, Sociological Abstracts, Social Service Abstracts, PAIS International and Lexis-Nexis), The Internet (Google, Google Scholar), and article reference lists, from database inception to January 24, 2011. Overall, 15 studies were identified that evaluated the impact of drug law enforcement on drug market violence, including 11 (73%) longitudinal analyses using linear regression, 2 (13%) mathematical drug market models, and 2 (13%) qualitative studies. Fourteen (93%) studies reported an adverse impact of drug law enforcement on levels of violence. Ten of the 11(91%) studies employing longitudinal qualitative analyses found a significant association between drug law enforcement and drug market violence. Our findings suggest that increasing drug law enforcement is unlikely to reduce drug market violence. Instead, the existing evidence base suggests that gun violence and high homicide rates may be an inevitable consequence of drug prohibition and that disrupting drug markets can paradoxically increase violence. In this context, and since drug prohibition has not meaningfully reduced drug supply, alternative regulatory models will be required if drug supply and drug market violence are to be meaningfully reduced. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Crime, Databases, Drug, Drug Dealing, Drug Enforcement, Embase, Gangs, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Guns, Health, Impact, Internet, Items, Mexico, Policy Making, Primary, Pubmed, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Urban, Violence, Web of Science, Youth

? Ritter, A. and Lancaster, K. (2013), Measuring research influence on drug policy: A case example of two epidemiological monitoring systems. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, **24** (1), 30-37.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Dru Pol24, 30.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Dru%20Pol24,%2030.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Assessing the extent to which drug research influences and impacts upon policy decision-making needs to go beyond bibliometric analysis of academic citations. Policy makers do not necessarily access the academic literature, and policy processes are largely iterative and rely on interactions and relationships. Furthermore, media representation of research contributes to public opinion and can influence policy uptake. In this context, assessing research influence involves examining the extent to which a research project is taken up in policy documents, used within policy processes, and disseminated via the media. Methods: This three component approach is demonstrated using a case example of two ongoing illicit drug monitoring systems: the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) and the Ecstasy and related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS). Systematic searches for reference to the IDRS and/or EDRS within policy documents, across multiple policy processes (such as parliamentary inquiries) and in the media, in conjunction with analysis of the types of mentions in these three sources, enables an analysis of policy influence. The context for the research is also described as the foundation for the approach. Results: The application of the three component approach to the case study demonstrates a practical and systematic retrospective approach to measure drug research influence. For example, the ways in which the IDRS and EDRS were mentioned in policy documents demonstrated research utilisation. Policy processes were inclusive of IDRS and EDRS findings, while the media analysis revealed only a small contribution in the context of wider media reporting. Conclusion: Consistent with theories of policy processes, assessing the extent of research influence requires a systematic analysis of policy documents and processes. Development of such analyses and associated methods will better equip researchers to evaluate the impact of research. (c) 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Analyses, Analysis, Application, Approach, Assessing, Australia, Availability, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Case Study, Citations, Context, Decision Making, Decision-Makers, Decision-Making, Drug, Drug Policy, Drugs, Framework, Health Research, Heroin, Illicit Drugs, Impact, Impacts, Injection, Literature, Measure, Media, Methods, Monitoring, Monitoring Systems, Needs, Policy, Policy Influence, Public, Public Opinion, Reference, Reporting, Representation, Research, Research Utilisation, Results, Rights, Small, Social Impact, Sources, Systems, Uptake, Utilisation

# Title: International Journal of Eating Disorders

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Eating Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Soh, N., Walter, G., Touyz, S., Russell, J., Malhi, G.S. and Hunt, G.E. (2012), Food for thought: Comparison of citations received from articles appearing in specialized eating disorder journals versus general psychiatry journals. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, **45** (8), 990-994.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Eat Dis45, 990.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Eat%20Dis45,%20990.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To conduct a bibliometric analysis of eating disorder journals to guide journal readers and researchers when submitting their manuscripts. Method: Several indices were used to compare journal impact and citations of articles appearing between 1996 and 2010 in six eating disorders journals and six leading general psychiatry journals. Results: The International Journal of Eating Disorders (IJED) had the highest journal impact factor (JIF, 2.278) of the six eating disorders’ journals. The general psychiatry journals had higher JIFs and received more citations per eating disorder article than the specialized journals. However, IJED published the highest number of eating disorder articles between 1996 and 2010, and 35 of these articles received at least 100 citations. Discussion: Using the JIF alone to decide where to submit a manuscript is a poor strategy, as this does not take into consideration the impact an article can have within the eating disorder’s field over time. (c) 2012 by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Keywords: Analysis, Anorexia-Nervosa, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Body-Image, Citation Index, Citations, Comparison, Disturbances, Field, General, h-Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Indices, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Metaanalysis, Periodicals, Psychiatry, Reliability, Strategy

# Title: International Journal of the Economics of Business

Full Journal Title: International Journal of the Economics of Business

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Michie, J. (1998), Introduction. The internationalisation of the innovation process. *International Journal of the Economics of Business*, **5** (3), 261-277.

Full Text: Int J Eco Bus5, 261

Abstract: The international economics of business and management has focused - both in the academic literature and in corporate and public policy discussions - increasingly on issues of globalisation, innovation and ‘competitiveness’. These issues, and in particular their interrelation, are analysed in detail in this Special Issue of the International Journal of the Economics of Business. This opening article aims to set the scene by considering how the rather distinct literatures around the above three topics can best be drawn upon in order to focus on what implications the new global economic environment has for the economics of business and public policy.

Keywords: Globalisation Innovation R&D Technology Policy Systems Competitiveness

? Evangelista, R., Sandven, T., Sirilli, G. and Smith, K. (1998), Measuring innovation in european industry. *International Journal of the Economics of Business*, **5** (3), 311-333.

Full Text: Int J Eco Bus5, 311

Abstract: This paper analyses the results of the 1993 Community Innovation Survey (CIS). Fifty per cent of European firms introduced a product or process innovation during 1990-92. The share of innovating firms varies between industrial sectors and firm size. The percentage of innovating firms is higher for large firms than for smaller ones. In high-tech sectors this share is two thirds and for traditional ones is one third. The largest part of firms’ expenditure for innovation is linked to the adoption and diffusion of technologies through machinery and equipment, which absorbs 50% of firms’ innovation expenditure. R&D activities represent, on average, 20% of total innovation expenditure while other innovative activities, such as design and trial production, account respectively for 10% and 11%. The mix of innovation inputs, especially R&D and investment, is strongly correlated with firm size, displays little change across countries and varies greatly across industries.

Keywords: Technological Change Innovation R&D

# Title: International Journal of Electrochemical Science

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Electrochemical Science](http://www.electrochemsci.org/archive.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Lufrano, F. and Staiti, P. (2009), A bibliometric analysis of the international literature in supercapacitors. *International Journal of Electrochemical Science*, **4** (2), 173-186.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Ele Sci4, 173.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Ele%20Sci4,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: This study is a bibliometric analysis of worldwide scientific literature on research activity in the field of supercapacitors. To analyze the quality, quantity and influence of published scientific papers in this field, we have performed a search in the Scopus database and have analysed the relevant records. We then proceeded with rankings of authors and countries on the basis of different indicators: number of papers, citations, Hirsh Index, and citations per paper. The analysis of aggregate records shows that the number of publications has increased remarkably since 2004. This is because in the last few years, there has been a rapid growth in publications coming from China and other Asian countries (Korea, Taiwan and India). China was found to be the leading country with 459 published papers and five authors on the list of the 30 most prolific scientists per number of publications. However, the Western countries also such as the United States, Canada and Europe, along with France, Poland, Italy and Germany have showed a high level of productivity on the basis of other metric indicators. The bibliometric analysis of data shows that the United States is the leading country after which Japan, France, Canada and Poland follow. Other countries such as Korea, Taiwan, India and Italy also have excellent results and appear often in the “top ten” countries or high ranking authors.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Asian, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Canada, China, Citation Analysis, Citations, Country, Data, Database, Double Layer Capacitor, Electrochemical Capacitors, Europe, Field, France, Germany, Growth, Hirsch-Index, Index, India, Indicators, Influence, Italy, Japan, Korea, Literature, Number of Publications, Papers, Poland, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Ranking, Rankings, Rapid, Records, Research, Scientific Literature, Scopus, Search, Supercapacitor, Taiwan, United States

# Title: International Journal of Energy Research

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Energy Research](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=3343)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Energy Res.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Energ Res

ISSN: 0363-907X

Issues/Year: 15

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Publisher Address: Baffins Lane Chichester, W Sussex PO19 1UD, England

Subject Categories:

Energy & Fuels: Impact Factor

Nuclear Science & Technology: Impact Factor

? Celiktas, M.S. and Kocar, G. (2012), Foresight analysis of wind power in Turkey. *International Journal of Energy Research*, **36** (6), 737-748.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Ene Res36, 737.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Ene%20Res36,%20737.pdf)

Abstract: The Turkish wind energy industry is one of the most competitive and fastest growing industries in the energy sector. Industrial energy demands, Kyoto agreement and carbon trade are shown as probable causes. Currently, Turkey has a total installed capacity of about 48.5?GW for electricity from all energy sources. High energy prices and unstable suppliers have stimulated Turkey’s growing interest in wind business and wind power. This paper analyzes Turkey’s wind energy future perspective and power generation strategy with a view to explaining Delphi approach to wind energy development. In this study, the two-round Delphi survey was conducted by experts to determine and measure the expectations of the sector representatives through online surveys where a total of 70 experts responded from 24 different locations. The majority of the Delphi survey respondents were from 23 different universities (60%), electricity generation industries (21%), two different governmental organizations (11%), nongovernmental organizations (6%) and other institutions (2%). The article discusses not only the expert sights on wind energy technology but also all bibliometrical approaches. The results showed that Turkey’s wind power installed capacity is expected to exceed 40?GW by the end of the 2020?s and in the middle of the 2030?s, and Turkey would be the European leading country in the field of electricity generation from the wind. Copyright (C) 2011 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Business, Capacity, Carbon, Competitive, Country, Delphi Survey, Development, Energy, Experts, Field, Future, Generation, Institutions, Lead Markets, Market Penetration, Measure, Power, Renewable Energy, Sector, Sources, Strategy, Survey, Surveys, Technology, Technology Foresight, Turbine, Turkey, Universities, Wind Energy

# Title: International Journal of Engineering Education

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Engineering Education](http://www.ijee.ie/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jesiek, B.K., Borrego, M., Beddoes, K., Hurtado, M., Rajendran, P. and Sangam, D. (2011), Mapping global trends in engineering education research, 2005-2008. *International Journal of Engineering Education*, **27** (1), 77-90.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Eng Edu27, 77.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Eng%20Edu27,%2077.pdf)

Abstract: Engineering education research in many countries and regions is gaining momentum and coherence as a field of academic activity. Yet what quantity and kinds of research are currently being done, both worldwide and in specific nations and regions? Additionally, what collaborative patterns are now evident in the field, including in terms of the size and multi-national composition of research teams? To address these research questions, we first review previous attempts to quantify and characterize research on engineering education and related fields. We then use theoretical and methodological insights from social studies of science, bibliometrics, and scientometrics to perform quantitative and qualitative analysis of 2,173 journal articles and conference papers published 2005 to 2008. Our findings are presented in five main parts. First, we describe how basic criteria were used to identify 885 empirical research papers and track changes in the orientation of the major publication outlets in the field. Second, analysis of author affiliation information allows us to report on publication activity by country and region. Third, we discuss evidence of collaborative patterns, including co-authorship trends and prevalence of multinational research teams. Fourth, we examine keywords in article metadata to report on the prevalence of 38 categories representing different research topics and contexts. Fifth and finally, we examine co-occurrence of articles by category. The paper concludes with recommendations for building global capacity in engineering education research, including suggestions for expanding cross-national collaboration in targeted research areas and improving access to the field’s literature.

Keywords: Access, Affiliation, Analysis, Bibliometrics, Building, Capacity, Changes, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborative Research, Community, Composition, Country, Criteria, Discipline, Education, Empirical Research, Engineering, Engineering Education, Engineering Education Research, Evidence, Field, First, Global, Information, International, Journal, Journal Articles, Literature, Mapping, Nations, Ontology, Papers, Part I, Prevalence, Publication, Publication Activity, Qualitative, Qualitative Analysis, Recommendations, Region, Research, Review, Science, Scientometrics, SI, Size, Social, Special-Issue, Trends

# Title: International Journal of Environment and Pollution

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Environment and Pollution](http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalID=9)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Environ. Pollut.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Environ Pollut

ISSN: 0957-4352

Issues/Year: 8

Journal Country/Territory: Switzerland

Language: English

Publisher: Inderscience Enterprises Ltd

Publisher Address: World Trade Center Bldg 110 Ave Lousis Casai CP 306, CH-1215 Geneva Aeropor

Subject Categories:

Environmental Sciences: Impact Factor 0.213, 116/126 (1999); Impact Factor 0.176, 117/127 (2000); Impact Factor 0.314, 112/129 (2001); Impact Factor 0.356, 119/132 (2002); Impact Factor 0.116, 131/131 (2003); Impact Factor 0.156, 132/134 (2004); Impact Factor 0.327, 138/140 (2005); Impact Factor 0.404, 133/144 (2006); Impact Factor 0.435, 147/160 (2007)

Notes: TTopic

? Ho, Y.S. (2008), Bibliometric analysis of biosorption technology in water treatment research from 1991 to 2004. *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*, **34** (1-4), 1-13.

Full Text: [2008\Int J Env Pol34, 1.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Env%20Pol34,%201.pdf)

Abstarct: A bibliometric analysis based on the Journal Citation Reports distributed by the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) was carried out on biosorption technology-related publications during the time span of 1991–2004 in water treatment research in the ISI subject categories of environmental engineering, environmental sciences and water resources. Results showed that yearly production has sharply grown, and 62% of papers had two or three authors. USA and Canada produced 13% and 12% of the total output, respectively. English remains the dominant language. In the five years after publication, 34% of papers were cited more than ten times, while 5.7% were never cited in the same period. The most cited paper was published in Canada. Nine papers of the top 20 most-frequently cited papers were published in *Water Research*, and seven were in Environmental Science and Technology. In addition, a simulation model is presented to describe the relationship between the cumulative number of citations in three years after publication and paper life.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Biosorption, SCI, Citation

? Zhang, J., Wang, M.H. and Ho, Y.S. (2012), Bibliometric analysis of aerosol research in meteorology and atmospheric sciences. *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*, **49** (1-2), 16-35.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Env Pol49, 16.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Env%20Pol49,%2016.pdf); [2012\Int J Env Pol-Zhang-1.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Env%20Pol-Zhang-1.pdf); [2012\Int J Env Pol-Zhang.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Env%20Pol-Zhang.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric method was developed to investigate the aerosol research based on the papers from 1991 to 2009 in Science Citation Index Expanded, the Thomson Reuters. The analysed aspects covered scientific output and citation tracking on the basis of journal patterns; country; institute and author research performances. Improved indicators Peak-Year Citation per Publication and Relative Peak-Year Rate were applied. A significant share of the citation impact and the most cited articles distribution were identified. Lotka’s law held good in author performance. Finally, the paper discusses the imperfect nature of the indicators and proposes complementary methods for research evaluation procedures.

Keywords: Analysis, Basic Research, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Impact, Citation Per Publication, Complementary, Country, Distribution, European-Union, Evaluation, Impact, Impact Factor, Indicator, Indicators, ISI, Journal, Law, Literatures, Lotka’s Law, Methods, Papers, Performance, Policy, Procedures, Publication, Publication Output, Rate, Relative Citation Rate, Research, Research Evaluation, Research Performance, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Scientific Output, Scientometrics, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters

# Title: International Journal of Environmental Health Research

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Environmental Health Research](http://journalsonline.tandf.co.uk/(k4sojz551e1fr4rnl3dw1t45)/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:100636,1;&absoluteposition=28" \l "A28)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0960-3123

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gowland, A., Cook, A. and Heyworth, J. (2012), The current status of environmental health research in Australia. *International Journal of Environmental Health Research*, **22** (4), 362-369.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Env Hea Res22, 362.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Env%20Hea%20Res22,%20362.pdf)

Abstract: At present, the extent of environmental health research in Australia is unclear and there are no recent overarching reviews of national publications on the subject. This study investigates the current status of environmental health research in Australia using a bibliometric analysis. Three databases (MEDLINE, Web of Science, and AUSTHealth) were used to access original, peer-reviewed journal articles with Australian data published between 1 January 2001 and 11 June 2010. A total of 337 articles from 174 different journal titles were used in the analysis and were classified according to 15 pre-determined environmental health areas. The highest number of articles related to water health and resources (66 articles), exposure to hazardous chemicals (57 articles), and air pollution including indoor air (58 articles). These areas made up 54% of the total publication output over the past 10 years. The amount of environmental health research published in Australia over the past 10 years, and the topics explored in these studies, is comparable to that of other countries of similar socio-economic status.

Keywords: Access, Air, Air Pollution, Analysis, Australia, Australian, Bibliographic Review, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chemicals, Data, Databases, Environmental, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Research, Environmental Illness, Exposure, Health, Health Research, Humans, Journal, Journal Articles, Peer-Reviewed, Pollution, Publication, Publications, Recent, Research, Resources, Reviews, Science, Socioeconomic Status, Water, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health](http://www.mdpi.com/journal/ijerph/index)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kusma, B., Scutaru, C., Quarcoo, D., Welte, T., Fischer, T.C. and Groneberg-Kloft, B. (2009), Tobacco control: Visualisation of research activity using density-equalizing mapping and scientometric benchmarking procedures. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **6** (6), 1856-1869.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Env Res Pub Hea6, 1856.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea6,%201856.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Tobacco smoking continues to be a major preventable cause of death and disease and therefore tobacco control research is extremely important. However, research in this area is often hampered by a lack in funding and there is a need for scientometric techniques to display research efforts. Methods: The present study combines classical bibliometric tools with novel scientometric and visualizing techniques in order to analyse and categorise research in the field of tobacco control. Results: All studies related to tobacco control and listed in the ISI database since 1900 were identified by the use of defined search terms. Using bibliometric approaches, a continuous increase in qualitative markers such as collaboration numbers or citations were found for tobacco control research. The combination with density equalizing mapping revealed a distinct global pattern of research productivity and citation activity. Radar chart techniques were used to visualize bi- and multilateral research cooperation and institutional cooperation. Conclusions: The present study supplies a first scientometric approach that visualises research activity in the field of tobacco control. It provides data that can be used for funding policy and the identification of research clusters.

Keywords: Citations, Collaboration, Density Equalizing Mapping, Dependence, Impact Factors, Index, Occupational-Health, Policy, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Science, Scientometrics, Tobacco Control

? Schoffel, N., Vitzthum, K., Mache, S., Groneberg, D.A. and Quarcoo, D. (2009), The role of endocarditis, myocarditis and pericarditis in qualitative and quantitative data analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **6** (12), 2919-2933.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Env Res Pub Hea6, 2919.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea6,%202919.pdf)

Abstract: The current study is the first scientometric analysis of research activity and output in the field of inflammatory disorders of the heart (endo-, myo- and pericarditis). Scientometric methods are used to compare scientific performance on national and on international scale to identify single areas of research interest. Interest and research productivity in inflammatory diseases of the heart have increased since 1990. The majority of publications about inflammatory heart disorders were published in Western Europe and North America. The United States of America had a leading position in terms of research productivity and quality; half of the most productive authors in this study came from American institutions. The analysis of international cooperation revealed research activity in countries that are less established in the field of inflammatory heart disorder research, such as Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. These results indicate that future research of heart inflammation may no longer be influenced predominantly by a small number of countries. Furthermore, this study revealed weaknesses in currently established scientometric parameters (i.e., h-Index, impact factor) that limit their suitability as measures of research quality. In this respect, self-citations should be generally excluded from calculations of h-Index and impact factor.

Keywords: Coauthor Ship, Diagnosis, Disorder, Endocarditis, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Infective Endocarditis, Myocarditis, Pericarditis, Publications, Research, Scientific Performance, Scientometrics, Self-Citation, Self-Citations, Treatment Options

? Sarchiapone, M., Mandelli, L., Iosue, M., Andrisano, C. and Roy, A. (2011), Controlling access to suicide means. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **8** (12), 4550-4562.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Env Res Pub Hea8, 4550.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea8,%204550.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Restricting access to common means of suicide, such as firearms, toxic gas, pesticides and other, has been shown to be effective in reducing rates of death in suicide. In the present review we aimed to summarize the empirical and clinical literature on controlling the access to means of suicide. Methods: This review made use of both MEDLINE, ISI Web of Science and the Cochrane library databases, identifying all English articles with the keywords “suicide means”, “suicide method”, “suicide prediction” or “suicide prevention” and other relevant keywords. Results: A number of factors may influence an individual’s decision regarding method in a suicide act, but there is substantial support that easy access influences the choice of method. In many countries, restrictions of access to common means of suicide has lead to lower overall suicide rates, particularly regarding suicide by firearms in USA, detoxification of domestic and motor vehicle gas in England and other countries, toxic pesticides in rural areas, barriers at jumping sites and hanging, by introducing “safe rooms” in prisons and hospitals. Moreover, decline in prescription of barbiturates and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), as well as limitation of drugs pack size for paracetamol and salicylate has reduced suicides by overdose, while increased prescription of SSRIs seems to have lowered suicidal rates. Conclusions: Restriction to means of suicide may be particularly effective in contexts where the method is popular, highly lethal, widely available, and/or not easily substituted by other similar methods. However, since there is some risk of means substitution, restriction of access should be implemented in conjunction with other suicide prevention strategies.

Keywords: Antidepressants, Availability, Barriers, Cochrane, Databases, Drugs, England, English, European-Alliance, Hospitals, Household Firearm Ownership, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Lead, Lethal Methods, Literature, Means of Suicide, MEDLINE, Methods, Mortality, Pesticides, Preventing Suicide, Prevention, Rates, Restriction of Means, Review, Risk, Salicylate, Science, Sites, Suicide, Trends, United-States, USA, Web of Science

? Bakhshi, S. and While, A.E. (2014), Health professionals’ alcohol-related professional practices and the relationship between their personal alcohol attitudes and behavior and professional practices: A systematic review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **11** (1), 218-248.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 218.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%20218.pdf)

Abstract: Health professionals’ personal health behaviors have been found to be associated with their practices with patients in areas such as smoking, physical activity and weight management, but little is known in relation to alcohol use. This review has two related strands and aims to: (1) examine health professionals’ alcohol-related health promotion practices; and (2) explore the relationship between health professionals’ personal alcohol attitudes and behaviors, and their professional alcohol-related health promotion practices. A comprehensive literature search of the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, British Nursing Index, Web of Science, Scopus and Science Direct (2007-2013) identified 26 studies that met the inclusion criteria for Strand 1, out of which six were analyzed for Strand 2. The findings indicate that health professionals use a range of methods to aid patients who are high-risk alcohol users. Positive associations were reported between health professionals’ alcohol-related health promotion activities and their personal attitudes towards alcohol (n = 2), and their personal alcohol use (n = 2). The findings have some important implications for professional education. Future research should focus on conducting well-designed studies with larger samples to enable us to draw firm conclusions and develop the evidence base.

Keywords: Activity, Alcohol, Alcohol Use, Attitudes, Behavior, Brief Interventions, Care Professionals, Community Pharmacists, Consumption, Criteria, Cross-Sectional Survey, Doctor, Education, Embase, Evidence, General-Practitioners, Health, Health Professional, Health Professionals, Health Promotion, Literature, Literature Search, Management, Medline, Methods, National-Survey, Nurse, Nursing, Patients, Physical, Physical Activity, Practice, Practices, Promotion, Psycinfo, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Smoking, Substance Misuse, Systematic Review, Use Disorders, Web of Science, Weight Management

? Mund, M., Kloft, B., Bundschuh, M., Klingelhoefer, D., Groneberg, D.A. and Gerber, A. (2014), Global research on smoking and pregnancy: A scientometric and gender analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **11** (6), 5792-5806.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 5792.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%205792.pdf)

Abstract: The exposure to tobacco smoke during pregnancy is considered to be amongst the most harmful avoidable risk factors. In this scientometric and gender study scientific data on smoking and pregnancy was analyzed using a variety of objective scientometric methods like the number of scientific contributions, the number of citations and the modified h-index in combination with gender-specific investigations. Covering a time period from 1900 to 2012, publishing activities of 27,955 authors, institutions and countries, reception within the international scientific community and its reactions were analyzed and interpreted. Out of 10,043 publications the highest number of scientific works were published in the USA (35.5%), followed by the UK (9.9%) and Canada (5.3%). These nations also achieve the highest modified h-indices of 128, 79 and 62 and the highest citation rates of 41.4%, 8.6% and 5.3%, respectively. Out of 12,596 scientists 6,935 are female (55.1%), however they account for no more than 49.7% of publications (12,470) and 42.8% of citations (172,733). The highest percentage of female experts about smoking and pregnancy is found in Australasia (60.7%), while the lowest is found in Asia (41.9%). The findings of the study indicate an increase in gender equality as well as in quantity and quality of international scientific research about smoking and pregnancy in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Authors, Bibliometry, Canada, Cessation, Cigarette, Citation, Citation Rates, Citations, Community, Data, Equality, Experts, Exposure, Female, Gap, Gender, Gender Studies, Gender-Specific, H Index, H-Index, Institutions, International, Investigations, Journals, Methods, Modified, Nations, Pregnancy, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Research, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Scientific Community, Scientific Research, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometry, Smoking, Time Period, Tobacco, UK, USA, Women

? Zeng, B., Sun, W.J., Gary, R.A., Li, C.W. and Liu, T.T. (2014), Towards a conceptual model of diabetes self-management among Chinese immigrants in the United States. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **11** (7), 6727-6742.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 6727.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%206727.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Chinese immigrants have been disproportionally affected by type 2 diabetes. This paper presents the state of science regarding the factors that may influence diabetes self-management among Chinese immigrants in the US and the potential health outcomes. Design: Using Walker and Avant’s techniques, a search of the literature was conducted from CINAHL, PubMed, OVID, and Web of Science. Findings: Factors most relevant to diabetes self-management were grouped under five categories: socio-demographic characteristics, behavioral and psychological characteristics, social support, linguistic barriers, and cultural characteristics. Potential outcomes derived from improved diabetes self-management include quality of life, glycosylated hemoglobin, and blood pressure and other cardiovascular risk factors. Discussion: A conceptual model was provided to guide future research. Based on the review of the literature, specific research topics that need to fill the gaps in the literature were provided, including family-focused interventions for Chinese immigrant patients with diabetes and the effectiveness of these interventions to improve family functioning.

Keywords: African-American, Asian-Americans, Barriers, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Care, Characteristics, Chinese, Chinese Immigrant, Chinese Immigrants, Conceptual Model, Cultural, Depression, Design, Diabetes, Diabetes Self-Management, Disease Management, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Factors, Family, Glycemic Control, Glycosylated Hemoglobin, Health, Health Outcomes, Hemoglobin, Immigrant, Immigrants, Influence, Interventions, Life, Literature, Model, Outcomes, Patients, Potential, Pressure, Psychological, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Self Management, Self-Management, Social, Social Support, State, Support, Techniques, Transcultural Health, Type 2 Diabetes, Type-2, United States, Us, Web Of Science

? Africa, C.W.J., Nel, J. and Stemmet, M. (2014), Anaerobes and bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy: Virulence factors contributing to vaginal colonisation. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **11** (7), 6979-7000.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 6979.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%206979.pdf)

Abstract: The aetiology and pathogenesis of bacterial vaginosis (BV) is unclear but it appears to be associated with factors that disrupt the normal acidity of the vagina thus altering the equilibrium between the normal vaginal microbiota. BV has serious implications for female morbidity, including reports of pelvic inflammatory disease, adverse pregnancy outcomes, increased susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and infertility. This paper reviewed new available information regarding possible factors contributing to the establishment of the BV vaginal biofilm, examined the proposed role of anaerobic microbial species recently detected by new culture-independent methods and discusses developments related to the effects of BV on human pregnancy. The literature search included Pubmed (NLM), LISTA (EBSCO), and Web of Science. Because of the complexity and diversity of population groups, diagnosis and methodology used, no meta-analysis was performed. Several anaerobic microbial species previously missed in the laboratory diagnosis of BV have been revealed while taking cognisance of newly proposed theories of infection, thereby improving our understanding and knowledge of the complex aetiology and pathogenesis of BV and its perceived role in adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords: Acidity, Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes, Aetiology, Atopobium-Vaginae, Bacterial Vaginosis, Biofilm, Complexity, Diagnosis, Disease, Diversity, Effects, Equilibrium, Factors, Female, Female Morbidity, Fusobacterium-Nucleatum, Gardnerella-Vaginalis, Genital-Tract Microbiota, Groups, Human, Human Pregnancy, Immunodeficiency-Virus Type-1, Infection, Infections, Infertility, Information, Knowledge, Leptotrichia-Amnionii, Literature, Literature Search, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Microbial, Microbial Ecology, Microbiota, Morbidity, Mycoplasma-Hominis, Normal, Outcomes, Pathogenesis, Pelvic, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Population, Pregnancy, Pregnancy Outcomes, Preterm Birth, Role, Science, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Sexually-Transmitted Infections, Species, Susceptibility, Understanding, Vagina, Vaginal, Virulence, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 7931.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%207931.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: High noise exposure during critical periods in gestation is a potential stressor that may result in increased risk of implantation failure, dysregulation of placentation or decrease of uterine blood flow. This paper systematically reviews published evidence on associations between reproductive outcomes and occupational and environmental noise exposure. Methods: The Web of Science, PubMed and Embase electronic databases were searched for papers published between 1970 to June 2014 and via colleagues. We included 14 epidemiological studies related to occupational noise exposure and nine epidemiological studies related to environmental noise exposure. There was some evidence for associations between occupational noise exposure and low birthweight, preterm birth and small for gestational age, either independently or together with other occupational risk factors. Five of six epidemiologic studies, including the two largest studies, found significant associations between lower birthweight and higher noise exposure. There were few studies on other outcomes and study design issues may have led to bias in assessments in some studies. Conclusions: There is evidence for associations between noise exposure and adverse reproductive outcomes from animal studies. Few studies in have been conducted in humans but there is some suggestive evidence of adverse associations with environmental noise from both occupational and epidemiological studies, especially for low birthweight.

Keywords: Age, Animal Studies, Assessments, Bias, Birth, Birthweight, Blood, Blood Flow, Cd-1 Mouse, Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone, Databases, Design, Dysregulation, Environmental, Evidence, Exposure, Exposure Assessment, Failure, Flow, Gestation, Gestation Length, Gestational, Gestational Age, Gestational-Age, High-Frequency Noise, Humans, Implantation, Issues, Literature, Low Birthweight, Maternal Plasma, Methods, Noise, Occupational, Occupational Noise, Occupational Risk, Outcomes, Papers, Placentation, Potential, Pregnancy, Preterm, Preterm Birth, Pubmed, Reproductive Outcomes, Review, Reviews, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Small, Small For Gestational Age, Spontaneous Abortion, Stress, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Uterine, Web Of Science, Weight

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 10202.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%2010202.pdf)

Abstract: Bacterial meningitis is caused by a variety of pathogens and displays an important public health threat all over the world. Despite the necessity to develop customized public health-related research projects, a thorough study of global meningitis research is not present, so far. Therefore, the aim of this study was a combined density-equalizing and scientometric study. To evaluate the scientific efforts of bibliometric methods, density-equalizing algorithms and large-scale data analysis of the Web of Science were applied in the period between 1900 and 2007. From this, 7998 publications on bacterial meningitis have been found. With a number of 2698, most publications have been written by U.S. authors, followed by the UK (912), Germany (749) and France (620). This dominance can also be shown in the international cooperation. The specific citation analyses reveal that the nation with the highest average citation rate (citations per publications) was Norway (26.36), followed by Finland (24.16) and the U.S. (24.06). This study illustrates the architecture of global research on bacterial meningitis and points to the need for customized research programs with a focus on local public health issues in countries with a low development index, but high incidences, to target this global public health problem.

Keywords: Acute Meningitis, Algorithms, Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bacterial Meningitis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Children, Citation, Citations, Climate-Change, Cooperation, Data, Data Analysis, Density Equalizing Mapping, Development, Epidemiology, Finland, France, Germany, Global, Health, Health Problem, Index, International, International Cooperation, Issues, Local, Mapping, Meningitis, Methods, Norway, Pathogens, Public, Public Health, Public Health Problem, Publications, Quality, Quantity, Research, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Uk, Water, Web Of Science, World

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 10215.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%2010215.pdf)

Abstract: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) has evolved as an alarming public health thread due to its global spread as hospital and community pathogen. Despite this role, a scientometric analysis has not been performed yet. Therefore, the NewQIS platform was used to conduct a combined density-equalizing mapping and scientometric study. As database, the Web of Science was used, and all entries between 1961 and 2007 were analyzed. In total, 7671 entries were identified. Density equalizing mapping demonstrated a distortion of the world map for the benefit of the USA as leading country with a total output of 2374 publications, followed by the UK (1030) and Japan (862). Citation rate analysis revealed Portugal as leading country with a rate of 35.47 citations per article, followed by New Zealand and Denmark. Country cooperation network analyses showed 743 collaborations with US-UK being most frequent. Network citation analyses indicated the publications that arose from the cooperation of USA and France as well as USA and Japan as the most cited (75.36 and 74.55 citations per collaboration article, respectively). The present study provides the first combined density-equalizing mapping and scientometric analysis of MRSA research. It illustrates the global MRSA research architecture. It can be assumed that this highly relevant topic for public health will achieve even greater dimensions in the future.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Antibiotic Resistance, Antibiotic-Resistance, Article, Citation, Citation Rate, Citations, Collaboration, Collaborations, Community, Cooperation, Country, Database, Denmark, Density-Equalizing Mapping, Evolution, First, France, From, Global, Health, Hospital, Japan, Management, Mapping, Methicillin, Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus, Mrsa, Network, New Zealand, Pathogen, Portugal, Pregnancy, Public, Public Health, Publications, Research, Resistant Staphylococcus-Aureus, Role, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Smoking, Staphylococcus Aureus, Therapy, Topic, Uk, Usa, Web Of Science, World

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Env Res Pub Hea11, 10226.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea11,%2010226.pdf)

Abstract: Within the United States, close to 45 million youths between the ages of 6 and 18 participate in some form of organized sports. While recent reviews have shown the positive effects of youth sport participation on youth health, there are also several negative factors surrounding the youth sport environment. To date, a comprehensive review of the negative physical and psychological effects of organized sport on youth has not been done and little thus far has documented the effect organized sport has on other players within a family, particularly on parents and siblings. Therefore the purpose of this paper is to conduct a review of studies on the negative effects of organized sport on the youth athlete and their parents and siblings. Articles were found by searching multiple databases (Physical Education Index and Sociology, Psychology databases (Proquest), SPORTDiscus and Health, History, Management databases (EBSCOhost), Science, Social Science, Arts and Humanities on Web of Science (ISI), SCOPUS and Scirus (Elsevier). Results show the darker side of organized sport for actors within the family unit. A model is proposed to explain under which circumstances sport leads to positive versus negative outcomes, ideas for future research are drawn and recommendations are made to optimize the youth sport experience and family health.

Keywords: Articles, Databases, Eating-Disorders, Education, Effects, Environment, Experience, Family, Form Mhc-Sf, Health, High-School, History, Humanities, Illicit Drug-Use, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Mental-Health, Model, Motivational Climate, Negative, Outcomes, Overuse Injuries, Parent, Parents, Participation, Physical, Physical-Activity, Position Statement, Psychological, Psychology, Purpose, Recent, Recommendations, Research, Results, Review, Reviews, Science, Scopus, Sibling, Sociology, Sport, Traumatic Brain-Injury, United States, Web Of Science, Youth

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Env Res Pub Hea12, 566.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Env%20Res%20Pub%20Hea12,%20566.pdf)

Abstract: Background and Aims: The metabolic risks associated with obesity are greater for South Asian populations compared with White or other ethnic groups, and levels of obesity in childhood are known to track into adulthood. Tackling obesity in South Asians is therefore a high priority. The rationale for this systematic review is the suggestion that there may be differential effectiveness in diet and physical activity interventions in South Asian populations compared with other ethnicities. The research territory of the present review is an emergent, rather than mature, field of enquiry, but is urgently needed. Thus the aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to assess the effectiveness of diet and physical activity interventions to prevent or treat obesity in South Asians living in or outside of South Asia and to describe the characteristics of effective interventions. Methods: Systematic review of any type of lifestyle intervention, of any length of follow-up that reported any anthropometric measure for children or adults of South Asian ethnicity. There was no restriction on the type of comparator; randomised controlled trials, controlled clinical trials, and before-after studies were included. A comprehensive search strategy was implemented in five electronic databases: ASSIA, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Embase, Medline and Social Sciences Citation Index. The search was limited to English language abstracts published between January 2006 and January 2014. References were screened; data extraction and quality assessment were carried out by two reviewers. Results are presented in narrative synthesis and meta-analysis. Results: Twenty-nine studies were included, seven children, 21 adult and one mixed age. No studies in children under six were identified. Sixteen studies were conducted in South Asia, ten in Europe and three in USA. Effective or promising trials include physical activity interventions in South Asian men in Norway and South Asian school-children in the UK. A home-based, family-orientated diet and physical activity intervention improved obesity outcomes in South Asian adults in the UK, when adjusted for baseline differences. Meta-analyses of interventions in children showed no significant difference between intervention and control for body mass index or waist circumference. Meta-analyses of adult interventions showed significant improvement in weight in data from two trials adjusted for baseline differences (mean difference -1.82 kgs, 95% confidence interval -2.48 to -1.16) and in unadjusted data from three trials following sensitivity analysis (mean difference -1.20 kgs, 95% confidence interval -2.23 to -0.17). Meta-analyses showed no significant differences in body mass index and waist circumference for adults. Twenty of 24 intervention groups showed improvements in adult body mass index from baseline to follow-up; average change in high quality studies (n = 7) ranged from 0.31 to -0.8 kg/m(2). There was no evidence that interventions were more or less effective according to whether the intervention was set in South Asia or not, or by socioeconomic status. Conclusions: Meta-analysis of a limited number of controlled trials found an unclear picture of the effects of interventions on body mass index for South Asian children. Meta-analyses of a limited number of controlled trials showed significant improvement in weight for adults but no significant differences in body mass index and waist circumference. One high quality study in South Asian children found that a school-based physical activity intervention that was delivered within the normal school day which was culturally sensitive, was effective. There is also evidence of culturally appropriate approaches to, and characteristics of, effective interventions in adults which we believe could be transferred and used to develop effective interventions in children.

Keywords: Abstracts, Activity, Adult, Adults, Age, Analysis, Asia, Asian, Asians, Assessment, Body Mass Index, Cardiovascular-Risk-Factors, Characteristics, Childhood, Children, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Confidence, Control, Culturally Adapted Intervention, Data, Databases, Diabetes Prevention, Diet, Education-Program, Effectiveness, Effects, English, Ethnic Groups, Ethnicity, Europe, Evidence, Extraction, Field, Follow-Up, From, Groups, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Improvement, Index, Insulin Sensitivity, Interval, Intervention, Interventions, Language, Length, Life-Style Intervention, Living, Measure, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Normal, Norway, Obesity, Outcomes, Pakistani Immigrant Men, Physical, Physical Activity, Populations, Prevent, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, References, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Risks, Sciences, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Socioeconomic Status, South Asia, South Asian, Strategy, Suggestion, Synthesis, Systematic, Systematic Review, Uk, Usa, Waist Circumference

# Title: International Journal of Epidemiology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Epidemiology](http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Epidemiol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Epidemiol

ISSN: 0300-5771

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Oxford Univ Press

Publisher Address: Great Clarendon St, Oxford OX2 6DP, England

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 5.759, 5/140 (2010); Impact Factor 6.414, 3/158 (2011)

Robinson, K.A. and Dickersin, K. (2002), Development of a highly sensitive search strategy for the retrieval of reports of controlled trials using PUBMED. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, **31** (1), 150-153.

Full Text: [2002\Int J Epi31, 150.pdf](2002\Int%20J%20Epi31,%20150.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To develop, through revision of the Cochrane Collaboration search strategy for OVID-MEDLINE, a highly sensitive search strategy to retrieve reports of controlled trials using PUBMED.

Methods The original highly sensitive Cochrane strategy was revised to take into account additional Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and other terminology as well as the current unique features of PUBMED. We compared the retrieval of the revised strategy with that of the original Cochrane strategy before and after translation of the strategies into PUBMED format. Finally, we used a gold standard database of reports of controlled trials identified by electronic and hand search of selected journals to test the revised strategy in PUBMED format.

Results The revised Strategy included a search statement modified for increased precision, and added ‘Cross-over Studies’ as a MeSH term and the term ‘latin square’ as a text word. Compared to the original Cochrane strategy, the revised strategy identified 53 additional reports of controlled trials accessing MEDLINE through OVID. When the revised strategy and original Cochrane strategy were translated into PUBMED format, the revised strategy retrieved 90 reports of controlled trials not identified by the original strategy. Finally, the revised strategy in PUBMED format retrieved all of the reports of controlled trials in the gold standard database. Ninety-eight per cent of the gold standard reports of controlled trials were retrieved by Phase 1 of the optimal PUBMED search strategy.

Conclusions Failure to identify all relevant trials for systematic review could result in bias. We developed a highly sensitive search strategy for the retrieval of reports of controlled trials for use with PUBMED that retrieves more relevant citations (greater sensitivity) and fewer non-relevant citations (greater precision) than the original Cochrane search strategy.

Keywords: Search Strategies, Controlled Trials, Systematic Reviews, MEDLINE, PUBMED, Cochrane Collaboration

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Full Text: [2003\Int J Epi32, 862.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Epi32,%20862.pdf)

Abstract: Background It has been suggested that there is a link between fetal growth and chronic diseases later in life. Several studies have shown a negative association between birthweight and cardiovascular diseases, as well as cardiovascular disease risk factors, such as blood pressure and type 2 diabetes. Far fewer studies have focused on the association between size at birth and blood lipid concentrations. We have conducted a qualitative assessment of the direction and consistency of the relationship between size at birth and blood lipid concentrations to see whether the suggested relationship between intrauterine growth and cardiovascular diseases is mediated by lipid metabolism. Methods A literature search covering the period January 1966 to January 2003 was performed using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science. All papers written in English and reporting the relationship between size at birth and lipid levels in humans were assessed. Bibliographies were searched for further publications. Results From an initial screen of 1198 references, 39 papers were included involving 28 578 individuals. There was no consistent relationship between size at birth and blood lipid levels; the one exception being triglyceride concentration, which showed statistically significant negative or U-shaped, but not positive, relationships with birthweight. Conclusion This review does not strongly support a link between birthweight and blood lipid levels in later life. However, the research in this area is limited and in order to make any definitive conclusions, longitudinal studies with sufficient power, data, and prospective follow-up are needed.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliographies, Birth Length, Birthweight, Blood, Blood Pressure, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Childhood Growth, Diabetes, Disease, Disease Risk, Fetal Growth, Fetal-Growth, Follow-Up, For-Gestational-Age, Hdl, Humans, Hyperlipidaemia, Impaired Glucose-Tolerance, Insulin-Resistance Syndrome, Ischemic-Heart-Disease, Ldl, Lipid, Literature, Longitudinal Studies, Methods, Papers, Pressure, Publications, Research, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Serum-Lipids, Swedish Men, Total Cholesterol, Triglyceride, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Web of Science, Young-Adults

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Full Text: [2005\Int J Epi34, 1425.pdf](2005\Int%20J%20Epi34,%201425.pdf)

Abstract: Background Anaemia is a major public health problem, in poor countries most of the cases are diagnosed clinically. This is inaccurate and the haemoglobin colour scale (HCS) has been developed as an inexpensive, simple alternative for assessing anaemia. Laboratory and community studies have assessed its diagnostic accuracy, but controversy over its validity and usefulness remains. We carried out a systematic review to identify and summarize studies, explain heterogeneity, and make recommendations for future research. Methods We searched electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, and Science Citation Index), checked documents and references, and contacted experts. We included all the studies comparing HCS diagnostic accuracy with a reference standard. Both reviewers independently screened titles and abstracts, assessed studies for inclusion, appraised quality, and extracted data. Results We included 14 studies, mostly from sub-Saharan Africa. Studies had heterogeneous populations, health care settings, anaemia prevalence, and findings. HCS sensitivity for detecting anaemia was high in most of the studies (75-97%); specificity was generally lower (41-98%). Sensitivity and specificity were higher for laboratory-based studies compared with more pragmatic ‘real-life’ studies, and the ‘study setting’ appeared to explain some of the heterogeneity. Five studies compared the HCS with clinical diagnosis; sensitivity was higher for the HCS in four studies, but specificity was often higher with clinical diagnosis. A few studies evaluated the HCS in situations where there was no laboratory. Conclusions The HCS may improve anaemia diagnosis where there is no laboratory, but there is a need for policy-relevant diagnostic research which is pragmatic, implementation-focused and assesses clinical outcomes. This requires a different approach and research skill-mix from efficacy studies.

Keywords: Anaemia, Burden, Children, Citation, Critique, Databases, Developing Countries, Diagnosis, Haemoglobin, Haemoglobinometry, Health Plan Implementation, Malawi, Mortality, Performance, Pregnant-Women, Prevalence, Public Health, Research, Review, Systematic Review, Tool, Validity

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Full Text: [2008\Int J Epi37, 1041.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Epi37,%201041.pdf)

Abstract: Background The ability of folic acid in the periconceptional period to prevent the occurrence of neural tube defects has stimulated tremendous interest in its effects on other health outcomes. Its possible effect on oral clefts has generated considerable debate. The purpose of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to assemble evidence on the role of folate in the aetiology of cleft lip with or without cleft palate (CL/P) and cleft palate only (CPO). Methods MEDLINE, PUBMED, Embase, Science Citation Index and the HuGE Published Literature Database were searched to February 2007 for articles related to oral clefts and multivitamin use, dietary folate, folic acid fortification, biochemical markers of folate status and polymorphisms in 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) and other genes involved in folate metabolism. Random effects meta-analysis was conducted when appropriate. Results Maternal multivitamin use was inversely associated with CL/P [odds ratio (OR) 0.75, 95% CI 0.65-0.88, based on 5717 cases and 59 784 controls] but to a lesser extent CPO (OR 0.88, 95% CI 0.76-1.01, 2586 cases and 59 684 controls). The volume of evidence on dietary folate, fortification and biochemical and genetic measures of folate status is substantially less; in aggregate, the evidence suggests that no association exists but there is substantial heterogeneity between studies. Conclusions The evidence is not converging and there is no strong evidence for an association between oral clefts and folic acid intake alone. Multivitamin use in early pregnancy, however, may protect against oral clefts, especially CL/P although this association may be confounded by other lifestyle factors associated with multivitamin use.

Keywords: Birth-Defects, C.844INS68 Gene Variant, Citation, Cleft Lip, Cleft Palate, Folic Acid, Folic-Acid Fortification, Infant C677T Mutation, Life-Style Factors, Meta-Analysis, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (NADPH2), Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Polymorphisms, Neural-Tube Defects, Nonsyndromic Orofacial Clefts, Periconceptional Vitamin Use, Pregnancy, PUBMED, Review, Risk-Factor, Systematic Review

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Full Text: [2009\Int J Epi38, 1532.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Epi38,%201532.pdf)

Abstract: Methods EMBASE, PUBMED, Scopus and Web of Science databases were searched using sensitive search strategies. Meta-analysis was undertaken using STATA 10. Results A total of 5865 references were retrieved, of which 67 met the inclusion criteria and contributed data to at least one perinatal analysis. Random effects meta-analysis found maternal bleeding during pregnancy [odds ratio (OR) 1.33, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.02-1.73], birth order (primiparous vs not, 1.08, 95% CI 1.01-1.16; second vs first, OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.88-0.99; third vs first, OR 0.91, 95% CI 0.83-1.01; fourth vs first, OR 0.80, 95% CI 0.69-0.94) and sibship size (2 vs 1, OR 0.93, 95% CI 0.75-1.15; 3 vs 1, OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.74-1.07; 4 vs 1, OR 0.75, 95% CI 0.62-0.90) to be associated with testicular cancer risk. Meta-analyses that produced summary estimates which indicated no association included maternal age, maternal nausea, maternal hypertension, pre-eclampsia, breech delivery and caesarean section. Meta-regression provided evidence that continent of study is important in the relationship between caesarean section and testicular cancer (P = 0.035), and a meta-analysis restricted to the three studies from the USA was suggestive of association (OR 1.67, 95% CI 1.07-2.56). Conclusions This systematic review and meta-analysis has found evidence for associations of maternal bleeding, birth order, sibship size and possibly caesarean section with risk of testicular cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Birth-Order, Cancer, Carcinoma-Insitu, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Germ-Cell Tumors, Hypertension, Males Born, Maternal Age, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Perinatal, Population, Pre-Eclampsia, Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Search Strategies, Sibship Size, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testicular Cancer, Testicular Neoplasms, Testis Cancer, United-States, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Epi39, 1605.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Epi39,%201605.pdf)

Abstract: Background We undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis of perinatal variables in relation to testicular cancer risk, with a specific focus upon characteristics of the son. Methods Literature databases Scopus, EMBASE, PUBMED and Web of Science were searched using highly sensitive search strategies. of 5865 references retrieved, 67 articles met the inclusion criteria, each of which was included in at least one perinatal analysis. Results Random effects meta-analysis produced the following results for association with testicular cancer risk: birth weight [per kilogram, odds ratio (OR) = 0.94, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.88-1.01, I(2) = 12%], low birth weight (OR = 1.34, 95% CI 1.08-1.67, I(2) = 51%), high birth weight (OR = 1.05, 95% CI 0.96-1.14, I(2) = 0%), gestational age (per week, OR = 0.95, 95% CI 0.92-0.98, I(2) = 38%; low vs not, OR = 1.31, 95% CI 1.07-1.59, I(2) = 49%), cryptorchidism (OR = 4.30, 95% CI 3.62-5.11, I(2) = 44%), inguinal hernia (OR = 1.63, 95% CI 1.37-1.94, I(2) = 38%) and twinning (OR = 1.22, 95% CI 1.03-1.44, I(2) = 22%). Meta-analyses of the variables birth length, breastfeeding and neonatal jaundice did not provide evidence for an association with testicular cancer risk. When low birth weight was stratified by data ascertainment (record/registry vs self-report), only the category of self-report was indicative of an association. Meta-regression of data ascertainment (record/registry vs self-report) inferred that record-/registry-based studies were less supportive of an association with gestational age (per week = 0.97, 95% CI 0.94-1.00, I(2) = 29%; low vs not = 1.08, 95% CI 0.91-1.28, I(2) = 32%). Conclusion In conclusion, this systematic review and meta-analysis finds evidence that cryptorchidism, inguinal hernia and twinning, and tentative evidence that birth weight and gestational age, are associated with risk of testicular cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Birth Length, Birth-Weight, Cancer, Cryptorchidism, Databases, Embase, Epidemiology, Germ-Cell Tumors, Gestational-Age, Inguinal-Hernia, Males Born, Maternal Recall, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Perinatal, Pregnancy, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Search Strategies, Systematic, Systematic Review, Testicular Cancer, Testicular Neoplasms, Testis, United-States, Web of Science, Young Men

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Epi40, 121.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Epi40,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: Background Although previous studies have found physical activity to be associated with lower mortality, the dose response relationship remains unclear. In this systematic review and meta-analysis we quantify the dose-response relationship of non-vigorous physical activity and all-cause mortality. Methods We aimed to include all cohort studies in adult populations with a sample size of more than 10 000 participants that estimated the effect of different levels of light or moderate physical activity on all-cause mortality. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane (DARE), Web of Science and Global Health (June 2009). We used dose-response meta-regression models to estimate the relation between non-vigorous physical activity and mortality. Results We identified 22 studies that met our inclusion criteria, containing 977 925 (334 738 men and 643 187 women) people. There was considerable variation between the studies in their categorization of physical activity and adjustment for potential confounders. We found that 2.5 h/week (equivalent to 30 min daily of moderate intensity activity on 5 days a week) compared with no activity was associated with a reduction in mortality risk of 19% [95% confidence interval (CI) 15-24], while 7h/week of moderate activity compared with no activity reduced the mortality risk by 24% (95% CI 19-29). We found a smaller effect in studies that looked at walking alone. Conclusion Being physically active reduces the risk of all-cause mortality. The largest benefit was found from moving from no activity to low levels of activity, but even at high levels of activity benefits accrue from additional activity.

Keywords: Adult, Body-Mass Index, Cardiovascular Risk-Factors, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Cohort Study, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Dose-Response, Dose-Response Data, Exercise, Factor Intervention Trial, Follow-Up, Harvard Alumni Health, Health, Leisure-Time, Life-Style, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mortality, Physical Activity, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Walking, Web of Science, Women

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Epi40, 685.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Epi40,%20685.pdf)

Abstract: Background It is presumed that physical activity (PA) level declines during the lifespan, particularly in adolescence. However, currently, there is no study that quantifies these changes and pools results for a common interpretation. Therefore, the purpose was to systematically review the international literature regarding PA change during adolescence, and to quantify that change according to a series of study variables, exploring gender-and-age differences. Methods An electronic search was conducted in the MEDLINE/PUBMED and Web of Science databases. Longitudinal studies with, at least, two PA measures throughout adolescence (10-19 years old) or the first PA measure during childhood and the second one during adolescence were selected. From each article, study project name, country, year of the first data collection, sample size, baseline age, follow-up duration, characteristics of the instrument (type, recall time, PA intensity and PA domain), unit of PA measure and report of statistical significance were collected. Results Overall, 26 studies matched the inclusion criteria. Most were carried out in the USA, assessed PA by questionnaire, and found a decline in PA levels during the adolescence. On average, the mean percentage PA change per year, across all studies, was -7.0 (95% confidence interval: -8.8 to -5.2), ranging from -18.8 to 7.8. The decline was significant according to most sub-groups of variables analysed. Although earlier studies revealed a higher PA decline in boys, the decline has been greater in girls in more recent studies (commenced after 1997). Moreover, although the decline among girls was higher in younger ages at baseline (9-12 years), it was higher in older ages (13-16 years) among boys. Conclusions The decline of PA during adolescence is a consistent finding in the literature. Differences between boys and girls were observed and should be explored in future studies. Interventions that attempt to attenuate the PA decline, even without an increase in PA levels, could be considered as effective.

Keywords: 3-Year Follow-Up, Adolescent, Aerobic Fitness, Age-Related Decline, Analysis, Child, Childhood, Data Collection, Databases, Disease Risk-Factors, Exercise, Follow-Up, Girls, Interpretation, Literature, Longitudinal Studies, Methods, Motor Activity, Physical Activity, Pooled Analysis, Questionnaire, Review, Science, Sedentary Behavior, Self-Perceptions, Sports, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tracking, Web of Science, Young Adulthood

? Blakely, T., Pega, F., Nakamura, Y., Beaglehole, R., Lee, L. and Tukuitonga, C.F. (2011), Health status and epidemiological capacity and prospects: WHO Western Pacific Region. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, **40** (4), 1109-1121.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Epi40, 1109.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Epi40,%201109.pdf)

Abstract: Methods Global mortality and disease data were used to summarize the burden of mortality, disease, risk factor and patterns of inequalities in the region. MEDLINE bibliometrics were used to estimate epidemiological publication output by country. Key informant surveys, Internet and literature searches and author knowledge and networks were used to elicit perspectives on epidemiological training, research, funding and workforce. Findings The WPR has the lowest age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALY) rate per 1000 of the six WHO regions, with non-communicable disease making the largest percentage contributions in both low- and middle-income countries (LMICs, 68%) and high-income countries (HICs, 84%) in the WPR. The number of MEDLINE-indexed epidemiological research publications per year was greatest for Japan, Australia and China. However, the rate per head of population was greatest for Micronesia and New Zealand. The substantive focus of research roughly equated with burden of disease patterns. Research capacity (staff, funding, infrastructure) varies hugely between countries. Epidemiology training embedded within academic Masters of Public Health programmes is the dominant vehicle for training in most countries. Field epidemiology and in-service training are also common. The Pacific Island countries and territories, because of sparse populations over large distances and chronic workforce and funding capacity problems, rely on outside agencies (e.g. WHO, universities) for provision of training. Cross-national networks and collaborations are increasing. Conclusion Communicable disease surveillance and research need consolidation (especially in eastern Asian WPR countries), and non-communicable disease epidemiological capacity requires strengthening to match disease trends. Capacity and sustainability of both training and research within LMICs in WPR are ongoing priorities. China in particular is advancing quickly. One role for the IEA in building capacity is facilitating collaborative networks within WPR.

Keywords: Author, Bibliometrics, Burden, Capacity, China, Disease, Epidemiology, Field, Funding, Health, Inequalities, Internet, Japan, Knowledge, Literature, Low- and Middle-Income Countries, Methods, Mortality, New Zealand, New-Zealand, Priorities, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Research, Risk, Risk Factor, Service, Surveillance, Systematic Analysis, Training, Trends, Western Pacific, Western Pacific Region, WHO, Workforce

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Epi41, 557.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Epi41,%20557.pdf)

Abstract: Background This article analyses the epidemiological research developments in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It integrates the series commissioned by the International Epidemiological Association to all WHO Regions to identify global opportunities to promote the development of epidemiology. Methods Health situations of the regions were analysed based on published data on selected mortality, morbidity and risk factors. Epidemiological publication output by country was estimated by MEDLINE bibliometrics. Internet and literature searches and data provided by key informants were used to describe perspectives on epidemiological training, research and funding. Findings Despite important advances in recent decades, LAC remains the world’s most unequal region. In 2010, 10% of the LAC’s people still lived in conditions of multidimensional poverty, with huge variation among countries. The region has experienced fast and complex epidemiological changes in past decades, combining increasing rates of non-communicable diseases and injuries, and keeping uncontrolled many existing endemic and emerging diseases. Overall, epidemiological publications per year increased from 160 articles between 1961 and 1970 to 2492 between 2001 and 2010. The increase in papers per million inhabitants in the past three decades varied from 57% in Panama to 1339% in Paraguay. Universities are the main epidemiological training providers. There are at least 34 universities and other institutions in the region that offer postgraduate programmes at the master’s and doctoral levels in epidemiology or public health. Most LAC countries rely largely on external funding and donors to initiate and sustain long-term research efforts. Despite the limited resources, the critical mass of LAC researchers has produced significant scientific contributions. Future needs The health research panorama of the region shows enormous regional discrepancies, but great prospects. Improving research and human resources capacity in the region will require establishing research partnerships within and outside the region, between rich and poor countries, promoting collaborations between LAC research institutions and universities to boost postgraduate programmes and aligning research investments and outputs with the current burden of disease.

Keywords: Advances, Analyses, Articles, Bibliometrics, Burden, Capacity, Changes, Collaborations, Countries, Country, Data, Development, Disease, Diseases, Epidemiology, Framework, Funding, Global, Global Health, Health, Health Inequality, Health Research, Health Research Systems, Health Status, Human, Inequality, Informants, Institutions, Internet, Latin America, Latin America and Caribbean, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, MEDLINE, Morbidity, Mortality, Multidimensional, Needs, Panama, Papers, Partnerships, Population, Poverty, Programmes, Providers, Public, Public Health, Public-Health, Publication, Publications, Rates, Recent, Region, Regional, Research, Research Institutions, Resources, Risk, Risk Factors, Social Medicine, Training, Universities

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Epi41, 1829.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Epi41,%201829.pdf); [2012\Int J Epi-Nachega.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Epi-Nachega.pdf); [2012\Re-Int J Epi41, 1829.pdf](2012/Re-Int%20J%20Epi41,%201829.pdf)

Abstract: Background To date little has been published about epidemiology and public health capacity (training, research, funding, human resources) in WHO/AFRO to help guide future planning by various stakeholders. Methods A bibliometric analysis was performed to identify published epidemiological research. Information about epidemiology and public health training, current research and challenges was collected from key informants using a standardized questionnaire. Results From 1991 to 2010, epidemiology and public health research output in the WHO/AFRO region increased from 172 to 1086 peer-reviewed articles per annum [annual percentage change (APC) = 10.1%, P for trend < 0.001]. The most common topics were HIV/AIDS (11.3%), malaria (8.6%) and tuberculosis (7.1%). Similarly, numbers of first authors (APC = 7.3%, P for trend < 0.001), corresponding authors (APC = 8.4%, P for trend < 0.001) and last authors (APC = 8.5%, P for trend < 0.001) from Africa increased during the same period. However, an overwhelming majority of respondents (> 90%) reported that this increase is only rarely linked to regional post-graduate training programmes in epidemiology. South Africa leads in publications (1978/8835, 22.4%), followed by Kenya (851/8835, 9.6%), Nigeria (758/8835, 8.6%), Tanzania (549/8835, 6.2%) and Uganda (428/8835, 4.8%) (P < 0.001, each vs South Africa). Independent predictors of relevant research productivity were ‘in-country numbers of epidemiology or public health programmes’ [incidence rate ratio (IRR) = 3.41; 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.90-6.11; P = 0.03] and ‘number of HIV/AIDS patients’ (IRR = 1.30; 95% CI 1.02-1.66; P < 0.001). Conclusions Since 1991, there has been increasing epidemiological research productivity in WHO/AFRO that is associated with the number of epidemiology programmes and burden of HIV/AIDS cases. More capacity building and training initiatives in epidemiology are required to promote research and address the public health challenges facing the continent.

Keywords: Africa, Afro, Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Building, Burden, Capacity, Capacity Building, Challenges, Confidence, Education, Epidemiology, First, Funding, Health, Health Research, HIV-1, HIV, AIDS, Human, Infectious-Diseases, Informants, Interval, Kenya, Malaria, Nigeria, P, Patients, Peer-Reviewed, Planning, Postgraduate Training, Predictors, Prevention, Productivity, Programmes, Public, Public Health, Public Health Research, Publications, Questionnaire, Region, Regional, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Resources, Retention, Risk-Factors, South Africa, South-Africa, Stakeholders, Tanzania, Training, Training Programmes, Transmission, Trend, Tuberculosis, Uganda, WHO

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Full Text: [2013\Int J Epi42, 870.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Epi42,%20870.pdf)

Abstract: Background This article of the International Epidemiological Association commissioned paper series stocktakes the population health and status of epidemiology in 21 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region. By United Nations geographical classification, these countries belong to Eastern Europe, Western Asia and South-Central Asia. Methods Published data were used to describe population health indicators and risk factors. Epidemiological training and research was assessed based on author knowledge, information searches and E-mail survey of experts. Bibliometric analyses determined epidemiological publication outputs. Results Between-country differences in life expectancy, amount and profile of disease burden and prevalence of risk factors are marked. Epidemiological training is affected by ongoing structural reforms of educational systems. Training is advanced in Israel and several Eastern European countries. Epidemiological research is mainly university-based in most countries, but predominantly conducted by governmental research institutes in several countries of the former Soviet Union. Funding is generally external and limited, partially due to competition from and prioritization of biomedical research. Multiple relevant professional societies exist, especially in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. Few of the region’s 39 epidemiological academic journals have international currency. The number of epidemiological publications per population is highest for Israel and lowest for South-Central Asian countries. Conclusions Epidemiological capacity will continue to be heterogeneous across the region and depend more on countries’ individual historical, social, political and economic conditions and contexts than their epidemiologists’ successive efforts. National and international research funding, and within- and between-country collaborations should be enhanced, especially for South-Central Asian countries.

Keywords: Analyses, Asia, Asian, Bibliometric, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Burden, Capacity, Classification, Collaborations, Competition, Countries, Czech Republic, Data, Disease, Disease Burden, Eastern Europe, Eastern-Europe, Economic, Educational Inequalities, Epidemiological Research, Epidemiological Training, Epidemiology, Europe, European Region, Expectancy, Experts, Former Soviet-Union, Funding, Hazardous Alcohol-Drinking, Health, Health Indicators, Hungary, Indicators, Infant-Mortality, Information, International, Israel, Journals, Knowledge, Life, Life Expectancy, Methods, Population, Population Health, Prevalence, Prioritization, Publication, Publications, Region, Research, Research Funding, Results, Risk, Risk Factors, Russia, Social, Socioeconomic Inequalities, Survey, Systems, Training, Transition, WHO

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Epi43, 187.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Epi43,%20187.pdf)

Abstract: Background Gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP), commonly used as markers of liver dysfunction, have been implicated with risk of all-cause mortality. The prospective evidence on the associations in general populations has not been reliably quantified. Methods We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of published prospective cohort studies evaluating the associations of baseline levels of these enzymes with all-cause mortality in general populations. Relevant studies were identified in a literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science up to March 2013. Authors of unpublished studies provided data on request. Results Nineteen unique cohort studies with aggregate data on over 9.24 million participants and 242 953 all-cause mortality outcomes were included. In a comparison of extreme thirds of baseline GGT and ALP levels, relative risks (RRs) (95% confidence intervals) for all-cause mortality were 1.60 (1.42-1.80) and 1.38 (1.17-1.63), respectively. The corresponding RRs for ALT were 0.82 (0.78-0.86) and 1.43 (1.08-1.90) in North American and Asian populations, respectively. There was no strong evidence of an association of AST with all-cause mortality: RR 1.23 (0.80-1.88). The pooled RRs per 5 U/l increment in GGT and ALP levels were 1.07 (1.04-1.10) and 1.03 (1.01-1.06), respectively. Conclusions Available data indicate positive independent associations of baseline levels of GGT and ALP with all-cause mortality, consistent with linear dose-response relationships. There were geographical variations in the association of ALT with all-cause mortality which require further investigation. The potential incremental prognostic values of GGT and ALP in mortality risk assessment need evaluation.

Keywords: Alanine Aminotransferase, Alkaline Phosphatase, Alkaline-Phosphatase, Aminotransferases, Asian, Aspartate Aminotransferase, Assessment, Association, Austrian Adults, Cardiovascular-Disease Mortality, Cohort, Comparison, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Dose-Response Data, Embase, Enzymes, Evaluation, Evidence, Gamma Glutamyltransferase, Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase, General, Hemodialysis-Patients, Intervals, Investigation, Literature, Literature Search, Liver, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Mortality, North, Older-People, On Request, Outcomes, Populations, Potential, Prognostic, Prospective, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Assessment, Risks, Science, Serum Alanine Aminotransferase, Systematic Review, Trend Estimation, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Epi43, 1314.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Epi43,%201314.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Factors underlying socioeconomic inequalities in mortality are not well understood. This study contributes to our understanding of potential pathways to result in socioeconomic inequalities, by examining alcohol consumption as one potential explanation via comparing socioeconomic inequalities in alcohol-attributable mortality and all-cause mortality. Methods: Web of Science, MEDLINE, PsycINFO and ETOH were searched systematically from their inception to second week of February 2013 for articles reporting alcohol-attributable mortality by socioeconomic status, operationalized by using information on education, occupation, employment status or income. The sex-specific ratios of relative risks (RRRs) of alcohol-attributable mortality to all-cause mortality were pooled for different operationalizations of socioeconomic status using inverse-variance weighted random effects models. These RRRs were then combined to a single estimate. Results: We identified 15 unique papers suitable for a meta-analysis; capturing about 133 million people, 3 741 334 deaths from all causes and 167 652 alcohol-attributable deaths. The overall RRRs amounted to RRR = 1.78 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.43 to 2.22) and RRR = 1.66 (95% CI 1.20 to 2.31), for women and men, respectively. In other words: lower socioeconomic status leads to 1.5-2-fold higher mortality for alcohol-attributable causes compared with all causes. Conclusions: Alcohol was identified as a factor underlying higher mortality risks in more disadvantaged populations. All alcohol-attributable mortality is in principle avoidable, and future alcohol policies must take into consideration any differential effect on socioeconomic groups.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol-Attributable Mortality, All-Cause Mortality, Articles, Brief Interventions, Confidence, Consumption, Drinking Patterns, Education, Educational-Level, Effects, Employment, Explanation, Factors, Follow-Up, From, Groups, Income, Inequalities, Information, Interval, Liver-Disease, Medline, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Occupation, Papers, Pathways, Policies, Populations, Potential, Primary-Care, Psycinfo, Reporting, Results, Review, Risk-Factors, Risks, Science, SES, Social Inequalities, Socioeconomic Differences, Socioeconomic Inequality, Socioeconomic Status, Systematic, Systematic Review, Understanding, United-States, Web Of Science, Western-European Populations, Women

# Title: International Journal for Equity in Health

Full Journal Title: International Journal for Equity in Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Levesque, J.F., Harris, M.F. and Russell, G. (2013), Patient-centred access to health care: Conceptualising access at the interface of health systems and populations. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, **12**, Article Number: 18.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Equ Hea12, 18.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Equ%20Hea12,%2018.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Access is central to the performance of health care systems around the world. However, access to health care remains a complex notion as exemplified in the variety of interpretations of the concept across authors. The aim of this paper is to suggest a conceptualisation of access to health care describing broad dimensions and determinants that integrate demand and supply-side-factors and enabling the operationalisation of access to health care all along the process of obtaining care and benefiting from the services. Methods: A synthesis of the published literature on the conceptualisation of access has been performed. The most cited frameworks served as a basis to develop a revised conceptual framework. Results: Here, we view access as the opportunity to identify healthcare needs, to seek healthcare services, to reach, to obtain or use health care services, and to actually have a need for services fulfilled. We conceptualise five dimensions of accessibility: 1) Approachability; 2) Acceptability; 3) Availability and accommodation; 4) Affordability; 5) Appropriateness. In this framework, five corresponding abilities of populations interact with the dimensions of accessibility to generate access. Five corollary dimensions of abilities include: 1) Ability to perceive; 2) Ability to seek; 3) Ability to reach; 4) Ability to pay; and 5) Ability to engage. Conclusions: This paper explains the comprehensiveness and dynamic nature of this conceptualisation of access to care and identifies relevant determinants that can have an impact on access from a multilevel perspective where factors related to health systems, institutions, organisations and providers are considered with factors at the individual, household, community, and population levels.

Keywords: Access, Access to Healthcare, Accessibility, Accommodation, Authors, Availability, Behavior, Care, Community, Demand, Dynamic, Equity, Framework, Health, Health Care, Health Care Services, Health Systems, Impact, Institutions, Interface, Literature, Mar, Methods, Needs, Notion, Performance, Population, Populations, Providers, Results, Services, Settings, Synthesis, Systems, Urban, Utilisation of Health Services, World

# Title: International Journal of Forecasting

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Forecasting](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01692070)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Benda, W.G.G. and Engels, T.C.E. (2011), The predictive validity of peer review: A selective review of the judgmental forecasting qualities of peers, and implications for innovation in science. *International Journal of Forecasting*, **27** (1), 166-182.

Full Text: [2011\Int J For27, 166.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20For27,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: In this review we investigate what the available data on the predictive validity of peer review can add to our understanding of judgmental forecasting. We found that peer review attests to the relative success of judgmental forecasting by experts. Both manuscript and group-based peer review allow, on average, for accurate decisions to be made. However, tension exists between peer review and innovative ideas, even though the latter underlie scientific advance. This points to the danger of biases and preconceptions in judgments. We therefore formulate two proposals for enhancing the likelihood of innovative work. (C) 2010 International Institute of Forecasters. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Advance, Advice Taking, Authors, Bias, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation Analysis, Cognitive Bias, CUM Laude Doctorates, Data, Decision-Making, Decision-Making, Expert Advice, Experts, Forecasting, Grant Applications, Group Decision Making, Innovation, Journal Impact, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Predictive, Reliability, Reliability, Review, Rights, Science, Scientific Excellence, SI, Understanding, Validity, Work

# Title: International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Gre Gas Con10, 244.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Gre%20Gas%20Con10,%20244.pdf)

Abstract: Post-combustion CO2 capture based on CO2 absorption by aqueous amine solutions is the most mature gas separation technology. A main problem is amine degradation due to heat. CO2, O-2, NOx and SOx. This review proposes to make a critical survey of literature concerning degradation, to list degradation products and to discuss mechanisms proposed by authors. Benchmark molecule is monoethanolamine (MEA) but diethanolamine (DEA), N-methyldiethanolamine (MDEA), piperazine (PZ) and 2-amino-2-methylpropan-1-ol (AMP) are also studied. Uses of other amines and amine blends are also considered. In the case of MEA, ammonia, N-(2-hydroxyethyp-piperazin-3-one (HEPO) and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(2-hydroxyethylamino) acetamide (HEHEAA) are the main identified degradation products in pilot plants. Among lab studies, the most cited degradation products are ammonia, carboxylic acids, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-formamide (HEF), N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-acetamide (HEA) and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-imidazole (HEI) for oxidative degradation, and oxazolidin-2-one (OZD), N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-ethylenediamine (HEEDA) and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-imidazolidin-2-one (HEIA) for thermal degradation. Numerous degradation products have been identified but some are still unknown. A lot of degradation mechanisms have been proposed but some are missing or need proofs. SO, and NO effects are still few examined and much work remains to be done concerning volatile degradation products potentially emitted to atmosphere: their identification and their formation mechanisms need further investigations. (c) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Absorption, Amine, Amine Degradation, Ammonia, Atmosphere, Authors, Carbon-Dioxide Capture, Carboxylic, Chlorine Dioxide, Co2, Dea, Dea Degradation, Degradation, Effects, Flue-Gas Streams, Heat-Stable Salts, Identification, Investigations, Literature, Mea, Dea, Mdea, Pz, Amp, Mechanisms, Methyl-Diethanolamine Degradation, No, Nox, O-2, Oxidative-Degradation, Pilot, Plants, Post-Combustion Co2 Capture, Power-Plant, Review, Rights, Separation, Solutions, Sox, Sox and Nox, Survey, Technology, Tertiary-Amines, Thermal-Degradation, Work

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Gre Gas Con32, 56.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Gre%20Gas%20Con32,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: Post-combustion CO2 emissions caused by fossil fuel utilization have become a worldwide issue. To understand the macro-level status of research findings and impacts on post-combustion CO2 capture, a publication-based survey since 2000 was performed using Web of Science (TM) Core Collection and Journal Citation Reports (R) 2014. The number of articles published, citations and important publications were examined to assess the quantity and quality of scientific findings on post-combustion CO2 capture. Results show that a total of 1025 articles were published during 2000-2013. A remarkable increase in publication numbers was found in 2011 and has remained high in the last three years. The United States and China are the top-two contributors of articles, far surpassing those of all other countries, with an approximate combined of 40% from these two countries. Post-combustion CO2 capture approaches using absorption, adsorption and membrane techniques were dominant. Times Cited of articles regarding post-combustion CO2 capture reached to peak in 2010 while the number of citing articles is continuously increasing. The most popular, most-cited and highest impact factor journals were found as International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research and Science, respectively. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Absorption, Adsorption, Articles, Carbon-Dioxide, Chemistry, China, Citation, Citations, Co2, Control, Emissions, Engineering, Fossil, From, Gas, Impact, Impact Factor, Impacts, International, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Membrane, Most Cited, Post-Combustion Co2, Post-Combustion Co2 Capture, Publication, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, R, Research, Research Findings, Results, Rights, Science, Scientific Research, Separation, Sequestration, Survey, Techniques, Technology, United States, Utilization, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Geographical Information Science

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Geographical Information Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0885-6230

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Geo Inf Sci28, 1209.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Geo%20Inf%20Sci28,%201209.pdf)

Abstract: Dr. David Mark is widely regarded as a path-breaking researcher in geographic information science. What are the structural and temporal characteristics of his intellectual contributions, as seen through the eyes of the broader academic community? Aiming to answer that question, this article presents a scientometric analysis of publications that have been cited alongside David Mark’s papers. In deliberate contrast to the widespread focus on using citation data to condense scientific impact into a handful of indicators, the methodological contribution of this study lies in its mix of computational and visualization approaches. In the search for latent domain structures, state-of-the-art practices in information science, bibliometrics, and network visualization are combined and extended. An initial network of 50,000+ publications and 4,000,000+ document co-citations undergoes a series of transformations reducing it to 9000 publications that are then clustered in a two-stage process, leading to 678 communities whose co-citation linkages are used to delineate 19 super-communities. To enable replication of this approach for other studies, much focus in this article is on detailed discussion of that workflow as well as on highlighting the reasoning behind the choices made among data sources and analytical methods. The topical evolution of David Mark’s domain of influence is explored in some detail, based on tabular and graphic representations of extracted community structures. Results confirm not only the enormous overall breadth of his influence but also how lasting and recurrent it has been in some areas.

Keywords: Algorithm, Analysis, Approach, Article, Bibliometrics, Breadth, Characteristics, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citations, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Community, Contribution, Data, Evolution, Geographic Information, Geographic Information Science, Google-Scholar, Impact, Index, Indicators, Influence, Information, Information Science, Knowledge Domains, Knowledge Visualization, Maps, Methods, Network, Network Science, Papers, Practices, Publications, Reasoning, Recurrent, Replication, Results, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientific Literature, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Si, Sources, Spatialization, State-Of-The-Art, Temporal, Topical, Visualization, Web

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Geo Inf Sci28, 1233.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Geo%20Inf%20Sci28,%201233.pdf)

Abstract: David M. Mark published his first journal article in 1970. Since then, he has written or coauthored more than 220 publications over a period of 40 years as of 28 May 2012. Based on data from Web of Science (WoS) and Google Scholar, Mark’s publications have been cited over 7410 times by researchers in more than 80 countries or regions as of 28 May 2012, when this paper was first prepared. The geographic extent of Mark’s scholarly influence is truly global. An examination of his 20 most cited articles reveals that his work in diverse areas as digital elevation models, geomorphology, geographic cognition, and ontology of the geospatial domain enjoyed a lasting impact worldwide.

Keywords: Areas, Article, Articles, Cognition, Computation, Data, David M.Mark, Digital Elevation Models, Digital Elevation Or Terrain Models, Drainage Networks, Examination, Fabrics, First, Flow, Geographic Information, Geographic Information Science, Geomorphology, Global, Google, Google Scholar, Impact, Influence, Information, International, Journal, Journal Article, Models, Most Cited Articles, Ncgia, Objects, Ontology, Ontology, Publications, Science, Si, Topographic Surfaces, Web Of Science, Work, WOS

# Title: International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=4294)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0885-6230

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Baldwin, C., Hughes, J., Hope, T., Jacoby, R. and Ziebland, S. (2003), Ethics and dementia: Mapping the literature by bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **18** (1), 41-54.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Ger Psy18, 41.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Ger%20Psy18,%2041.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives This paper reports on a bibliometric analysis of keywords in the literature on ethics and dementia during the period 1980-2000. Methods Keywords were drawn from titles, abstracts and keyword fields of 14 bibliographic databases and clustered in to 19 categories. These categories were then examined for their frequency and co-occurrences. The strength of relationships between these categories is mapped using the metaphor of the ‘night sky’ showing constellations of issues and changes over time. Results Four categories appear consistently and frequently in the literature: professional care, end-of-life issues, decision-making and treatment. Other issues come and go (such as quality-of-life issues) while others appear to respond to outside events (e.g. feeding issues). The research literature is based predominantly on surveys or studies soliciting responses to pre-defined issues. Little research has been undertaken to establish the range of ethical issues for either family members or professionals. Discussion We discuss the domination of the literature by four categories of ethical issues, the new and emerging areas of ethical interest and those areas that are triggered by external events such as legal cases. We also discuss some of the limitations of the study and note some omissions in the literature. Conclusion During the period 1980-2000 the research literature has been dominated by surveys and studies soliciting views on predefined issues with relatively few in-depth, open-ended qualitative studies. Copyright (C) 2002 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Changes, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Dementia, End of Life, Ethical, Ethical Issues, Ethics, Events, Family, Family Members, Feeding, Legal, Literature, Mapping, Qualitative, Quality of Life, Research, Strength, Surveys, Treatment

? Mitchell, A. and Brindle, N. (2003), CSF phosphorylated tau - does it constitute an accurate biological test for Alzheimer’s disease? *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **18** (5), 407-411.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Ger Psy18, 407.pdf](2003/Int%20J%20Ger%20Psy18,%20407.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction There is considerable interest in developing a diagnostic test which could differentiate between early Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and other causes of memory impairment with more than 80% sensitivity and 80% specificity. Objective To review the studies that have examined CSF phosphorylated tau as diagnostic test of AD vs clinically representative comparison groups. Method A critical review of the literature using EMBASE, Web of Science, MEDLINE and Psychinfo databases supplemented by handsearching and contact with experts in the field. Results CSF phosphorylated tau is a marker of AD that improves upon the utility of CSF total tau and clinical examination alone. Studies have found high levels of tau phosphorylated at Threonine 231 and/or Serine 199 in AD but not in other causes of dementia, in depression or in healthy elderly controls. of particular interest, the test appears equally valid in cases of early AD as in moderate or late stages and may also be of use in predicting future decline in subjects with mild cognitive impairment. Conclusion CSF phosphorylated tau is a promising diagnostic test for AD but this requires replication using pathologically confirmed cases. Copyright (C) 2003 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Cerebrospinal-Fluid Tau, Clinical Examination, Copyright, Databases, Degeneration, Dementia, Depression, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Test, Disease, Disorders, Elderly, Interest, Large-Scale, Literature, Memory, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Multicenter, Pathology, Phosphorylated Tau, Protein, Review, Science, Tau, Web of Science

? Bamford, C., Lamont, S., Eccles, M., Robinson, L., May, C. and Bond, J. (2004), Disclosing a diagnosis of dementia: A systematic review. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **19** (2), 151-169.

Full Text: [2004\Int J Ger Psy19, 151.pdf](2004/Int%20J%20Ger%20Psy19,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Background The issue of diagnostic disclosure in dementia has been debated extensively in professional journals, but empirical data concerning disclosure in dementia has not previously been systematically reviewed. Objective To review empirical data regarding diagnostic disclosure in dementia. Methods Five electronic databases were searched up to September 2003 (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cinahl, Sociological Abstracts, Web of Science). Additional references were identified through hand searches of selected journals and bibliographies of relevant articles and books. The title and abstract of each identified paper were reviewed independently by two reviewers against pre-determined inclusion criteria: original data about disclosure were presented and the paper was in English. Any disagreements were resolved by discussion until consensus was reached. Data were extracted independently by two reviewers using a structured abstraction form. Data quality were not formally assessed although each study was critically reviewed in terms of methodology, sampling criteria, response rates and appropriateness of analysis. Results Fifty-nine papers met the inclusion criteria for detailed review. Many of the studies had methodological shortcomings. The studies reported wide variability in all areas of beliefs and attitudes to diagnostic disclosure and reported practice. Studies of the impact of disclosure indicate both negative and positive consequences of diagnostic disclosure for people with dementia and their carets. Conclusions Existing evidence regarding diagnostic disclosure in dementia is both inconsistent and limited with the perspectives of people with dementia being largely neglected. This state of knowledge seems at variance with current guidance about disclosure. Copyright (C) 2004 John Wiley Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease, Alzheimers-Disease, Analysis, Attitudes, Cancer-Patients, Copyright, Databases, Dementia, Diagnosis, Disclosure, Families, General-Practitioners, Impact, Information Needs, Journals, Knowledge, Methodology, Methods, Multiple-Sclerosis, Papers, Patient, Practice, Primary-Care Physicians, Professional, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Telling Patients, Variability, Web of Science

? Theander, S.S. and Gustafson, L. (2013), Publications on dementia in MEDLINE 1974-2009: A quantitative bibliometric study. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, **28** (5), 471-478.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Ger Psy28, 471.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Ger%20Psy28,%20471.pdf)

Abstract: Object The aim is to describe the development of the scientific literature on dementia. Methods We present a quantitative, bibliometric study of the literature on dementia, based on MEDLINE, covering 36 years (19742009). Two samples of references to dementia papers were retrieved: The main sample based on the MeSH term Dementia holds more than 88500 references. We have compared the annual additions of references on dementia with the addition to total MEDLINE. Changes of the Dementia to MEDLINE ratio’ (%) give the best information on the development. Results Publications on dementia increased 5.6 times faster than MEDLINE. Most of this relative acceleration took place during 19801997, when the references on dementia increased from 0.17 to 0.78%. During the recent 12years, the publications on dementia have been keeping pace with MEDLINE and have stabilized around 0.8%. Conclusions We have shown a large increase of the literature on dementia, relative both to the development of all medical research and to all psychiatric research. The bibliometric approach may be questioned as quantitative methods treat articles as being of equal value, what is not true. If, for example, during a certain period, the research output is inflated’ by a great number of repetitive papers, the quantitative method will give an unfair picture of the development. Our relative method, however, will give relevant results as, at each point of time, the proportion of valuable research’ ought to be about the same in the dementia group as in total MEDLINE. Copyright (c) 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Bipolar Disorder, Dementia, Development, Impact, Information, Literature, Medical, Medical Research, MEDLINE, Methods, Number, Papers, Publications, Quantitative Methods, Recent, References, Research, Research Output, Results, Scientific Literature, Scientific Productivity, Term, Value

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Ger Psy30, 10.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Ger%20Psy30,%2010.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundAssisted death and dementia is a controversial topic that, in recent years, has been subject to considerable clinical, ethical and political debate. ObjectiveThis paper reviews the international literature on attitudes towards assisted dying in dementia and considers the factors associated with these. DesignA systematic literature search was conducted in Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Excerpta Medica Database, PsychINFO and Web of Science between 1992 and August 2013. Electronic and hand searches identified 118 potential relevant studies. Eighteen studies met the full inclusion criteria and were screened using a quality assessment tool. ResultsHealth professionals hold more restrictive views towards assisted dying, which appear less affected by their cultural background, than the public, patients and carers. However, opinions within each population vary according to dementia severity and issues of capacity, as well as differing according to factors such as age, ethnicity, gender and religion of those surveyed. There also appears to be a trend towards more accepting attitudes over time. ConclusionsSociodemographic factors can influence attitudes towards assisted dying. The impact of these, however, may also differ according to the population surveyed. The findings from this review can contribute to current debates and inform clinical practice and future research in this area. Copyright (c) 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Active Euthanasia, Age, Alzheimers-Disease, Assessment, Assisted Dying, Attitudes, Capacity, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Countries, Criteria, Cultural, Cultural Background, Database, Death, Dementia, Dying, End, Ethical, Ethnicity, Euthanasia, Factors, From, Gender, Health, Health Professionals, Impact, Influence, International, Issues, Literature, Literature Search, Netherlands, Nurses, Nursing, Of-Life Decisions, Opinions, Patients, Physician-Assisted Suicide, Physicians, Population, Potential, Practice, Public, Quality, Recent, Religion, Research, Review, Reviews, Science, Suicide, Systematic, Systematic Literature Search, Systematic Review, Topic, Trend, Voluntary Euthanasia, Web, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Group Tensions

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Group Tensions

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0047-0732

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor (2001)

Notes: CCountry

Hernández-Guzmán, L., Montero y López Lena M. and Macías, O.C. (2002), Latin American productivity from 1990 to 1998 in the *Mexican Journal of Psychology*. *International Journal of Group Tensions*, **31** (4), 317-337.

Full Text: [2002\Int J Gro Ten31, 317.pdf](2002\Int%20J%20Gro%20Ten31,%20317.pdf)

Abstract: Published uninterruptedly since 1984, the *Mexican Journal of Psychology* (*MJP*) has been recognized as one of the most important periodicals in Spanish-language psychology. After coping with financial impediments and a lack of scientific contributions, the significance of the *MJP* emerged. The journal remains vital in the development of Latin American psychology. It is today recognized as having the highest impact of all Latin American psychology journals as well as having the second highest impact of all psychology journals in the Spanish language. The goal of the present study was to review the profiles of the *MJP* from 1990 to 1998 by using a bibliometric classification procedure. Four indicators were employed in the present analysis of the articles including measurement techniques, methodology, field of psychology, and main results.

Keywords: Periodical, Double-Blind, Peer Review, Basic Research, Applied

# Title: International Journal of Gynecological Cancer

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Gynecological Cancer](http://journals.lww.com/ijgc/pages/issuelist.aspx); [International Journal of Gynecological Cancer](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118544021/home?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0); [International Journal of Gynecological Cancer](http://ovidsp.tx.ovid.com/sp-2.3.1b/ovidweb.cgi?QS2=434f4e1a73d37e8c01e9bb09ab15b39240ab4e8d8141bc6abe2090a0a7667ebc46855b6b4e6532689baf9303fab4afcbfd4359d57741daa8ae4298e6cf2d842c85e341bf292c63221a0b7afb6ce69c078e24831e585d25b492ac00bb9157e4c1538eca2c3825)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopics

? Klar, M., Foldi, M., Denschlag, D., Stickeler, E. and Gitsch, G. (2009), Estimates of global research productivity in gynecologic oncology. *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **19** (4), 489-493.

Full Text: 2009\Int J Gyn Can19, 489.pdf

Abstract: Background: Societies worldwide invest considerably in research oil oncological diseases of women. However, Current literature lacks estimating this research production. We therefore evaluated quality and quantity of publications in gynecologic oncology. Methods: Revisit of 6119 peer-reviewed articles published in Gynecologic Oncology and the International Journal Gynecological Cancer from January 1996 to December 2006. Descriptive data oil disease origin, main topic, and Country of origin were collected and analyzed separately. Research productivity was adjusted to the national Population and nominal gross domestic product per capita. Results: Research production and international cooperative teamwork in the 2 main journals of gynecologic oncology increased within the 10 last years; 65.3% of all published articles dealt either with epithelial ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, or endometrial cancer. Endometrial cancer had the worst ratio number of publications to estimated national incidence (United States, 2007). The United States (41.15%) and Europe (29.72%) make up a striking 70.87% of the world’s research production in the field of gynecologic oncology. However, the highest rate of increase shows in Turkey (22.5), The People’s Republic or China (6.87), and South Korea (5.83). Adjusted to the national GDP per capita and population for the year 2006, research productivity seems best in Israel, Austria, and Turkey. Conclusion: Quantitatively, Most publications come from the presumed countries. Within the limits of the methodology used In this Study, adjustment to population and GDP per capita provides information on research Output. The scientific Output Oil endometrial cancer is comparably low.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cancer, Europe, Global Trends, Gynecologic Oncology, Impact, Lacks, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Production, Research Productivity, Science

? Jeurissen, S. and Makar, A. (2009), Epidemiological and economic impact of human papillomavirus vaccines. *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **19** (4), 761-771.

Full Text: 2009\Int J Gyn Can19, 761.pdf

Abstract: Background: Despite screening, cervical cancer (CC) remains a serious health care problem. Because human papillomavirus (HPV) is the necessary cause of CC, the development of 2 new vaccines can have a tremendous impact oil CC and other HPV-related conditions. In this systematic review, the epidemiological and economic impacts of HPV are evaluated. Methods: A literature search was conducted through MEDLINE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature. Articles were selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Economic evaluations were submitted to a quality assessment. Results: Sixteen articles were selected to review the epidemiological impact of HPV vaccines, and 11 were selected to review the economic impact. The studies were very heterogeneous because of different assumptions. Nevertheless, a substantial reduction in CC is reported consistently and a (smaller) reduction in precancerous lesions and HPV prevalence. Cost-effectiveness ratios are also very diverse and dependent oil the assumptions made. An HPV vaccine can be profitable if duration of vaccine-related immunity is high, efficacy is high, price is low, screening is reduced, administration is before sexual activity, discount rate is not too high, or if there is herd immunity. Conclusions: Human papillomavirus vaccines have the potential to reduce CC by at least approximately half of its current incidence, and this might be cost-effective if there is high efficacy with a long-lasting immunity.

Keywords: Articles, Assessment, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Cervical-Cancer, Cochrane, Cost-Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Development, Efficacy, Health, Health Care, HPV, Human, Human Papillomavirus, Impact, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Nursing, Particle Vaccine, Population-Level Impact, Prevalence, Programs, Review, Science, Screening, Strategies, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trial, Type-16, Vaccine, Vaccines, Web of Science

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Full Text: 2010\Int J Gyn Can20, 261.pdf

Abstract: Introduction: Hysteroscopy is a diagnostic procedure with a high accuracy in diagnosing endometrial cancer. Because of the increase of intrauterine pressure during distention media inflation, several retrospective studies postulated that it may result in cancer cell dissemination within the peritoneal cavity through the fallopian tubes. We therefore set to estimate whether hysteroscopy increases the risk for intraperitoneal cancer cell dissemination in patients with endometrial cancer and the risk of disease upstaging in patients with clinically early-stage disease. Methods: We searched the PUBMED, the ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library through July 2009. Eligible trials were all controlled clinical trials in which patients were allocated to hysteroscopy (alone or after other diagnostic procedure, eg, dilation and curettage and biopsy) versus any other diagnostic procedure except hysteroscopy or no procedure before surgery for endometrial carcinoma. Results: Nine trials were included in our analysis. One thoUSAnd fifteen patients with histologically proven endometrial carcinoma were allocated to hysteroscopy or no hysteroscopy before surgery. Hysteroscopy resulted in a significantly higher rate of malignant peritoneal cytology (odds ratio [OR], 1.78; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.13-2.79; P = 0.013) and significantly higher disease upstaging owing solely to the presence of malignant cells in the peritoneal cavity (OR, 2.61; 95% CI, 1.47-4.63; P = 0.001) compared with no hysteroscopy. When isotonic sodium chloride was used as distention medium, hysteroscopy resulted in a statistically significant higher rate of malignant peritoneal cytology (OR, 2.89; 95% CI, 1.48-5.64; P = 0.002), whereas a nonsignificant trend for higher malignant cells was observed in patients allocated to the hysteroscopy group (OR, 3.23; 95% CI, 0.94-11.09; P = 0.062) when inflated media pressure reached or exceeded 100 mm Hg. Conclusions: Hysteroscopy in patients with endometrial cancer hints a risk for cancer cell dissemination within the peritoneal cavity. Prospective and sufficiently powered trials are needed to clarify whether the risk of cancer cell spreading is correlated with worse prognosis.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Cancer, Cancer Cell Dissemination, Carcinoma, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Controlled Clinical Trials, Diagnostic Hysteroscopy, Disease, Dissemination, Endometrial Cancer, Hysteroscopy, Increase, ISI, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microscopic Extrauterine Spread, Pressure, Prognosis, Pubmed, Ratio, Review, Risk, Science, Stage, Surgery, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trend, Web of Science

? Macedo, A.C.L., da Rosa, M.I., Lumertz, S. and Medeiros, L.R. (2014), Accuracy of serum human epididymis protein 4 in ovarian cancer diagnosis a systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **24** (7), 1222-1231.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Gyn Can24, 1222.pdf

Abstract: Objective: A systematic review was performed to estimate the accuracy of human epididymis protein 4 (HE4) assay in the diagnosis of ovarian tumors. Methods: A comprehensive search of the MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, IBECS, BIOSIS, Web of Science, SCOPUS, congress abstracts, and Grey literature (Google scholar; British Library) from January 1990 to April 2013 was conducted. Studies that evaluated HE4 levels for the diagnosis of ovarian tumors and compared them with paraffin-embedded sections as the diagnostic standard were included. Results: Forty-five studies were analyzed, which included 10,671 women and 3946 ovarian cancer cases. The pooled sensitivity for the diagnosis of borderline tumors or ovarian cancer was 78%(95% confidence interval, 77%-79%), and the specificity was 86%(95% confidence interval, 85%-87%). Summary receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed. For malignant and borderline ovarian tumors versus benign lesions, the area under the curve was 0.916. Besides the overall analysis, stratification was performed in premenopause and post-menopause, early and late stages, and for accuracy by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and chemiluminescence microparticle immuno assay. Conclusions: A HE4 level is a useful preoperative test for predicting the benign or malignant nature of pelvic masses.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Antigen 125, Biomarker, Borderline, Ca125, Cancer, Carcinoma, Combination, Confidence, Constructed, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Systematic Review, Embase, Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay, Google, Google Scholar, He-4, He4, Human, Human Epididymis Protein 4, Interval, Literature, Malignancy Algorithm, Medline, Mesothelin, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Microparticle, Ovarian Cancer, Ovarian Tumors, Pelvic, Pelvic Mass, Preoperative, Protein, Pubmed, Results, Review, Science, Scopus, Sensitivity, Specificity, Standard, Stratification, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumor-Marker, Web Of Science, Women

? Luo, M., Zeng, J., Li, F., He, L.S. and Li, T.G. (2014), Safety of pregnancy after surgical treatment for breast cancer a meta-analysis. *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **24** (8), 1366-1372.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Gyn Can24, 1366.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: Because of the rising trend of delayed pregnancies, more and more women remain nulliparous at the diagnosis of breast cancer, and approximately 71% of them desire to conceive after breast cancer treatment. Advances in breast cancer screening have made early diagnosis of breast cancer possible, and many patients have the opportunity to be treated by surgery. In this study, we conducted a meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of pregnancy on patient survival and prognosis after surgical treatment for breast cancer. Methods: An electronic search was performed in MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE, and Web of Science to identify potentially eligible studies published before August 2013. Both fixed-effect and random-effect models were used to calculate the pooled relative risk (PRR). The Q test and I-2 statistics were used to assess the heterogeneity among the studies. Results: A total of 5 studies were included in our meta-analysis. Five hundred fifty-four patients who become pregnant after surgical treatment for breast cancer were compared with a control group of 2354 patients for overall survival (OS). Our analysis demonstrated that pregnancy after surgical treatment for breast cancer had a significant beneficial effect on OS(PRR, 0.78; 95% confidence interval, 0.64-0.95). The disease-free survival outcome also favored patients in the pregnancy group (PRR, 0.87; 95% confidence interval, 0.71-1.08). Conclusions: This meta-analysis indicates that pregnancy after surgical treatment does not increase the risk of breast cancer recurrence and may actually improve OS.

Keywords: Analysis, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Screening, Cancer Treatment, Carcinoma, Confidence, Control, Diagnosis, Early Diagnosis, Embase, Heterogeneity, Impact, Interval, Mastectomy, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Nulliparous, Outcome, Overall Survival, Patients, Pregnancy, Pregnant, Primary Tumor, Prognosis, Pubmed, Recurrence, Relative Risk, Resection, Results, Risk, Safety, Science, Screening, Statistics, Subsequent, Surgery, Surgical, Surgical Treatment, Survival, Treatment, Trend, Web Of Science, Women

? Fu, Z.Y., Xu, S.J., Xu, Y., Ma, J.H., Li, J.Y. and Xu, P.F. (2015), The expression of tumor-derived and stromal-derived matrix metalloproteinase 2 predicted prognosis of ovarian cancer. *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **25** (3), 356-362.

Full Text: 2015\Int J Gyn Can25, 356.pdf

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the association of tumor-derived matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2) and stromal-derived MMP-2 expression with the prognosis of patients with ovarian cancer, a meta-analysis study was performed, which was aimed to comprehensively review the evidence of MMP-2 as prognostic biomarkers in ovarian cancers. Methods: All relevant studies were searched in PubMed and Web of Science until May 30, 2014. Hazard ratios (HRs) with their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to assess the association between MMP-2 expression (tumor-derived or stromal-derived) and prognosis of patients with ovarian cancer. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% CIs were used to assess the correlation of MMP-2 expression with the clinicopathological features of patients with ovarian cancer. Results: A total of 965 patients in 8 studies were included in this analysis. Among them, tumor-derived and stromal-derived MMP-2 expression was detected in 7 and 5 articles, respectively. The results revealed that ovarian cancer patients with positive tumor-derived MMP2 expression showed a worse prognosis than did the ones with negative tumor-derived MMP-2 expression (HR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.06-2.20). However, ovarian cancer patients with positive stromal-derived MMP-2 expression had not. In addition, we also found that tumor-derived MMP-2 expression was associated with distant metastasis (absent vs present; pooled OR, 4.52; 95% CI, 1.56-13.09; P = 0.001). Conclusions: These results suggested that positive tumor-derived MMP-2 expression could predict a lower overall survival rate and could be an independent dangerous prognostic factor in patients with ovarian cancer.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Association, Biomarkers, Cancer, Carcinoma, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Correlation, Evidence, Expression, Intervals, Mar, Matrix, Matrix Metalloproteinase, Matrix Metalloproteinase 2, Matrix-Metalloproteinase-2, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Mmp-2, Mt1-Mmp, Negative, Ovarian Cancer, Overall Survival, P, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Prognostic Factor, Progression, Pubmed, Relevance, Results, Review, Science, Stromal-Derived, Survival, Survival Rate, Timp-1, Tumor-Derived, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00207292)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Oyelola, O.O., Olusi, S.O. and Ayangade, S.O. (1991), A comparative-study of oral glucose-tolerance tests in Nigerian women on 3 types of steroidal contraceptives. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, **36** (3), 233-237.

Full Text: [1991\Int J Gyn Obs36, 233.pdf](1991\Int%20J%20Gyn%20Obs36,%20233.pdf)

Abstract: Oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT) were performed on 146 Nigerian women volunteers using one of three types of steroidal contraceptives: high-dose combined pills; low-dose combined pills and injectable progesterone. Twenty-six appropriately matched nonusers served as controls. The OGTT curves were analysed using the h-Index (HI). Women on injectable progesterone and high-dose combined pills, respectively, had significantly higher (P < 0.05) mean HI than the controls. The low-dose combined pills had the least effect on carbohydrate metabolism.

Keywords: Carbohydrate Metabolism, Carbohydrate-Metabolism, Glucose, h-Index, High Dose, Low-Dose, Metabolism, Oral Glucose Tolerance Tests, P, Progesterone, Steroidal Contraceptives, Tolerance, Women

? Zheng, A.X. and Anderson, F.W.J. (2009), Obstetric fistula in low-income countries. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, **104** (2), 85-89.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Gyn Obs104, 85.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Gyn%20Obs104,%2085.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To identify, survey, and systematically review the current knowledge regarding obstetric fistula as a public health problem in low-income countries from the peer-reviewed literature. Methods: The MEDLINE and Science Citation Index databases were searched to identify public health articles on obstetric fistula in low-income countries. Quantitative evidence-based papers were reviewed. Results: Thirty-three articles met the criteria for inclusion: 18 hospital-based reviews; 6 on risk factors/prevention; 4 on prevalence/incidence measurement; 3 on consequences of obstetric fistula; and 2 on community-based assessments. Conclusion: Obstetric fistula has received increased international attention as a public health problem, but reliable research on the burden of disease and interventions is lacking. (C) 2008 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. on behalf of International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Keywords: Africa, Citation, Evidence-Based Research, Fistula, Health, Knowledge, Maternal Morbidity, MEDLINE, Nigeria, Obstetric Fistula, Obstructed Labor, Public Health, Research, Review, Risk-Factors, Science, Vesicovaginal Fistula, Women

? Zhu, X.F., Hao, J.F. and Xin, L. (2013), Scientific publications in obstetrics and gynecology journals from China, 2000-2009. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, **123** (2), 96-100.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Gyn Obs123, 96.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Gyn%20Obs123,%2096.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the output of scientific publications in obstetrics and gynecology journals from 3 principal regions of China: mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Methods: Information on article numbers, impact factors, citation reports, and publication in high-impact obstetrics and gynecology journals by Chinese authors between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2009, was extracted from PubMed and WoS databases. Comparisons of quantity and quality were done by Kruskal-Wallis and rank-sum tests. Results: There were 3044 articles from mainland China (n = 1042), Taiwan (n = 1304), and Hong Kong (n = 698). The cumulative impact factors and citations of articles from Taiwan were highest among the 3 regions. In terms of average impact factor and number of citations per article, Hong Kong exceeded mainland China and Taiwan. Fertility and Sterility, Human Reproduction and Gynecologic Oncology were among the most popular obstetrics and gynecology journals used by authors in the 3 regions. Conclusion: The annual number of articles published in obstetrics and gynecology journals from the 3 regions of China increased during the past decade, especially for mainland China. However, the quality of articles from mainland China arouses attention because the average citation of articles from Hong Kong and Taiwan was higher than that of articles from the mainland. (C) 2013 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 10-Year Survey, Attention, Authors, Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Co, Cumulative, Cumulative Impact, Databases, Gastroenterology, Gynecology, Hong Kong, House, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Information, Int, Ireland, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Methods, Nov, Obstetrics, Park, Prevalence, Publication, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, R, Results, Review, Rights, Scientific Publications, Shanghai, Sponsored Clinical-Research, Sterility, Taiwan, Women, WoS

# Title: International Journal of Health Geographics

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Health Geographics](http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1476-072X

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Uthman, O.A. and Uthman, M.B. (2007), Geography of Africa biomedical publications: An analysis of 1996-2005 PUBMED papers. *International Journal of Health Geographics*, **6**, Article Number 46.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Hea Geo6, 46.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Hea%20Geo6,%2046.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Scientific publications play an important role in scientific process providing a key linkage between knowledge production and use. Scientific publishing activity worldwide over the past decades shows that most countries in Africa have low levels of publication. We sought to examine trends and contribution of different Africa subregions and individual countries as represented by the articles indexed by PUBMED between 1996 and 2005. Results: Research production in Africa is highly skewed; South Africa, Egypt, and Nigeria make up a striking 60% of the total number of articles indexed by PUBMED between 1996 and 2005. When adjusted for population size smaller countries, such as The Gambia, Gabon and Botswana, were more productive than Nigeria and Kenya. The Gambia and Eritrea had better records when total production was adjusted for gross domestic product. The contribution of Africa to global research production was persistently low through the period studied. Conclusion: In this study, we found that most populous and rich countries (such as South Africa, Egypt, and Nigeria) have correspondingly higher research production; but smaller countries can be productive. We noted continuous increases and reassuring trends in the production of research articles from all African subregions during the period 1996-2005. However, contribution of Africa to global research production was limited.

Keywords: Africa, Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical, Developing-Countries, Different World Regions, Egypt, Gross Domestic Product, Health, Indicators, Kenya, Knowledge, Linkage, Medical Journals, Nigeria, Papers, Population, Publication, Publications, Publishing, PUBMED, Records, Research, Research Capacity, Research Productivity, Role, Science, Size, South Africa, Trends

? Groneberg, D.A., Schilling, U., Scutaru, C., Uibel, S., Zitnik, S., Mueller, D., Klingelhoefer, D. and Kloft, B. (2011), Drowning - a scientometric analysis and data acquisition of a constant global problem employing density equalizing mapping and scientometric benchmarking procedures. *International Journal of Health Geographics*, **10**, Article Number 55.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Hea Geo10, 55.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Hea%20Geo10,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Drowning is a constant global problem which claims approximately half a million victims worldwide each year, whereas the number of near-drowning victims is considerably higher. Public health strategies to reduce the burden of death are still limited. While research activities in the subject drowning grow constantly, yet there is no scientometric evaluation of the existing literature at the present time. Methods: The current study uses classical bibliometric tools and visualizing techniques such as density equalizing mapping to analyse and evaluate the scientific research in the field of drowning. The interpretation of the achieved results is also implemented in the context of the data collection of the WHO. Results: All studies related to drowning and listed in the ISI-Web of Science database since 1900 were identified using the search term “drowning”. Implementing bibliometric methods, a constant increase in quantitative markers such as number of publications per state, publication language or collaborations as well as qualitative markers such as citations were observed for research in the field of drowning. The combination with density equalizing mapping exposed different global patterns for research productivity and the total number of drowning deaths and drowning rates respectively. Chart techniques were used to illustrate bi- and multilateral research cooperation. Conclusions: The present study provides the first scientometric approach that visualizes research activity on the subject of drowning. It can be assumed that the scientific approach to this topic will achieve even greater dimensions because of its continuing actuality.

Keywords: Activities, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Burden, Children, Citations, Collaborations, Cooperation, Data Collection, Density Equalizing Mapping, Disease, Drowning, Evaluation, Health, Impact Factors, Interpretation, ISI Web of Science, Language, Literature, Mapping, Medicine, Methods, Near-Drowning, Occupational Medicine, Prevention, Productivity, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publications, Qualitative, Quantitative, Research, Research Productivity, Science, Scientific Research, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, WHO

? Louis, V.R., Phalkey, R., Horstick, O., Ratanawong, P., Wilder-Smith, A., Tozan, Y. and Dambach, P. (2014), Modeling tools for dengue risk mapping: A systematic review. *International Journal of Health Geographics*, **13**, Article Number 50.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Hea Geo13, 50.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Hea%20Geo13,%2050.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The global spread and the increased frequency and magnitude of epidemic dengue in the last 50 years underscore the urgent need for effective tools for surveillance, prevention, and control. This review aims at providing a systematic overview of what predictors are critical and which spatial and spatio-temporal modeling approaches are useful in generating risk maps for dengue. Methods: A systematic search was undertaken, using the PubMed, Web of Science, WHOLIS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and OvidSP databases for published citations, without language or time restrictions. A manual search of the titles and abstracts was carried out using predefined criteria, notably the inclusion of dengue cases. Data were extracted for pre-identified variables, including the type of predictors and the type of modeling approach used for risk mapping. Results: A wide variety of both predictors and modeling approaches was used to create dengue risk maps. No specific patterns could be identified in the combination of predictors or models across studies. The most important and commonly used predictors for the category of demographic and socio-economic variables were age, gender, education, housing conditions and level of income. Among environmental variables, precipitation and air temperature were often significant predictors. Remote sensing provided a source of varied land cover data that could act as a proxy for other predictor categories. Descriptive maps showing dengue case hotspots were useful for identifying high-risk areas. Predictive maps based on more complex methodology facilitated advanced data analysis and visualization, but their applicability in public health contexts remains to be established. Conclusions: The majority of available dengue risk maps was descriptive and based on retrospective data. Availability of resources, feasibility of acquisition, quality of data, alongside available technical expertise, determines the accuracy of dengue risk maps and their applicability to the field of public health. A large number of unknowns, including effective entomological predictors, genetic diversity of circulating viruses, population serological profile, and human mobility, continue to pose challenges and to limit the ability to produce accurate and effective risk maps, and fail to support the development of early warning systems.

Keywords: Accuracy, Aedes-Aegypti, Age, Air, Analysis, Approach, Availability, Brazil, Citations, Climate-Change, Control, Criteria, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Dengue, Dengue Control, Development, Disease, Disease Surveillance, Diversity, Dynamics, Education, Environmental, Epidemic, Feasibility, Field, Gender, Genetic, Genetic Diversity, Gis, Global, Health, Hotspots, Human, Human Movement, Impact, Income, Infection, Land Cover, Language, Magnitude, Mapping, Methodology, Methods, Mobility, Modeling, Models, Overview, Population, Precipitation, Prediction, Predictor, Predictors, Prevention, Public, Public Health, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Remote Sensing, Resources, Restrictions, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Mapping, Science, Source, Spatial, Support, Surveillance, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systems, Temperature, Transmission, Virus, Visualization, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Health Services

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Health Services](http://baywood.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1:300313,1;&absoluteposition=34#A34)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Health Serv.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Health Serv

ISSN: 0020-7314

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Baywood Publ Co Inc

Publisher Address: 26 Austin Ave, Amityville, NY 11701

Subject Categories:

Health Care Sciences & Services: Impact Factor

? Lovdahl, U. and Riska, E. (2000), The construction of gender and mental health in Nordic psychotropic-drug advertising. *International Journal of Health Services*, **30** (2), 387-406.

Full Text: [2000\Int J Hea Ser30, 387.pdf](2000\Int%20J%20Hea%20Ser30,%20387.pdf)

Abstract: The authors examine the advertisements for psychotropic drugs in the major medical journals of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden in 1975, 1985, and 1995, with the object of illuminating the gender construction of the portrayed user. Using both a longitudinal and a cross-sectional approach, the study looked for a common Nordic gender display and whether it varied over time. The Nordic journals clearly conveyed a message that psychotropics are a gendered product, but without any uniform pattern. In 1975, men dominated the gender portrayals in Finland and Denmark, and women in Norway and Sweden. in 1985, the pattern was reversed: women dominated in Finland and Denmark, and men in Sweden and Norway. By 1995, the advertisements were mainly for antidepressants, and women were portrayed as the predominant users in Denmark, Finland, and Norway; the Swedish journal displayed couples only. In advertisements with dual-gender positions, however, the focus was on the female; they showed that the drug would assist her in fulfilling the expected supportive female gender behavior.

Keywords: Advertising, Approach, Behavior, Construction, Denmark, Drug, Drugs, Female, Finland, Gender, Health, Journal, Journals, Longitudinal, Medical, Medical Journals, Men, Mental Health, Norway, Pattern, Sweden, Women

# Title: International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications

Full Journal Title: International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kandaswamy, M.A. and Kandemir, M.T. (1998), An experimental study to analyze and optimize Hartree-Fock application’s I/O with passion. *International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications*, **12** (4), 411-439.

Full Txet: [1998\Int J Hig Per Com App12, 411. pdf](1998\Int%20J%20Hig%20Per%20Com%20App12,%20411.%20pdf)

Abstract: Many scientific applications tend to perform high-volume data storage, data retrieval, and data processing, all of which demand high performance from the I/O subsystem. The focus and contribution of this work is to study the I/O behavior of the Hartree-Fock (HF) method using PASSION. HF’s I/O phases can contribute up to 62.34% of the total execution time. The authors reduce the execution time and I/O time up to 54% and 6%, respectively, of that of the original case through PASSION and its optimizations. Additionally, the authors categorize the factors that affect the I/O performance of HF into key application-related parameters and key system-related parameters. Based on extensive empirical results and within the experimental space presented in this paper, the authors order the parameters according to the their impact on HF’s I/O performance as follows: efficient interface, prefetching, buffering, number of I/O nodes, striping factor, and striping unit. The authors conclude that application-related factors have a more significant effect on HF’s I/O performance than the system-related factors within the experimental space presented in this paper.

Keywords: Authors, Behavior, Contribution, Experimental, Impact

# Title: International Journal of the History of Sport

Full Journal Title: International Journal of the History of Sport

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pérez-Gutiérrez, M., Brown, D.H.K., Álvarez-del-Palacio, E. and Gutiérrez-García, C. (2015), The (Re)Emergence of a Religio-Spiritual Self-Cultivation Focus in Asian Martial Arts Monographs Published in Spain (1906-2009). *International Journal of the History of Sport*, **32** (2), 200-217.

Full Text: [2015\Int J His Spo32, 200.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20His%20Spo32,%20200.pdf)

Abstract: This article presents one analytical theme emerging from a bibliometric and content analysis of an annotated bibliography, compiled by the first author, comprising 1564 Asian martial arts monographs published in Spain between 1906 and 2009. The analysis reveals that the use of Asian martial arts and religio-spiritual self-cultivation practices, while very old in their indigenous South East Asian context, only appeared in published texts in Spain from the 1960s and this theme has been increasingly written about in the last two decades. In our analytical discussion, we contextualise this shift from a socio-historical perspective, focusing on three aspects: first and second, how this shift in focus in Asian Martial Art publishing fits with the patterns of societal secularisation in Spain, the rise of the New Age movement and counter-cultural spiritualities across Western culture; third, we comment on how, from this broader socio-historical context, Asian martial arts were well placed to fill ‘cultural spaces’ created by these changes.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Article, Asian, Asian Martial Arts, Bibliography, Bibliometric, Changes, Content, Content Analysis, Context, Cultural, Culture, First, From, Impact Factor, Journals, Martial Arts, Monographs, Movement, New Age, Practices, Publishing, Religion, Secularisation, Self-Cultivation, Spain, Spirituality

# Title: International Journal of Hospitality Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Hospitality Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? McKercher, B. (2012), Influence ratio: An alternate means to assess the relative influence of hospitality and tourism journals on research. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, **31** (3), 962-971.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Hos Man31, 962.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Hos%20Man31,%20962.pdf)

Abstract: This paper proposes an alternative metric to assess the relative influence journals have on research by using an influence ratio measure. Hospitality and tourism journals are used as a case study. Influence ratio enables a suite of journals to be evaluated through the calculation of a score for each journal that reflects the share of citations and the share of papers it produces against all citations and all papers in the set. A higher influence ratio score signifies that a journal is proportionately more influential, for it generates a greater share of citations than the share of papers published would suggest. The study evaluated three sets of hospitality and tourism journals (17 hospitality, 41 tourism and a combined set of 54 hospitality and tourism journals). The study illustrates the efficacy of using the influence ratio metric. A small number of journals in each field play a disproportionately strong influence in informing scholarship, with a long tail of relatively less influential journals observed. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Alternative, Bibliometrics, Calculation, Case Study, Citation Indicators, Citations, Efficacy, Eigenfactor, Field, Impact Factor, Influence Ratio, Journal, Journal Influence, Journals, Measure, Papers, Ranking, Research, Rights, Scholarship, Small, Tourism

? Law, R., Wu, J.L. and Liu, J.Y. (2014), Progress in Chinese hotel research: A review of SSCI-listed journals. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, **42**, 144-154.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Hos Man42, 144.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Hos%20Man42,%20144.pdf)

Abstract: As China becomes a major market in the global hotel industry, a growing number of research studies related to Chinese hotel have recently been published in leading journals. Based on the existing reviews, this study aims to review Chinese hotel research from a different perspective. This is the first study to review publications on Chinese hotel studies which were published in the listed journals of Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). A systematic approach was used to analyze 93 articles, and a large increase in Chinese hotel research was observed in the most recent five years (2009-2013). The findings of the most popular publication channels, as well as those of the most active scholars and institutions in this field, are presented to provide valuable information for academic stakeholders. On the basis of the research foci analysis, the gaps between research and industry were identified, which indicated trends and future research priorities. (c) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Assimilation-Specific Adjustment, China, Chinese, Chinese Hotel, Citation, Development, Employee Creativity, Field, First, From, Global, Information, Institutions, Job-Satisfaction, Journals, Literature Review, Mainland China, Management, Market, Market Orientation, Mediating Role, Ownership Structure, Publication, Publications, Recent, Research, Research And Industry, Research Priorities, Review, Reviews, Rights, Sciences, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, SSCI, Stakeholders, State-Owned Hotels, Systematic, Tourism Industry, Trends

? Koseoglu, M.A., Sehitoglu, Y. and Craft, J. (2015), Academic foundations of hospitality management research with an emerging country focus: A citation and co-citation analysis. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, **45**, 130-144.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Hos Man45, 130.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Hos%20Man45,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: This study explores the academic foundations of hospitality management research within an emerging country using bibliometric analysis citation and co-citation analysis. Turkey was chosen as a starting point to assess existing research within an emerging country framework because of the large impact of tourism and hospitality (T/H) on the economy and increasing amount of academic research in the field. A total of 76 hospitality management research articles from 1992 to 2013 were found in leading international T/H journals indexed by SSCI. Findings showed that over one-half of the research comes from publications engaging outside of the T/H field. Patterns emerged between T/H and management, marketing and psychology fields that indicated evolving maturity in the research. An intense dependency on supporting journals for substantiation existed and intra-disciplinary maturity was weak, but growing. Accordingly, referring to the findings related to the study, the article discusses limitations of the study and future steps. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academic, Academic Research, Analysis, Article, Articles, Author Cocitation, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Country, Dependency, Developing Country, Economy, Evolution, Field, Framework, From, Hospitality, Impact, Information-Science, Intellectual Structure, International, Journals, Management, Marketing, Network Analysis, Patterns, Performance, Psychology, Publications, Research, Rights, Ssci, Strategic-Management, Tourism, Tourism Research, Turkey

# Title: International Journal of Human-Computer Studies

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Human-Computer Studies](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6829&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=ea8cfb5a71b783b9a9bf7f5165d414b4)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Uren, V., Shum, S.B., Bachler, M. and Li, G.M. (2006), Sensemaking tools for understanding research literatures: Design, implementation and user evaluation. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, **64** (5), 420-445.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Hum-Com Stu64, 420.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Hum-Com%20Stu64,%20420.pdf)

Abstract: This paper describes the work undertaken in the Scholarly Ontologies Project. The aim of the project has been to develop a computational approach to support scholarly sensemaking, through interpretation and argumentation, enabling researchers to make claims: to describe and debate their view of a document’s key contributions and relationships to the literature. The project has investigated the technicalities and practicalities of capturing conceptual relations, within and between conventional documents in terms of abstract ontological structures. In this way, we have developed a new kind of index to distributed digital library systems. This paper reports a case study undertaken to test the sensemaking tools developed by the Scholarly Ontologies project. The tools used were ClaiMapper, which allows the user to sketch argument maps of individual papers and their connections, ClaiMaker, a server on which Such models can be stored and saved, which provides interpretative services to assist the querying of argument maps across multiple papers and ClaimFinder, a novice interface to the search services in ClaiMaker. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Evaluation, Modelling Interfaces, Research, Search Interfaces, User Studies, Web

Notes: TTopic

Reid, E.F. and Chen, H.C. (2007), Mapping the contemporary terrorism research domain. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, **65** (1), 42-56.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Hum-Com Stu65, 42.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Hum-Com%20Stu65,%2042.pdf)

Abstract: A systematic view of terrorism research to reveal the intellectual structure of the field and empirically discern the distinct set of core researchers, institutional affiliations, publications, and conceptual areas can help us gain a deeper understanding of approaches to terrorism. This paper responds to this need by using an integrated knowledge-mapping framework that we developed to identify the core researchers and knowledge creation approaches in terrorism. The framework uses three types of analysis: (a) basic analysis of scientific output using citation, bibliometric, and social network analyses, (b) content map analysis of large corpora of literature, and (c) co-citation analysis to analyse linkages among pairs of researchers. We applied domain visualization techniques such as content map analysis, block-modeling, and co-citation analysis to the literature and author citation data from the years 1965 to 2003. The data were gathered from ten databases such as the ISI Web of Science. The results reveal: (1) the names of the top 42 core terrorism researchers (e.g., Brian Jenkins, Bruce Hoffman, and Paul Wilkinson) as well as their institutional affiliations; (2) their influential publications; (3) clusters of terrorism researchers who work in similar areas; and (4) that the research focus has shifted from terrorism as a low-intensity conflict to a strategic threat to world powers with increased focus on Osama Bin Laden.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Clusters, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Core, Creation, Databases, Domain Visualization, Intellectual Structure, ISI, Knowledge, Output, Paper, Publications, Research, Scientific Output, Social, Social Network, Structure, Techniques, Terrorism, Visualization, Web of Science

? Hornbaek, K. (2009), “Most cited paper award” for the *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies* Kasper Hornbaek. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, **67** (6), 483.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Hum-Com Stu67, 483.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Hum-Com%20Stu67,%20483.pdf)

Keywords: International, Journal

? (2010), “Most cited paper award” for the *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, **68** (4), 183-184.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Hum-Com Stu68, 183.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Hum-Com%20Stu68,%20183.pdf)

# Title: International Journal of Human Resource Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Human Resource Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dabic, M., Gonzalez-Loureiro, M. and Harvey, M. (2015), Evolving research on expatriates: What is ‘known’ after four decades (1970-2012). *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, **26** (3), 316-337.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Hum Res Man26, 316.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Hum%20Res%20Man26,%20316.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper was to provide a comprehensive review of the evolving research on a still key challenge for human resource management (HRM) in the globalized business of today: the expatriates and their impact on business performance. Research of four decades was reviewed to show what was known and what was not yet known. A bibliometric analysis was conducted to build a conceptual map of the evolving research. Up to 438 papers published in 104 different journals by 233 authors were analyzed. Most of the literature studies and research does not show a systematic approach, so this review may be useful for scholars and practitioners in the field of HRM and International Business Management in order to advance into the next stage of development on how to deal with and take advantage of hiring expatriates. Even after more than four decades of intensive research, the literature on expatriation is still nascent and requires higher order content. New contexts and organizations should be included in the research agenda, while an effort must be made in systematic approaches and in building higher order content in the international HRM field.

Keywords: Advance, Analysis, Antecedents, Approach, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Boundaryless, Building, Business, Career, Challenge, Content Analysis, Convergence, Cross-Cultural Adjustment, Determinants, Development, Evolving, Expatriates, Field, Framework, Hiring, Human, Human Resource Development, Human Resource Management, Human-Resource Management, Impact, International, International Business Management, International Joint Ventures, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Papers, Performance, Purpose, Research, Research Agenda, Resource Management, Review, Subsidiary, Systematic

? Talukdar, D. (2015), Research productivity patterns in the organizational behavior and human resource management literature. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, **26** (4), 467-484.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Hum Res Man26, 467.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Hum%20Res%20Man26,%20467.pdf)

Abstract: Closely following the analysis approach used for similar studies in the economics and finance literature, we present the first study to examine if there exists an empirical regularity in the bibliometric patterns of research productivity in the organizational behavior (OB) and human resource management (HRM) literature. Our results present strong evidence that there indeed exists a distinct empirical regularity. It is the so-called Generalized Lotka’s Law of scientific productivity pattern: The number of authors publishing n papers is about 1/n(c) of those publishing one paper. The observed pattern in the OB and HRM area is interestingly very consistent with those in much older, related business disciplines.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Authors, Behavior, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Distributions, Bibliometric Distributions, Business, Computer-Science, Cumulative Advantage, Disciplines, Economics, Empirical Regularity, Evidence, First, Frontiers, Growth, Human, Human Resource Management, Law, Literature, Lotka’S Law, Lotkas Law, Management, Mechanism, Older, Organizational, Organizational Behavior, Papers, Pattern, Productivity, Publishing, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Research Productivity Patterns, Resource Management, Scientific Productivity, Statistics

# Title: International Journal of Hydrogen Energy

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Hydrogen Energy](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5729&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=e6e18bac11598124043768bd72517b0b)

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. J. Hydrog. Energy

JCR Abbrev. Title: Int J Hydrogen Energ

ISSN: 0360-3199

Issues/Year: 24

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: England

Publisher: Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd

Publisher Address: The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, England

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Physical: Impact Factor 2.930, 47/136 (2013)

Electrochemistry: Impact Factor 2.930, 7/27 (2013)

Energy & Fuels: Impact Factor 2.930, 29/83 (2013)

Goltsova, L.F., Garkusheva, V.A., Alimova, R.F. and Goltsov, V.A. (1990), Scientometric studies of the problem of ‘hydrogen energy and technology’ in the world. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, **15** (9), 655-661.

Full Text: [1990\Int J Hyd Ene15, 655.pdf](1990\Int%20J%20Hyd%20Ene15,%20655.pdf)

Abstract: Scientific information structure and the subject classification of the problem ‘hydrogen energy and technology’ have been worked out. An investigation on hydrogen energy and technology is carried out in 39 countries of the world and papers are published in 21 languages. The growth in the number of publications on hydrogen energy and technology for 1977–1987 has been analysed and the core and zones of publications distribution have been assessed. There is shown a necessity to take into account publications of the 2nd and 3rd zones concentrating more than 50% of the total publications.

? Celiktas, M.S. and Kocar, G. (2010), Hydrogen is not an utopia for Turkey. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, **35** (1), 9-18.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Hyd Ene35, 9.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Hyd%20Ene35,%209.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to explore how the future of technological developments in hydrogen will be shaped in Turkey by using a two-round Delphi method undertaken to determine and measure the expectations of the sector representatives through online surveys where a total of 60 experts responded from 18 different locations. The article discusses not only the expert sights on hydrogen technologies but also all bibliometrical approaches. The results showed that the hydrogen economy will enhance innovations as well as economic prosperities with the support of appropriate policies. Formulating such policies requires a timely and detailed understanding of the latest R&D trends and developments in science and technology policy in all developed countries, and the comprehensive analysis of these developments to enable accurate predictions of future science and technology trends. Therefore, we hope that this study can shed a light on the future use of hydrogen technologies, especially for policy makers.

Keywords: Hydrogen Energy, Delphi, Technology Foresight, Energy, Technology, R&D

? Chen, Y.H., Chen, C.Y. and Lee, S.C. (2011), Technology forecasting and patent strategy of hydrogen energy and fuel cell technologies. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, **36** (12), 6957-6969.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Hyd Ene36, 6957.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Hyd%20Ene36,%206957.pdf)

Abstract: This study presents the technological S-curves that integrates the Bibliometric and patent analysis into the Logistic growth curve model for hydrogen energy and fuel cell technologies and identifies the optimal patent strategy for the fuel cell industry, including PEMFC, SOFC, and DMFC/DAFC. Empirical analysis is via an expert survey and Co-word analysis using the United States Patent and Trademark Office database to obtain useful data. Analytical results demonstrate that the S-curves is a highly effective means of quantifying how technology forecasting of cumulative publication patent number. Analytical results also indicate that technologies for generating and storing hydrogen have not yet reached technological maturity; thus, additional R&D funding is needed to accelerate the development of hydrogen technology. Conversely, fuel cell technologies have reached technological maturity, and related patent strategies include freedom to operate, licensing, and niche inventions. The proposed model can be applied to all high-technology cases, and particularly to new clean technologies. The study concludes by outlining the limitations of the proposed model and directions for further research. Copyright (C) 2011, Hydrogen Energy Publications, LLC. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Copyright, Databases, Development, Diffusion, Energy, Example, Fuel Cell, Gasification, Growth, Hydrogen Energy, Industry, Logistic Growth Curve, Model, Patent Strategy, Publication, Publications, Research, S-Curves, Substitution, Survey

? Haslam, G.E., Jupesta, J. and Parayil, G. (2012), Assessing fuel cell vehicle innovation and the role of policy in Japan, Korea, and China. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, **37** (19), 14612-14623.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Hyd Ene37, 14612.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Hyd%20Ene37,%2014612.pdf)

Abstract: Despite intensive public and private research efforts into developing fuel cell vehicles (FCV), The global number of FCV remains small and they are unavailable for commercial purchase. We use an in-depth literature review, and bibliometric and patent analysis to analyse FCV technology within the conceptual framework of Rogers’ innovation diffusion curve and suggest how the particular innovation systems and policies adopted in three key Asian car-manufacturing countries (Japan, Korea, and China) have influenced the development of FCV. Such analysis may capture trends not indicated by technical measures such as increases in efficiency or decreases in unit cost. Although Japan continues to lead in terms of number of patents and quality of academic research, Korea and China have been successful in developing fuel cell programs. Korean academics patent more frequently than their Japanese and Chinese peers, producing 18% of FC patents, with 16% of those filed also naming a private company. The 2008 financial crisis and ongoing economic uncertainty appears to have had some effect on patent activity whilst academic research appears unaffected. Diffusion curve analysis suggests that FCVs have not reached technological maturity. Copyright (C) 2012, Hydrogen Energy Publications, LLC. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Academics, Analysis, Asia, Asian, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Carbon, China, Chinese, Cost, Countries, Crisis, Developing, Development, Diffusion, Economic, Economy, Efficiency, Energy, Framework, Fuel Cell, Fuel Cells, Global, Government, Hydrogen, Hydrogen-Production, Industry, Innovation, Japan, Korea, Lead, Literature, Literature Review, Nanotechnology, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patents, Policies, Policy, Public, Publications, Purchase, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Review, Rights, Role, Science Policy, Small, Systems, Technical Measures, Technology, Trends, Uncertainty, Vehicle

? Leu, H.J., Wu, C.C. and Lin, C.Y. (2012), Technology exploration and forecasting of biofuels and biohydrogen energy from patent analysis. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, **37** (20), 15719-15725.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Hyd Ene37, 15719.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Hyd%20Ene37,%2015719.pdf)

Abstract: The status and activity of technological development in the field of biofuel and biohydrogen energy from the year 2000-2011 were investigated utilizing patent bibliometric analysis. Based on the reports, the current status indicates that the key technologies for biofuel energy have reached technological maturity in the United States. However, the principal or predominant technologies for biohydrogen energy need a great deal of work to accelerate the development of biohydrogen technology. In addition, three important subjects were found from citation techniques, which are related to biodiesel fuel, biological fuel cell, and the biohydrogen. These patents described that the focus of key techniques of energy production should be established towards low energy demand technologies, and biohydrogen was found to be a potential candidate of the future. Finally, this proposed model can be applied to all high-technology cases, and particularly to green energy field. Copyright (C) 2012, Hydrogen Energy Publications, LLC. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biodiesel, Biofuel, Biofuels, Biohydrogen, Biological, Citation, Demand, Development, Energy, Field, Forecasting, Fuel Cell, Hydrogen, Indicators, Model, Patent, Patent Analysis, Patent Bibliometric Analysis, Patents, Performance, Potential, Publications, Rights, Techniques, Technologies, Technology, United States, Work

# Title: International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=20443&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=333ede8ac2ac40418c7f5a12b6889436)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Hyg Envir Heal

ISSN: 1438-4639

Issues/Year: 5

Journal Country/Territory: Germany

Language: English

Publisher: Urban & Fischer Verlag

Publisher Address: Branch Office Jena, P O Box 100537, D-07705 Jena, Germany

Subject Categories:

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health: Impact Factor 0.480, / (2001)

Infectious Diseases: Impact Factor 0.480, / (2001)

? Yamamoto, S.S., Phalkey, R. and Malik, A.A. (2014), A systematic review of air pollution as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease in South Asia: Limited evidence from India and Pakistan. *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*, **217** (2-3), 133-144.

Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are major contributors to mortality and morbidity in South Asia. Chronic exposure to air pollution is an important risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, although the majority of studies to date have been conducted in developed countries. Both indoor and outdoor air pollution are growing problems in developing countries in South Asia yet the impact on rising rates of CVD in these regions has largely been ignored. We aimed to assess the evidence available regarding air pollution effects on CVD and CVD risk factors in lower income countries in South Asia. A literature search was conducted in PubMed and Web of Science. Our inclusion criteria included peer-reviewed, original, empirical articles published in English between the years 1990 and 2012, conducted in the World Bank South Asia region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). This resulted in 30 articles. Nine articles met our inclusion criteria and were assessed for this systematic review. Most of the studies were cross-sectional and examined measured particulate matter effects on CVD outcomes and indicators. We observed a bias as nearly all of the studies were from India. Hypertension and CVD deaths were positively associated with higher particulate matter levels. Biomarkers of oxidative stress such as increased levels of P-selection expressing platelets, depleted superoxide dismutase and reactive oxygen species generation as well as elevated levels of inflammatory-related C-reactive protein, interleukin-6 and interleukin-8 were also positively associated with biomass use or elevated particulate matter levels. An important outcome of this investigation was the evidence suggesting important air pollution effects regarding CVD risk in South Asia. However, too few studies have been conducted. There is as an urgent need for longer term investigations using robust measures of air pollution with different population groups that include a wider range of air pollutants and outcomes, including early indicators of CVD. These regions are facing burdens from increasing urbanization, air pollution and populations, generally weaker health infrastructure, aging populations and increased incidence of non-communicable diseases, included CVD. The extent to which the problem of air pollution and CVD will impact these countries will depend largely on the information available to inform policy and programs, which are still lacking, political will as well as social and economic development. (C) 2013 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Aging, Air, Air Pollution, Asia, Bangladesh, Bias, Biomarkers, Biomass, Biomass Smoke, Blood-Pressure, C-Reactive Protein, Cardiovascular, Cardiovascular Disease, Cardiovascular Diseases, Criteria, Developing, Developing Countries, Development, Disease, Diseases, Economic, Economic Development, Effects, English, Evidence, Exposure, Exposure Assessment, Generation, Groups, Health, Hypertension, Impact, Incidence, India, Indicators, Indoor Air Pollution, Inflammation, Information, Infrastructure, Interleukin-6, Interleukin-8, Investigation, Investigations, Ischemic-Heart-Disease, Literature, Literature Search, Low-Density-Lipoprotein, Mar, Measures, Morbidity, Mortality, Myocardial-Infarction, Nepal, Outcome, Outcomes, Outdoor Air Pollution, Oxidative Stress, Oxygen, Pakistan, Particulate, Particulate Matter, Particulate Matter, Peer-Reviewed, Platelet-Aggregation, Platelets, Policy, Pollutants, Pollution, Pollution Effects, Population, Populations, Premenopausal Women, Protein, Pubmed, Rates, Reactive Oxygen Species, Region, Review, Rights, Risk, Risk Factor, Risk Factors, Science, Social, South Asia, Species, Sri Lanka, Stress, Superoxide, Superoxide Dismutase, Systematic Review, Term, Urbanization, Web of Science, World Bank

# Title: International Journal of Immunogenetics

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Immunogenetics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hu, W. and Ren, H. (2011), A meta-analysis of the association of IRF5 polymorphism with systemic lupus erythematosus. *International Journal of Immunogenetics*, **38** (5), 411-417.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Imm38, 411.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Imm38,%20411.pdf)

Abstract: To more precisely estimate the association between interferon regulatory factor 5 (IRF5) polymorphisms and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) risk, we surveyed studies on the association of IRF5 rs2204640, rs10954213, rs729302 or rs2280714 with SLE using PubMed, Embase and Web of Science up to February 2011. Two investigators independently assessed the data quality and extracted the data. A total of 17 comparisons from ten relevant studies involving 6403 patients and 7475 controls were included to analyse the association between IRF5 rs2004640 and SLE risk (odds ratio, OR = 1.41, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.34-1.49, P = 0.000). As for rs10954213, there were ten comparisons from six relevant studies involving 3461 patients and 3692 controls were included to analyse the association between IRF5 rs10954213 and SLE risk (OR = 1.23, 95% CI 1.08-1.39, P = 0.002). and this meta-analysis also showed a significant association of rs729302 (OR = 0.78, 95% CI 0.74-0.83, P = 0.000), rs2280714 (OR = 0.90, 95% CI 0.83-0.98, P = 0.021) with SLE. In a subgroup analysis by ethnicity, significantly increased SLE risk was associated with IRF5 rs2004640 T allele in populations of European, Asian and Latin American origin, and the rs10954213 A allele is significantly associated with SLE in European origin but not in Asian origin. This meta-analysis suggested that IRF5 gene polymorphism was associated with SLE in multiple ethnic populations.

Keywords: Analysis, Ethnicity, Expression, Functional Polymorphism, Gene Polymorphism, Genetic Association, Haplotype, I Interferon System, Increased Risk, Japanese Population, Latin American, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Ratio, Regulatory Factor 5, Risk, Science, SLE, Susceptibility, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Variants, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Mani, R., Milosavljevic, S. and Sullivan, S.J. (2010), The effect of occupational whole-body vibration on standing balance: A systematic review. *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, **40** (6), 698-709.

Abstract: Adverse health effects from exposure to occupational whole-body vibration (WBV) are common among drivers. in particular some researchers consider that there is kinaesthetic and balance disturbance from WBV exposure in the workplace and this might be one of the aetiological factors responsible for occupational low back pain in drivers. The purpose of this study was to undertake a critical review of the literature to determine whether exposure to seated occupational WBV can affect standing balance performance in an actual or simulated occupational environment. Specific keywords and MeSH terms for three major areas included WBV, balance and occupation. These were used to conduct a systematic search of the following databases; Pub Med, EMBASE (Ovid), Med line (Ovid), CINAHL (EBSCO), Academic Search Complete (ASC), AMED, Scopus, Web of Science, Science Direct, Proquest, Cochrane library(OVID), IEEExplore and Pro Quest Dissertations and thesis, Google Scholar, World Cat and related conference proceedings. Five articles met the inclusion criteria and were assessed for quality. Two were field studies conducted on actual vehicles (a long haul freight truck and a bulldozer), while the other three were laboratory studies simulating the characteristics of the following vehicles; long-haul-dump vehicle, underground mine shuttle car, and helicopter. The systematic review scored the methodological quality of the included articles with an average and standard deviation of 76 +/- 12.3% (range 59- 93%) indicative of high quality. Three of the five studies (two field and one laboratory) found evidence for seated WBV decreasing standing balance performance while two laboratory studies did not find such effects. Thus there is modest evidence to suggest there is a decrease in standing balance performance following exposure to seated occupational WBV. Relevance to industry: This systematic review suggests that balance deficits may exist immediately following exposure to occupational seated WBV and may predispose driver/operator to low back injury during manual material handling tasks immediately post driving. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: All-Terrain Vehicles, Balance, Clinical Utility, Cochrane, Databases, Disc Degeneration, Dissertations, Driving, Embase, Environment, Exposure, Foot Placement, Google Scholar, Healthy-Young, Industry, Injury, Injury Prevention, Literature, Low-Back-Pain, Occupation, Occupational, Of-Pressure Trajectories, Pain, Postural Control, Postural Control, Pub Med, Researchers, Review, Science, Scopus, Seated, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trunk, Vehicle Driving, Vibration, Web of Science, Whole-Body Vibration

# Title: International Journal of Industrial Organization

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Industrial Organization

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2008\Int J Ind Org26, 1044.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Ind%20Org26,%201044.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims at quantifying the economic value of knowledge spillovers by exploring information contained in patent citations. We estimate a market valuation equation of the U.S. semiconductor firms during the 1980s and 1990s, and find an average value of $0.6 to 1.2 million “R&D-equivalent” dollars for knowledge spillovers embodied in one patent citation. For an average semiconductor firm, such an estimate implies that the total value of knowledge spillovers the firm received during the sample period can be as high as half of its actual total R&D expenditures in the same period. This provides a direct measure of the economic value of social returns or externalities of relevant technological innovations. We also find that the value of knowledge spillovers declines as the size of firm’s patent portfolio increases, and that self citations are more valuable than external citations, indicating a significant amount of tacit knowledge or know-how spillovers that occur within the firm. 2007 Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Knowledge Spillovers, Patent Citations, Patented Inventions, R&D, Self-Citations, Semiconductor Industry, US

# Title: International Journal of Infectious Diseases

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Infectious Diseases](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/12019712)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Tuon, F.F., Amato, V.S. and Penteado, S.R. (2009), Bladder irrigation with amphotericin B and fungal urinary tract infection-systematic review with meta-analysis. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **13** (6), 701-706.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Inf Dis13, 701.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Inf%20Dis13,%20701.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Candiduria is a hospital-associated infection and a daily problem in the intensive care unit. The treatment of asymptomatic candiduria is not well established and the use of amphotericin B bladder irrigation (ABBI) is controversial. The aim of this systematic review was to determine the best place for this therapy in practice. Methods: The databases searched in this study included MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and LILACS (January 1960-June 2007). We included manuscripts with data on the treatment of candiduria using ABBI. The studies were classified as comparative, dose-finding, or non-comparative. Results: From 213 studies, nine articles (377 patients) met our inclusion criteria. ABBI showed a higher clearance of the candiduria 24 hours after the end of therapy than fluconazole (odds ratio (OR) 0.57, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.32-1.00). Fungal culture 5 days after the end of both therapies showed a similar response (OR 1.51, 95% CI 0.81-2.80). The evaluation of ABBI using an intermittent or continuous system of delivery showed an early candiduria clearance (24 hours after therapy) of 80% and 82%, respectively (OR 0.87, 95% CI 0.52-1.36). Candiduria clearance at >5 days after the therapy showed a superior response using continuous bladder irrigation with amphotericin B (OR 0.52, 95% CI 0.29-0.94). The use of continuous ABBI for more than 5 days showed a better result (88% vs. 78%) than ABBI for less than 5 days, but without significance (OR 0.55, 95% CI 0.34-1.04). Conclusion: Although the strength of the results in the underlying literature is not sufficient to allow the drawing of definitive conclusions, ABBI appears to be as effective as fluconazole, but it does not offer systemic antifungal therapy and should only be used for asymptomatic candiduria. (C) 2008 International Society for Infectious Diseases. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Amphotericin B, Bladder, Candida, Candidemia, Candiduria, Candiduria, Clearance, Cystitis, Diagnosis, Fluconazole, Funguria, Funguria, International, Management, Meta-Analysis, Urinary Tract Infection

? Chen, T.C., Lu, P.L., Lin, C.Y., Lin, W.R. and Chen, Y.H. (2011), Fluoroquinolones are associated with delayed treatment and resistance in tuberculosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **15** (3), E211-E216.

Abstract: Background: Current guidelines for treating community-acquired pneumonia recommend the use of fluoroquinolones for high-risk patients. Previous studies have reported controversial results as to whether fluoroquinolones are associated with delayed diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) and the development of fluoroquinolone-resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to clarify these issues. Methods: The following databases were searched through September 30, 2010: PUBMED, EMBASE, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, and the ACP Journal Club. We considered studies that addressed the issues of delay in diagnosis and treatment of TB and the development of resistance. Results: Nine eligible studies (four for delays and five for resistance issues) were included in the meta-analysis from the 770 articles originally identified in the database search. The mean duration of delayed diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary TB in the fluoroquinolone prescription group was 19.03 days, significantly longer than that in the non-fluoroquinolone group (95% confidence interval (CI) 10.87 to 27.18, p < 0.001). The pooled odds ratio of developing a fluoroquinolone-resistant M. tuberculosis strain was 2.70 (95% CI 1.30 to 5.60, p = 0.008). No significant heterogeneity was found among studies in the meta-analysis. Conclusions: Empirical fluoroquinolone prescriptions for pneumonia are associated with longer delays in diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary TB and a higher risk of developing fluoroquinolone-resistant M. tuberculosis. (C) 2010 International Society for Infectious Diseases. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 1st-Line Antibiotics, Cochrane, Community-Acquired Pneumonia, Databases, Development, Diagnosis, Embase, Empiric Treatment, Exposure, Fluoroquinolone, Guidelines, High-Risk Patients, Impact, Journal, Management, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Mycobacterium-Tuberculosis, Pubmed, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ratio, Resistance, Review, Risk, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tb, Treatment, Tuberculosis, Web of Science

? Garbati, M.A., Alasmari, F.A., Al-Tannir, M.A. and Tleyjeh, I.M. (2012), The role of combination antifungal therapy in the treatment of invasive aspergillosis: A systematic review. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **16** (2), E76-E81.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Inf Dis16, E76.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Inf%20Dis16,%20E76.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Because treatment outcomes of invasive aspergillosis (IA) remain suboptimal, clinicians have resorted to the use of combination antifungal therapy. We therefore sought to systematically review the evidence that addresses the role of combination antifungal therapy in the treatment of invasive aspergillosis. Methods: We retrieved the literature from MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, and Scopus from inception up to March 2011 for cohort and randomized controlled trial (RCT) studies that assessed the efficacy of combination antifungal therapy for IA and reported on clinical outcomes. Results: Eight studies (one RCT and seven cohort studies) that enrolled a total of 1071 patients met our inclusion criteria. Six cohort studies examined the role of combination therapy for the primary treatment of IA and two for salvage therapy. Various antifungal combinations were used, mainly azoles with either an echinocandin or a polyene. of the seven cohort studies, four reported adjusted effect estimates, one of which showed a better outcome with combination antifungal therapy and one a trend towards a better outcome, while the remaining two revealed that there was no added advantage of combination antifungal therapy over monotherapy or a better response with monotherapy, respectively. The randomized controlled trial revealed that the use of combination therapy was associated with a better outcome. Conclusion: Cumulative evidence supporting the use of combination antifungal therapy in IA is conflicting and of moderate strength. Well-designed RCTs are required to adequately address the issue of the usefulness of this approach. (C) 2011 International Society for Infectious Diseases. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antifungal, Caspofungin, Cochrane, Cohort Studies, Combination Therapy, Diseases, Efficacy, Embase, Fungal-Infections, Hematologic Malignancies, In-Vitro, International, Invasive Aspergillosis, Itraconazole, Lipid Formulation, Liposomal Amphotericin-B, Literature, MEDLINE, Methods, Monotherapy, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Practice Guidelines, Primary, Randomized Controlled Trial, Review, Salvage Therapy, Science, Scopus, Strength, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Transplant Recipients, Treatment, Treatment Outcomes, Trend, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Sun, X.J., Jiang, K.C., Chen, J.A., Wu, L., Lu, H., Wang, A.P. and Wang, J.M. (2014), A systematic review of maggot debridement therapy for chronically infected wounds and ulcers. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **25**, 32-37.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Inf Dis25, 32.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Inf%20Dis25,%2032.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to systematically evaluate maggot debridement therapy (MDT) in the treatment of chronically infected wounds and ulcers. Methods: We performed a meta-analysis referring to the PRISMA statement (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses). We searched for published articles in the following databases: PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Wanfang (Chinese), and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). The latest search was updated on March 14, 2014. For dichotomous outcomes, the effects of MDT were expressed as the relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence interval (CI). For continuous outcomes with different measurement scales, we calculated the standardized mean difference (SMD). The pooled effects were estimated using a fixed effect model or random effect model based on the heterogeneity test. Subgroup analyses were performed according to the types of wounds or ulcers. Results: MDT had a significantly increased positive effect on wound healing compared with conventional therapies, with a pooled RR of 1.80 (95% CI 1.24-2.60). The subgroup analysis revealed that the combined RRs were 1.79 (95% CI 0.95-3.38) for patients with diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) and 1.70 (95% CI 1.28-2.27) for patients with other types of ulcers. The time to healing of the ulcers was significantly shorter among patients treated with MDT, with a pooled SMD of -0.95 (95% CI -1.24, -0.65). For patients with DFU, the SMD was -0.79 (95% CI -1.18, -0.41), and for patients with other types of ulcers, the SMD was -1.16 (95% CI -1.63, -0.69). Conclusion: MDT not only shortened the healing time but also improved the healing rate of chronic ulcers. Therefore, MDT may be a feasible alternative in the treatment of chronic ulcers. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of International Society for Infectious Diseases.

Keywords: Alternative, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, China, Chinese, Chronic, Clinical-Trials, Confidence, Conventional, Databases, Debridement, Diabetic Foot Ulcers, Effects, Healing, Healing Time, Heterogeneity, Infected, International, Interval, Knowledge, Larva, Larval Therapy, Leg Ulcers, Measurement, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Multicenter, Outcomes, Patients, Published Articles, Pubmed, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Relative Risk, Results, Review, Risk, Scales, Science, Skin Infection, Skin Ulcer, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Therapy, Treatment, Web Of Science, Wound, Wound Healing

? Zhang, H., Li, W., Wang, J.J., Peng, H.J., Che, X.Y., Chen, X.G. and Zhou, Y.P. (2014), NS1-based tests with diagnostic utility for confirming dengue infection: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **26**, 57-66.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Inf Dis26, 57.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Inf%20Dis26,%2057.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Non-structural protein 1 (NS1)-based tests may offer a larger window of opportunity for dengue diagnosis and could constitute a very useful diagnostic tool. The aim of this study was to establish the overall accuracy of NS1-based tests for diagnosing dengue infection. Methods: A meta-analysis was conducted including 18 studies published up to October 1, 2012 identified using PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Google Scholar, and the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database. Results: For the single NS1-based tests - ELISA (Panbio Dengue Early ELISA Kit, Dengue NS1 Ag ELISA Kit, and Platelia Dengue NS1 Ag-ELISA Kit) and immunochromatography (Dengue NS1 Ag STRIP Kit and SD BIOLINE Dengue Duo Strip Kit) - the summarized sensitivities and specificities were 67% (95% confidence interval (CI) 59-74%) and 99% (95% CI 97-99%), and 71% (95% CI 61-79%) and 99% (95% CI 98-100%), respectively. The hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristics (HSROCs) were 0.92 and 0.96, respectively. For NS1 combined with an anti-dengue-specific IgM test, the summarized sensitivity, specificity, and HSROC were 83% (95% CI 68-92%), 86% (95% CI 79-91%), and 0.91 (95% CI 0.89-0.93), respectively. The accuracy for serotypes was 50.0-90.9% for DENV-1, 38.5-85.7% for DENV-2, 46.7-91.3% for DENV-3, and 21.7-87.0% for DENV-4. Conclusions: These results support the use of single NS1-based tests; they have good diagnostic utility for confirming dengue and for distinguishing serotypes DENV-1 and 3 from DENV-2 and 4, while they can be used as a screening tool when combined with an IgM test. Moreover, the Dengue NS1 Ag STRIP Kit appears to be the best for confirming and serotyping dengue infection. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of International Society for Infectious Diseases. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license.

Keywords: Access, Accuracy, Acute Febrile Illness, Article, Capture Elisa, Characteristics, Chinese, Confidence, Database, Dengue, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Elisa, From, Google, Google Scholar, Human Serum, Infection, International, Interval, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Knowledge, License, Linked-Immunosorbent-Assay, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nonstructural Protein Ns1, Ns1, Open, Open Access, Open Access Article, Performance, Protein, Pubmed, Rapid Test, Results, Science, Screening, Sensitivity, Sensitivity, Serotypes, Serotyping, Specificity, Strip, Support, Test Accuracy, Utility, Virus Ns1 Antigen, Web Of Science

? de Vries, S.G., Visser, B.J., Nagel, I.M., Goris, M.G.A., Hartskeerl, R.A. and Grobusch, M.P. (2014), Leptospirosis in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **28**, 47-64.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Inf Dis28, 47.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Inf%20Dis28,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Leptospirosis is an emerging zoonotic infection worldwide, possibly due to climate change and demographic shifts. It is regarded as endemic in Sub-Saharan Africa; however, for most countries scarce epidemiological data, if any, exist. The primary objectives were to describe the prevalence of leptospirosis in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and to develop options for prevention and control in the future. Methods: A systematic review was conducted to determine the prevalence of leptospirosis in Sub-Saharan Africa; the PRISMA guidelines were followed. Medline/PubMed, Embase, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, the African Index Medicus, AJOL, and Google Scholar were searched. Results: Information about the prevalence and incidence of leptospirosis in humans is available, but remains scarce for many countries. Data are unavailable or outdated for many countries, particularly those in Central Africa. Most data are available from animals, probably due to the economic losses caused by leptospirosis in livestock. In humans, leptospirosis is an important cause of febrile illness in Sub-Saharan Africa. It concerns numerous serogroups, harboured by many different animal carriers. Discussion: A wide variety of data was identified. Prevalence rates vary throughout the continent and more research, especially in humans, is needed to reliably gauge the extent of the problem. Preventive measures need to be reconsidered to control outbreaks in the future. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of International Society for Infectious Diseases.

Keywords: Acute Febrile Illness, Africa, Animals, Bovine Leptospirosis, Buffalo Syncerus-Caffer, Canine Leptospirosis, Climate, Climate Change, Clinical Leptospirosis, Continent, Control, Data, Economic, Epidemiology, From, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Humans, Incidence, Infection, Information, International, Interrogans Serovar Pomona, Leptospira Interrogans, Leptospirosis, Livestock, Losses, Measures, Methods, Nov, Options, Prevalence, Prevention, Prevention And Control, Primary, Rates, Research, Results, Review, Risk-Factor Analysis, Science, Serological Survey, South-Africa, Sub Saharan Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web, Web Of Science, Weil’s Disease, Weils-Disease

# Title: International Journal of Information Management

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Information Management](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02684012)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Peritz, B.C. (1986), The periodical literature of demography and Bradford’s law. *International Journal of Information Management*, **6** (3), 145-155.

Full Text: [1986\Int J Inf Man6, 145.pdf](1986\Int%20J%20Inf%20Man6,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: This paper presents a statistical analysis of the journals and papers abstracted in *Population Index*, 1984. A Bradford distribution is fitted to the papers in all the journals regularly scanned by *Population Index*, as well as in the journals specifically designated as demography. The fit of these distributions, and in particular the second one, is remarkably close. A core of journals for demography is identified. A breakdown of the journals and the papers published in them by the journal’s field is presented and discussed. Data on the distribution of journals by country of publication are also given. An attempt is made to correlate the journal’s productivity according to *Population Index* with the citation impact according to *Social Sciences Citation Index*.

? Wallace, D.P., Van Fleet, C. and Downs, L.J. (2011), The research core of the knowledge management literature. *International Journal of Information Management*, **31** (1), 14-20.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Inf Man31, 14.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Inf%20Man31,%2014.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis and a content analysis were conducted to explore the nature of the knowledge management literature. For the bibliometric analysis, three levels of Bradford analysis were used to examine the shape of the knowledge management literature based on 21,596 references from 2771 source publications. Each of the three analyses conformed to the typical curve of the Bradford distribution. For the content analysis, the texts of 630 knowledge management articles were analyzed to address the question of what research methodologies are used in the knowledge management literature. It was found that 27.8 percent of knowledge management-related articles in knowledge management journals used no identifiable research method. of the remaining 455 refereed articles, 60 percent employed mainstream social sciences research methodologies. The remaining 40 percent of the articles using an identifiable methodology were characterized by the use of “provisional methods” that appeared to substitute for more formally defined or scientifically based research methodologies. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bradford Law, Content Analysis, Discipline, Discourses, Distribution, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Literature, Management, Methodologies, Methodology, Professional Literature, Publications, References, Research, Research Method, Research Methodologies, Research Methods, Rights, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Source, Systems

? Gomez-Jauregui, V., Gomez-Jauregui, C., Manchado, C. and Otero, C. (2014), Information management and improvement of citation indices. *International Journal of Information Management*, **34** (2), 257-271.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Inf Man34, 257.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Inf%20Man34,%20257.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometrics and citation analysis have become important sets of methods for library and information science, as well as exceptional sources of information and knowledge for many other areas. Their main sources are citation indices, which are bibliographic databases like Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, etc. However, bibliographical databases lack perfection and standardization. There are several software tools that perform useful information management and bibliometric analysis importing data from them. A comparison has been carried out to identify which of them perform certain pre-processing tasks. Usually, they are not strong enough to detect all the duplications, mistakes, misspellings and variant names, leaving to the user the tedious and time-consuming task of correcting the data. Furthermore, some of them do not import datasets from different citation indices, but mainly from Web of Science (WoS). A new software tool, called STICCI.eu (Software Tool for Improving and Converting Citation Indices - enhancing uniformity), which is freely available online, has been created to solve these problems. STICCI.eu is able to do conversions between bibliographical citation formats (WoS, Scopus, CSV, BibTex, RIS), correct the usual mistakes appearing in those databases, detect duplications, misspellings, etc., identify and transform the full or abbreviated titles of the journals, homogenize toponymical names of countries and relevant cities or regions and list the processed data in terms of the most cited authors, journals, references, etc. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Indices, Cities, Comparison, Data, Data Cleaning, Databases, Google, Google Scholar, Improvement, Indices, Information, Information Management, Information Science, Journals, Knowledge, Library And Information Science, Management, Methods, Online, References, Rights, Science, Scopus, Software, Software Tool, Sources, Sources Of Information, Standardization, Web Of Science, Web-Of-Science, Wos

# Title: International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lopez-Herrera, A.G., Herrera-Viedma, E., Cobo, M.J., Martinez, M.A., Kou, G. and Shi, Y. (2012), A Conceptual snapshot of the first decade (2002-2011) of the *International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making*. *International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making*, **11** (2), 247-270.

Full Text: 2012\Int J Inf Tec Dec Mak11, 247.pdf

Abstract: In this paper, we carry out a study about the main themes treated by the International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making during its first 10 years (2002-2011). The themes are detected, quantified and visualized using an approach that combines performance analysis and science mapping. Bibliometric maps based on co-word analysis will help us to visualize the division of the journal into several subfields and their relationships, providing interesting insight into the main topics being discussed in the journal in these years. In addition, the study will show the most productive themes (according to published papers) and the most impacting ones (according to received citations).

Keywords: Analysis, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Approach, Authomatic Topic Detection, Bibliometric, Citations, Co-Word Analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis, First, Fuzzy Linguistic Information, Journal, Mapping, Mar, Model, Neural-Networks, Papers, Performance, Research Trend, Science, Science Mapping, Support-System, Topics, Uncertainty, Variables

? Bragge, J., Korhonen, P., Wallenius, H. and Wallenius, J. (2012), Scholarly communities of research in multiple criteria decision making: A bibliometric research profiling study. *International Journal of Information Technology & Decision Making*, **11** (2), 401-426.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Inf Tec Dec Mak11, 401.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Inf%20Tec%20Dec%20Mak11,%20401.pdf)

Abstract: Electronic journal databases allow efficient retrieval and processing of bibliometric data, making possible enhanced literature reviews called research profiling studies. We have conducted such a research profiling study of Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) using the ISI Web of Science. The ISI database covers close to 9000 publications, mainly journals. We report statistics regarding how the MCDM field has developed based on variations of a set of rather broad search words. We have also produced detailed correlation maps based on most cited authors for different decades, showing the birth and evolution of different schools of thought. We seek to provide the “big picture” of MCDM. Our study shows that the field has experienced exponential growth. At the same time it has penetrated other neighboring domains of knowledge, such as Information and Communication Technologies and engineering.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Birth, Citations, Communication, Correlation, Data, Database, Databases, Drivers, Electronic, Engineering, Evolution, Field, Growth, ISI, ISI Database, ISI Web of Science, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Mar, MCDM, Multiple Criteria Decision Making, Profiling, Publications, Research, Research Profiling, Reviews, Science, Statistics, Text Mining, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Intercultural Relations

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Intercultural Relations

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Young, J. and Chi, R.B. (2013), Intercultural relations: A bibliometric survey. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, **37** (2), 133-145.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Int Rel37, 133.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Int%20Rel37,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: This study provides an analysis for the development of the intercultural relations (IR) discipline by using the references of the highest cited IR records in Thompson Reuter’s Web of Science (WoS) database. Using comprehensive searching and manual coding, a highly specific dataset representing the IR discipline is constructed and described. In terms of authors, citations to John Berry’s and Colleen Ward’s works are on the rise while citations to William Gudykunst and Richard Brislin are declining. The International Journal of Intercultural Relations (IJIR) is found to be the most cited journal in the past 30 years. The classic texts such as Culture’s Consequences (Hofstede, 1980, 2001) and Beyond Culture (Hall, 1976) are still highly cited in the field after many decades. Psychology, communication, and sociology are found to be highly influential disciplines. Psychology continues to contribute the majority of references. References are decreasing in the field of communication and increasing in the fields of medicine and business. The trend of this change over time is quantified and shown to be statistically significant. The analysis also shows that the top six influential disciplines are psychology, business, the biomedical sciences, sociology, communication and anthropology. The groups studied in the top cited articles in WoS are biased toward those in the United States. Lastly, this study uses co-citation analysis to show that IR publications bridge multiple disciplines as expected for this interdisciplinary field. The caveats of this type of bibliometric study on a field such as IR are discussed, and plans for more comprehensive approaches are developed. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Anthropology, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometric Survey, Biomedical, Bridge, Business, Citations, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Coding, Communication, Constructed, Database, Development, Disciplinary Development, Field, Groups, Highly Cited, Highly-Cited, Intercultural Relations, Interdisciplinary, IR, Journal, Mar, Medicine, Psychology, Publications, Records, References, Relations, Rights, Science, Sciences, Sietar, Sociology, Survey, Trend, United States, Web of Science, WOS

# Title: International Journal of Integrated Care

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Integrated Care

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sun, X.W., Tang, W.X., Ye, T., Zhang, Y., Wen, B. and Zhang, L. (2014), Integrated care: a comprehensive bibliometric analysis and literature review. *International Journal of Integrated Care*, **14**, URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-114784.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Int Car14, 114784.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Int%20Car14,%20114784.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: Integrated care could not only fix up fragmented health care but also improve the continuity of care and the quality of life. Despite the volume and variety of publications, little is known about how ‘integrated care’ has developed. There is a need for a systematic bibliometric analysis on studying the important features of the integrated care literature. Aim: To investigate the growth pattern, core journals and jurisdictions and identify the key research domains of integrated care. Methods: We searched Medline/PubMed using the search strategy ‘(delivery of health care, integrated [MeSH Terms]) OR integrated care [Title/Abstract]’ without time and language limits. Second, we extracted the publishing year, journals, jurisdictions and keywords of the retrieved articles. Finally, descriptive statistical analysis by the Bibliographic Item Co-occurrence Matrix Builder and hierarchical clustering by SPSS were used. Results: As many as 9090 articles were retrieved. Results included: (1) the cumulative numbers of the publications on integrated care rose perpendicularly after 1993; (2) all documents were recorded by 1646 kinds of journals. There were 28 core journals; (3) the USA is the predominant publishing country; and (4) there are six key domains including: the definition/models of integrated care, interdisciplinary patient care team, disease management for chronically ill patients, types of health care organizations and policy, information system integration and legislation/jurisprudence. Discussion and conclusion: Integrated care literature has been most evident in developed countries. International Journal of Integrated Care is highly recommended in this research area. The bibliometric analysis and identification of publication hotspots provides researchers and practitioners with core target journals, as well as an overview of the field for further research in integrated care.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Care, Chronic Illness, Clustering, Country, Cumulative, Delivery, Delivery Of Health Care, Disease, Disease Management, Documents, Field, Growth, Growth Pattern, Health, Health Care, Health-Care, Hotspots, Identification, Improving Primary-Care, Information, Integrated, Integrated Care, Integration, Interdisciplinary, International, Journal, Journals, Language, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Managed Care, Management, Methods, Netherlands, Overview, Patient Care, Patient Care Team, Patients, Pattern, Policy, Principles, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Quality Of, Quality Of Life, Research, Researchers, Results, Review, Search Strategy, Services, Statistical Analysis, Strategy, System Integration, Systematic, Teamwork, USA, Volume

# Title: International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1368-2822

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Lewison, G. and Carding, P. (2003), Evaluating UK research in speech and language therapy. *International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders*, **38** (1), 65-84.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Lan Com Dis38, 65.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Lan%20Com%20Dis38,%2065.pdf)

Abstract: Background: There has been a steady growth in recent years in British higher-degree training in speech and language therapy. But what is the standing of UK research in the subject and its component areas which should underpin and inform such training? How can such research be evaluated?

Aims: The intention was to compare UK publications relevant to speech and language therapy with those of other countries, both quantitatively and qualitatively. We sought then to examine the UK papers in more detail to analyse their sources of funding, their geographical distribution and the ways in which they could appropriately be evaluated.

Methods & Procedures: papers were selectively retrieved from the Science Citation Index and the Social Sciences Citation Index for 1991-2000 by means of a filter based on journal names and paper title words. They were subsequently checked to remove many false positives. The papers were classified into one of seven subject areas and by their research level (from clinical to basic). Their importance was estimated through their potential impact on other researchers, as determined by the citation score of their journals, by the numbers of citations they actually received and by the subjective esteem in which the various journals were held by UK speech and language researchers.

Outcomes & Results: World output of speech and language therapy papers has averaged 1000 papers per year during the 1990s, and has grown by half over the period. UK output has been about 12% of the total, compared with 10% in biomedicine, and is published in high impact journals relative to the norm for the field, which is quite a low rate compared with biomedicine overall. Almost half the UK papers had no funding acknowledgements, with the private-non-profit and industrial sectors playing less of a role than in other biomedical areas. papers in seven subject areas showed substantial differences in their performance on the four criteria selected.

Conclusions: The state of British speech and language research appears to be satisfactory, with an above average output in both quantity and quality. However, it is not attracting funding from some types of sponsors and is not being published in general medical journals where it might have a wider influence on general clinical practice. It is also not clear how best such research can be evaluated, although conventional citation counts may be relevant for some subject areas.

Keywords: Biomedical, Biomedicine, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Conventional, Criteria, Distribution, Field, Funding, General, Growth, Impact, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Papers, Performance, Potential, Practice, Publications, Quality, Research, Role, Science Citation Index, Sources, State, Therapy, Training, UK

# Title: International Journal of Legal Medicine

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Legal Medicine](http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=7cdbb931ec104d8fb772dd1eb9064225&referrer=parent&backto=issue,1,16;journal,4,54;searchpublicationsresults,1,2;)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Legal. Med.

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0937-9827

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lunetta, P., Ranta, H., Cattaneo, C., Piccinini, A., Niskanen, R., Sajantila, A. and Penttila, A. (2003), International collaboration in mass disasters involving foreign nationals within the EU - Medico-legal investigation of Finnish victims of the Milan Linate airport SAS SK 686 aircraft accident on 8 October 2001. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, **117** (4), 204-210.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Leg Med117, 204.pdf](2003/Int%20J%20Leg%20Med117,%20204.pdf)

Abstract: Identification of and investigation into the cause of death of foreign nationals in mass disasters are generally conducted according to the jurisdiction of the country in which the disaster occurs. However, such identification can be achieved only through co-operation with the authorities of the victims’ countries of residence. On October 8th 2001 at Linate airport in Milan, Italy, an MD87 SAS airplane with 110 crew members and passengers on board collided on the ground with a Cessna Citation II jet with 2 pilots and 2 passengers. The plane then caught fire after having crashed into an airport baggage hangar causing the death of 4 other victims among the groundstaff. The accident claimed a total of 118 victims of 9 nationalities. Based on our experience from investigation of the Finnish victims, we explore how current national legislations of the EU member states and varying compliance with existing recommendations may influence the medico-legal investigation of a mass disaster. Legislative measures and further harmonisation of medico-legal procedures in connection with mass disasters within the EU are needed.

Keywords: Abroad, Accident, Airport, Autopsies, Cause of Death, Citation, Collaboration, Compliance, Cooperation, Country, Death, Disasters, EU, Experience, Foreign Nationals, Identification, Identification, International Collaboration, Investigation, Italy, Jurisdiction, Mass Disaster, Medico-Legal, Medicolegal, Procedures, Recommendations

? Jones, A.W. (2005), Creme de la creme in forensic science and legal medicine - The most Highly cited articles, authors and journals 1981-2003. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, **119** (2), 59-65.

Full Text: [2005\Int J Leg Med119, 59.pdf](2005\Int%20J%20Leg%20Med119,%2059.pdf)

Abstract: The importance and prestige of a scientific journal is increasingly being judged by the number of times the articles it publishes are cited or referenced in articles published in other scientific journals. Citation counting is also used to assess the merits of individual scientists when academic promotion and tenure are decided. With the help of Thomson, Institute for Scientific Information (Thomson ISI) a citation database was created for six leading forensic science and legal medicine journals. This database was used to determine the most Highly cited articles, authors, journals and the most prolific authors of articles in the forensic sciences. The forensic science and legal medicine journals evaluated were: Journal of Forensic Sciences (JFS), Forensic Science International (FSI), International Journal of Legal Medicine (IJLM), Medicine, Science and the Law (MSL), American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (AJFMP), and Science and Justice (S&J). The resulting forensics database contained 14,210 papers published between 1981 and 2003. This in-depth bibliometric analysis has identified the creme de la creme in forensic science and legal medicine in a quantitative and objective way by citation analysis with focus on articles, authors and journals.

Keywords: Academic Promotion, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation-Classics, Citations, Forensic Science, Impact Factors, Impact Factors, Indicators, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Journal, Journals, Legal Medicine, Promotion, Promotion and Tenure, Quality, Sciences, Scientists, Tenure

? Ferrara, S.D., Bajanowski, T., Cecchi, R., Boscolo-Berto, R. and Viel, G. (2011), Bio-medicolegal scientific research in Europe: A comprehensive bibliometric overview. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, **125** (3), 393-402.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Leg Med125, 393.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Leg%20Med125,%20393.pdf)

Abstract: In times of globalisation, the future of bio-medicolegal sciences in Europe depends on the scientific community’s ability to develop new strategies for research, to introduce new and generally accepted standards, to develop new analytical methods, all in order to draw up inter-site, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary long-term research projects, eligible for European Union (EU) funding. To analyse the scientific output and to identify the topics of greatest interest and appeal in these sciences, an innovative method has been developed to select and analyse publications. This method has been applied to analyse a total of 21,176 records from PUBMED out of which 5,826 papers were suitable for further analysis because they were published in national and international journals in the time between January 1, 2005 and June 1, 2010 by European authors in the field of interest. In 69% of all manuscripts, authors presented results of systematic research (original articles); 84% of the papers were written in English language. The cumulative impact factor increased from 1,670 points in 2005 to 1,878 in 2009, and extrapolated 2,812 points in 2010. The most frequent topics were the description of new analytical methods in forensic toxicology (5.7% of all papers), The analysis of short tandem repeat systems (STR, 5.6%) as well as the analysis of injury mechanisms in forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine (4.9%). If the impact factor related potential of different topics is calculated (ratio of frequency of papers and frequency of impact points achieved), SIDS research reaches 1.64 points, followed by studies on mtDNA (1.59) and the development of new analytical methods in forensic toxicology (1.49). The findings made in the present bibliometric analysis reveal a clear and interesting overall picture of the European scientific production and productivity and could be used to identify the most innovative research lines.

Keywords: Analysis, Analytical Strategies, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation, Clinical, Clinical Forensic Medicine, Cumulative, Cumulative Impact, Development, EU, Europe, European Union, Field, Forensic, Forensic Medicine, Forensic Pathology, Forensic Toxicology, Funding, Future, Impact, Impact Factor, Injury, Interdisciplinary, International, Journals, Legal-Medicine, Long Term, Long-Term, Mechanisms, Medicine, Methods, Multidisciplinary, Papers, Pathology, Potential, Productivity, Publications, PUBMED, Quality, Records, Research, Research in Bio-Medicolegal Sciences, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, SIDS, Standards, Systems, Topics, Toxicology

? Viel, G., Boscolo-Berto, R., Cecchi, R., Bajanowski, T., Vieira, N.D. and Ferrara, S.D. (2011), Bio-medicolegal scientific research in Europe. A country-based analysis. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, **125** (5), 717-725.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Leg Med125, 717.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Leg%20Med125,%20717.pdf)

Abstract: The European mosaic of socio-cultural, economic and legal realities is reflected in forensic and legal medicine, in which a great variety of operational modes of forensic medical services, organisational systems, structures, functional competences and scientific research strategies can be observed. The present work analyses the European bio-medicolegal scientific output of the last 5.5 years (exact time window, January 1, 2005-June 1, 2010), categorising papers by nationality of the corresponding author and forensic sub-discipline in question, in order to identify the peculiarities of national sub-specialised competences and to build up international research projects. This country-based bibliometric analysis, based on the number of articles and the impact factor produced by each European country, also considering its economic profile (gross domestic product and per capita gross domestic product), highlights the prevailing productive role of Western and Southern Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and France). Categorising scientific output by forensic sub-discipline and branch, significant in terms of impact factor are contributions from Germany (coming first in Pathology, Toxicology, Genetics, Anthropology and Biological Criminalistics), Great Britain (first in Clinical Forensic Medicine, Malpractice and Invalidity-Social Insurance), Switzerland (first in Criminology), Italy (second in Toxicology, Anthropology and Invalidity-Social Insurance), The Netherlands (third in Clinical Forensic Medicine and Medical Law and Ethics), Spain (third in Genetics, Criminalistics and Invalidity-Social Insurance) and France (third in Toxicology and Malpractice). Interestingly, several countries with low gross domestic product, such as Poland, Turkey and other Eastern European nations, show notable scientific production in specific sub-disciplines such as Pathology, Toxicology and Forensic Genetics, suggesting that fruitful international cooperation could be planned and be of interest to funding sources within the European Community, also taking into account funds reserved for depressed areas undergoing development.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Author, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biliometry, Bio-Medicolegal Sciences, Development, Ethics, Europe, Forensic Medicine, Forensic Medicine, France, Functional, Funding, Future, Genetics, Germany, Impact, Impact Factor, Interest, Italy, Journals, Law, Legal-Medicine, Medical, Medicine, Papers, Profile, Research, Sciences, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Research, Spain, Turkey

? Boscolo-Berto, R., Viel, G., Cecchi, R., Terranova, C., Vogliardi, S., Bajanowski, T. and Ferrara, S.D. (2012), Journals publishing bio-medicolegal research in Europe. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, **126** (1), 129-137.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Leg Med126, 129.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Leg%20Med126,%20129.pdf)

Abstract: Fragmentation of bio-medicolegal knowledge has led to a proliferation of ultra-specialised sub-disciplines and branches, often published in ‘field-oriented’ scientific journals.The aim of this work is to provide an in-depth analytical picture of bio-medicolegal sources of publication, within and outside the traditional conception of legal medicine. An extensive search of bio-medicolegal articles published in the last five and a half years was performed on the MEDLINE database according to MeSH terms combined with free-text protocols. We performed a systematic analysis of targeted journals after merging, selecting and categorising all retrieved records, taking into account data from the 2009 JCR Science Edition (released on June 2010); 1,037 different journals were identified, of which only 48 (4.6%) focus specifically on bio-medicolegal matters, and of which only seven (14.6%) have an impact factor (IF). Despite this apparent dispersion, 47% of articles were published in bio-medicolegal journals (BML), of which 70.2% were in journals with IF (BML-IF). Articles published in BML-IF journals (33% of total papers) reach almost 50%, mainly in “Forensic Science International”, “International Journal of Legal Medicine” and “Journal of Forensic Sciences”. Instead, publications in not specifically bio-medicolegal journals (Not BML-IF) are greatly scattered and even fragmented in about 650 journals.The sub-disciplines that appear most frequently in Not BML-IF rather than BML-IF journals are Forensic Psychiatry (48.2% vs. 5.1%), Criminology (37.1% vs. 8.3%), Malpractice (50.7% vs. 4.0%), Medical Law and Ethics (46.4% vs. 6.9%) and Clinical Forensic Medicine (39.5% vs. 21.3%). The proposed bibliometric analysis revealed the preference of Forensic Pathology, Criminalistics (Biological), Forensic Genetics, Forensic Anthropology and Forensic Entomology for journals traditionally considered pertinent to the medico-legal discipline, with a considerable dispersion involving Toxicology, Psychiatry, Criminology and Malpractice, which were published in less well-known journals. This dispersion could be reduced adapting specialised forensic sections and increasing the IF of forensic journals, in order to respond suitably to the present demand for visibility by bio-medicolegal scientists, clearly oriented towards enhancing the objective impact of their curricula and attempting to attract funding to their research projects.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Bio-Medicolegal Sciences, Dispersion, Ethics, Europe, Forensic Sciences, Fragmentation, Funding, Future, Genetics, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factor, JCR, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Law, Legal Medicine, Medicine, MEDLINE, Papers, Psychiatry, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Assessment Exercise, Science, Systematic, Toxicology, Traditional, Visibility

# Title: International Journal of Lexicography

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Lexicography](http://ijl.oxfordjournals.org/archive/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Schryver, G.M. (2009), Bibliometrics in lexicography. *International Journal of Lexicography*, **22** (4), 423-465.

Full Text: Int J Lex22, 423.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric methods may be used to study the impact of a field, the impact of certain trends and researchers within that field, and of course the impact of particular research articles. This is no different for the field of lexicography, and the output of both metalexicographers and dictionary makers alike is increasingly being measured and quantified. Analysing such data enables one (a) to track the growing and waning popularity of certain lexicographic sub-fields, (b) to pinpoint the new directions heralded by specific lexicographic papers or by new types of dictionaries, and (c) to map the lexicographic schools of thought that have formed around some of the pioneering or most productive scholars. In this article, bibliometrics in lexicography are investigated by taking the International Journal of Lexicography as the centre piece. In the first half of the article, various bibliometric tools relevant to lexicography are introduced, and in the second half these tools are used to show that lexicography has truly become an independent discipline. In the process, comparisons are also made with two other lexicographic journals (Dictionaries and Lexikos), as well as with two journals from other disciplines (Linguistics and Applied Linguistics).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact, International, Research

# Title: International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? de Souza, C.G. and Barbastefano, R.G. (2011), Knowledge diffusion and collaboration networks on life cycle assessment. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, **16** (6), 561-568.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Lif Cyc Ass16, 561.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Lif%20Cyc%20Ass16,%20561.pdf)

Abstract: The interest in life cycle assessment (LCA) studies has increased over the years, and one of the main ways of disseminating these studies is through the publication of articles in scientific journals. Coauthorship relations form a social network where it is possible to identify how research is organized and structured in a specific field of knowledge. This paper aims to show the spread of these studies and the configuration of a collaboration network based on coauthorship relations between researchers of LCA considering some properties of social networks. The research was based on a bibliometric approach of 1,386 articles related to LCA and published in journals indexed in the ISI/Web of Science until 2008. A free software, Pajek, which has been largely used for the representation and analysis of social networks, was employed in this work. The properties of social networks analyzed in this study were power law, degrees of separation, giant component, and clustering. The research showed a social network formed by 2,598 authors from 60 countries, 88% of coauthored articles, a mean of 1.87 authors per article; the distribution of articles per author follows a power law (f (z) = 2,134.3 x z (-2.544)) with a high regression coefficient (R (2) = 0.9704), a degree of separation of 6.5, a giant component embracing 37% of the authors, and a clustering coefficient of 0.75. The LCA coauthorship network has properties following power law patterns similar to other nets such as WWW. The community forms a giant component which is still small, but which, nevertheless, might experience considerable growth in the near future. The average distance between authors follows the small-world hypothesis. The clustering degree was also coherent with other scientific communities. In spite of being an area with less than 20 years of publications registered in the ISI/Web of Science, LCA is now experiencing fast dissemination involving a large number of articles, authors, and institutions. The LCA’s coauthorship network can be characterized as a scientific community with properties verified in other networks of more consolidated academic collaboration.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Journals, Knowledge, Life Cycle Assessment, Productivity, Publication, Publications, Research, Small-World, Social Network Analysis, Web

? Qian, G. (2014), Scientometric sorting by importance for literatures on life cycle assessments and some related methodological discussions. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, **19** (7), 1462-1467.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Lif Cyc Ass19, 1462.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Lif%20Cyc%20Ass19,%201462.pdf)

Abstract: This paper aims to sort the literatures on life cycle assessments (LCA) by their respective importance through citation and co-citation analysis and to further discuss the strengths and weaknesses of these kinds of scientometric methods in the case of LCA research. CiteSpace II was used to generate document co-citation networks based on 3,824 articles retrieved from the ISI Web of Science database on this topic. Table 1 provides the top 50 highest cited documents in the LCA field. Here, we use two indicators, i.e., citation frequency in citation analysis and betweenness centrality metric in co-citation analysis, to measure the importance of these LCA literatures. Citation and co-citation analysis are useful for environmental scientists and engineers to get a better understanding of the inner structure of LCA research. However, like all other research methods, this kind of analysis has some limitations. On the one hand, Scientometric studies and related software are very dependent on ISI Web of Science database, but considering the ISI Web of Science only began to track the LCA field fairly recently, the Scopus database would probably give a fuller picture. On the other hand, since the essence of scientometrics analysis is outsiders commenting insiders, so with only citation and co-citation analysis, to our understanding of the past, present, and future of LCA field, is insufficient.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessments, Betweenness Centrality Metric, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Frequency, Citespace, Citespace Ii, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Co-Citation Networks, Cocitation, Database, Document Co-Citation Analysis, Documents, Environmental, Field, Indicators, Intellectual Structure, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Lca, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle Assessments, Measure, Methods, Networks, Research, Research Field, Research Methods, Science, Scientific Literature, Scientists, Scientometric, Scientometric Method, Scientometric Studies, Scientometrics, Scopus, Scopus Database, Software, Structure, Topic, Understanding, Visualization, Web Of Science

? Chen, H.B., Yang, Y., Yang, Y., Jiang, W. and Zhou, J.C. (2014), A bibliometric investigation of life cycle assessment research in the Web of Science databases. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, **19** (10), 1674-1685.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Lif Cyc Ass19, 1674.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Lif%20Cyc%20Ass19,%201674.pdf)

Abstract: Over the past few decades, life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies have been developed extensively, and there has been a growing interest in LCA research. However, as attested by scientific literature, few systematic, synthesizing, and visualizing studies have been found on LCA research which show how this field has evolved over time. The goal of this mainly bibliometric, empirical study is to get insight into publication performance of global LCA research, characterize its intellectual structure, and trace its evolution by using the bibliometric method with visual mapping. Based on the data from the ISI Web of Science databases Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S) and Conference Proceedings Citation Index -Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH) in the period of 1998-2013, bibliometric methods are used to investigate general development profiles of LCA research, while knowledge domain visualization technologies are employed to conduct a further co-citation analysis. The results and discussions of this research mainly shed light on (1) basic statistics of significant publication performances, (2) research focuses and their intellectual base in LCA research, (3) how the streams of research evolved during the whole period of interest. A new work on systematic and synthesizing study is conducted in this research to evaluate and map LCA research-related context. Some salient scholarly journals and institutions are identified that have shown a significant impact during the exponential growth of LCA research in the past 16 years. Biofuel, process design, solid waste management, and livestock production-related LCA researches are the main areas where interest is surging, confirmed by the active citers in each specialty. Furthermore, from the perspective of science mapping, evolution of LCA research is traced and some pivot publications are identified, which work as structural holes for the LCA-research development in the given time window.

Keywords: Active, Analysis, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Investigation, Bibliometric Methods, Bibliometrics, Biofuel, Citation, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation, Cocitation Analysis, Conference, Context, Data, Databases, Definition, Design, Development, Energy, Ethanol, Evolution, Field, From, General, Global, Growth, Humanities, Impact, Impact Assessment, Institutions, Intellectual Base, Intellectual Structure, Investigation, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, ISI Web Of Science Databases, Journals, Knowledge, Knowledge Domain, Land-Use, LCA, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle Assessment, Literature, Livestock, Management, Mapping, Methodologies, Methodology, Methods, Performance, Proceedings, Process Design, Profiles, Publication, Publication Performance, Publications, Research, Scholarly Journals, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Mapping, Sciences, Scientific Literature, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Solid Waste, Solid Waste Management, Solid-Waste Management, Specialty, Ssci, Statistics, Streams, Structure, Sustainability, Systematic, Technologies, Visualization, Waste, Waste Management, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Work

? Hou, Q., Mao, G.Z., Zhao, L., Du, H.B. and Zuo, J. (2015), Mapping the scientific research on life cycle assessment: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, **20** (4), 541-555.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Lif Cyc Ass20, 541.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Lif%20Cyc%20Ass20,%20541.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis of life cycle assessment (LCA)-related research literature is reported in this study. Based on databases of Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S), and Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH), this study aims to evaluate the research trends of LCA-related research literature from 1998 to 2013 by using bibliometric techniques. The documents were analyzed according to their type, language(s), subject(s), journal(s), citation analysis of articles, authors’ address information, and keyword distribution, etc. H-index and impact factor (IF) were applied to characterize the LCA publications. Furthermore, co-word analysis and social network analysis (SNA) were employed to evaluate the interactions in this research field. The findings showed that the pace of publishing in this field increased exponentially over past 16 years. A total of 6616 records were obtained from the four databases. Journal articles are the most frequently used document type representing 74.33 % (4918) of the records, and English is the dominant language with 5914 records (97.53 %). The most common subject category is environmental sciences, and the most productive journal is International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment. The USA, focusing on “energy,” “industrial ecology,” and “greenhouse gas emissions,” is the most productive country in the research field of LCA. Technology University of Denmark is the most productive institute all over the world over the past 16 years. According to the ranking of keywords, “greenhouse gas,” “energy”, and “biofuel” are the hotspots of LCA research. The main purpose of LCA is sustainability assessment whereas climate change is one of the most outstanding environmental issues. By identifying global hotspots in the LCA research, this study provides a useful reference to researchers for the future research directions.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Techniques, Biodiesel, Biofuels, Citation, Citation Analysis, Climate, Climate Change, Co-Word, Co-Word Analysis, Conference, Country, Cropping Systems, Databases, Denmark, Distribution, Documents, English, Environmental, Environmental Issues, Evolution, Field, From, Future, Global, H Index, H-Index, Hotspots, Humanities, If, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact-Factor, Information, International, Issues, Journal, Journal Articles, Language, Lca, Life, Life Cycle, Life Cycle Assessment, Life-Cycle-Assessment, Literature, Mapping, Network, Network Analysis, Proceedings, Publications, Publishing, Purpose, Ranking, Records, Reference, Research, Research Trends, Researchers, Sci, Science, Science Citation Index, Sciences, Scientific Research, SNA, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, Sustainability, Techniques, Technology, Trends, University, USA, Web, World

# Title: International Journal of Library and Information Science

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Library and Information Science](http://www.academicjournals.org/IJLIS/Archive.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Nattar, S. (2009), Indian journal of physics: A scientometric analysis. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, **1** (4), 55-61.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Lib Inf Sci1, 55.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Lib%20Inf%20Sci1,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Scientometric analysis of 829 articles published in the Indian Journal of physics during the year 2004-2008 are taken up to observe the distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, geographical distribution of contributions and the number of pages used in each volume. Results indicate that highest numbers of papers have been written by co- authors. The contributions in this journal from India are slightly more than those from the other countries. The growth and popularity of this journal is found to show an upward trend.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Distribution of Contributions, Geographical Distribution, Indian Journal of Physics

# Title: International Journal of Logistics Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Logistics Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ellinger, A.E. and Chapman, K. (2011), Benchmarking leading supply chain management and logistics strategy journals. *International Journal of Logistics Management*, **22** (3), 403-419.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Log Man22, 403.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Log%20Man22,%20403.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to compare the performance of the supply chain management and logistics (SCML) strategy journals recently added to the Web of Science database to the performance of journals from other business disciplines also recently admitted to the Web of Science database on the Thomson Reuters selection process criteria. Design/methodology/approach - A benchmarking approach is used to examine the relative performance of SCML journals over a two-year period. Findings - The two sets of journals’ publishing standards and the number of citations for authors from the two groups are quite similar. Journals in the benchmark group had greater international diversity and balance among their authors, editors and editorial boards, while the SCML journals were cited more often in Web of Science and had lower self-citation rates. Research limitations/implications - This study required a great deal of counting, and some of the data were collected multiple times to check for accuracy. Still, it is possible that mistakes were made. Data from different years and different authors may have yielded different results. Practical implications - The recent addition of six journals to the Web of Science database allows leading SCML journals to compete on a level playing field with other top-tier business journals and can therefore be regarded as a major step forward in the maturation of the discipline, as well as recognition of the quality of the journals. Originality/value - The authors’ benchmarking study extends previous examinations of SCML journals relative to leading journals in other business fields, and offers direction for how Sail, researchers and journal editors can continue to contribute to the maturation of the discipline.

Keywords: Accuracy, Approach, Authors, Benchmarking, Business, Citation Analysis, Citations, Criteria, Data, Database, Database Management, Diversity, Field, Future, Impact, International, Journal, Journal Editors, Journal Rankings, Journals, Logistics, Logistics Journals, Management, Maturation, Performance, Publishing, Purpose, Quality, Quality of, Rates, Recent, Research, Science, Self-Citation, Standards, Strategy, Thomson-Reuters, Transportation, Trends, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Logistics-Research and Applications

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Logistics-Research and Applications

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Georgi, C., Darkow, I.L. and Kotzab, H. (2013), Foundations of logistics and supply chain research: A bibliometric analysis of four international journals. *International Journal of Logistics-Research and Applications*, **16** (6), 522-533.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Log-Res App16, 522.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Log-Res%20App16,%20522.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to explore the current intellectual foundation of four leading academic journals within the field of logistics and supply chain management. We were interested to identify the most frequently quoted publications as well as their impact on logistics research. We examined 17,000 references of 412 papers and further analysed the 39 top-references with the means of multidimensional scaling (MDS), cluster- and factor analysis. We were able to identify a mix of textbooks and articles from academic journals and revealed a journal-specific citation pattern, not only in the choice of textbooks but also in the choice of referenced methodology papers. We were also able to identify citation streams and citation areas, where it was surprising to find so many general socio-scientific papers and general papers explaining the character of the field.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Author Cocitation Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Business, Choice, Citation, Citation Analysis, Cluster, Co-Citation Analysis, Discipline, Economics, England, Evolution, Factor Analysis, Field, General, Germany, Impact, Int, Intellectual Base, Intellectual Structure, International, Journals, Logistics, Management, Mds, Methodology, Multidimensional, Multidimensional Scaling, Papers, Park, Pattern, Publications, Purpose, References, Research, Scaling, Si, Streams, Supply Chain Management, Supply Chain Research, Textbooks

# Title: International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development](http://www.inderscience.com/browse/index.php?journalID=89&year=2007&vol=4&issue=4)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Chao, C.C., Jen, W.Y., Chi, Y.P. and Lin, B.S. (2007), Determining technology trends and forecasts of CRM through a historical review and bibliometric analysis of data from 1991 to 2005. *International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development*, **4** (4), 415-427.

Abstract: Customer relationship management (CRM) has been identified as one of the greatest technological contributions to enterprises in the 21st century. This technology surged into the market rapidly. More and more enterprises are applying CRM to improve efficiency of operation and gain competitive advantage. In light of the awareness of the CRM trend’s contribution, a historical review and bibliometric methods are applied in this research. CRM is examined using the bibliometric analysis technique on SCI and SSCI journals from 1991 to 2005. Also, the historical review method was applied to analyse CRM innovation, organisations’ adoption, and diffusion. Moreover, from retrospective analysis findings, business, the health industry and privacy are the major trends and issues of adoption by enterprises. Furthermore, the contribution of CRM and forecast of the technology trend are also analysed. CRM will diffuse and be assimilated into our daily lives in the near future.

Keywords: Adoption, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Methods, Business, Data, Diffusion, Efficiency, Enterprises, Forecast, Health, Historical Review, Innovation, Journals, Management, Market, Methods, Operation, Privacy, Research, Retrospective Analysis, Review, SCI, SSCI, Technology, Trend, Trends

# Title: International Journal of Management Reviews

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Management Reviews](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118498732/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Verbeek, A., Debackere, K., Luwel, M. and Zimmermann, E. (2002), Measuring progress and evolution in science and technology. I: The multiple uses of bibliometric indicators. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, **4** (2), 179-211.

Full Text: [2002\Int J Man Rev4, 179.pdf](2002\Int%20J%20Man%20Rev4,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: Science and technology development have become critical instruments in the public policy arena given their demonstrated impact on economic progress. As a consequence, a vast array of indicators for measuring and mapping scientific and technological activity, their progress and their outcomes, has been developed over recent decades (see for instance, the EU Commission, 2nd Report on S&T Indicators 1997). The majority of them relate to measuring and mapping the published journal and patent literature. The first part of this review paper focuses on a state-of-the-art overview of bibliometric: indicators and their multiple uses in supporting the development of science and technology policy, The limitations and the pitfalls related to their use are also discussed.

Keywords: University-Research Performance, Citation Analysis, Basic Research, Co-Citation, Economics, Flanders, Policy, Field

? Vogel, R. and Guttel, W.H. (2013), The dynamic capability view in strategic management: A bibliometric review. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, **15** (4), 426-446.

Full Text: 2013\Int J Man Rev15, 426.pdf

Abstract: The dynamic capability view (DCV) is one of the most vibrant approaches to strategic management. In this study, the extant literature published between 1994 and 2011 is analysed, using bibliometric methods in order to explore the scope of this approach and detect current research priorities. For this purpose, the method of bibliographic coupling is introduced in management research, which shifts the focus of analysis from past traditions to current trends. Several clusters of thematically related research are extracted from bibliographic networks, which represent interconnected yet distinct subfields of inquiry within the DCV. The core cluster of the current DCV, which visualizes this research field’s nascent but fragile identity, focuses on learning and change capabilities and relates them to firm performance, thus merging aspects of organization theory and strategic management. In addition, several peripheral clusters of research are identified, which reflect a parallel process of differentiation in the overall field. Both trends, i.e. of integration and differentiation, attest to the emancipation of the DCV as a distinct approach to strategic management. However, the DCV still lacks consensual concepts that allow comparisons of empirical studies and advance the theoretical understanding of dynamic capabilities. In the light of the above, some implications of this analysis for further research are discussed.

Keywords: Absorptive-Capacity, Advance, Analysis, Approach, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Coupling, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Cluster, Cocitation Analysis, Differentiation, Dynamic, Empirical Studies, Fiber-Optics, Field, Integration, Intellectual Structure, Learning, Literature, Management, Merging, Methods, Networks, Organization, Organizational Ambidexterity, Performance, Purpose, Radical Technological-Change, Research, Research Agenda, Research Priorities, Research-And-Development, Resource-Based View, Review, Scope, Strategic, Strategic Management, Sustainable Competitive Advantage, Theoretical, Theory, Trends, Understanding

# Title: International Journal of Materials Research

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Materials Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Marx, W. (2009), The anatomy of the *International Journal of Materials Research* in the light of bibliometry. *International Journal of Materials Research*, **100** (1), 11-23.

Abstract: Bibliometric methods, in particular citation analysis, are used to evaluate the International Journal of Materials Research (IJMR) and its two predecessor journals Zeitschrift far Metallkunde (ZfM) and Internationale Zeitschrift fur Metallographie (IZfM). Firstly, the coverage of the journals by the various literature databases is discussed, and the number of articles per year is determined. The time evolution of the publications with respect to German and English as original languages is established and the language dependent impact is analyzed. A ranking of the most important countries of authors is given. Furthermore, the ensemble of ZfM and IJMR articles is analyzed with respect to the occurrence of substances (metals, alloys, compounds) and some subject specific terms (diffusion, microstructure, recrystallization, mechanical properties). A listing of the twenty most frequently cited articles and the citation time evolution (citation history) of the top three articles are presented. Moreover, the distribution of the citations on the articles is determined and the amount of simultaneous citations with other journals (co-citations) is given. The citing papers of the IJMR and ZfM articles are analyzed with respect to the most frequently appearing countries of authors and journals. Finally, the Journal Impact Factor (JIF), The Cited Half-Life and the Citing Half-Life as bibliometric indicators of a journal as a whole are analyzed. The meaning of the widely used JIF is discussed and hints for its careful and cautious use are given.

Keywords: Alloys, Analysis, Anatomy, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometry, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Coverage, Databases, Diffusion, Distribution, Evolution, FUR, History, History of Science, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Journals, Language, Languages, Literature, Meaning, Mechanical Properties, Metals, Methods, Microstructure, Papers, Publications, Ranking, Research, Respect, Science, Time

# Title: International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=5246&_auth=y&_acct=C000011279&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1134284&md5=5aaf1dc705a1c0c20b4a66c1b011a05b)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0168-1176

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV, Amsterdam

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

Gelpi, E. (1992), Trends in biochemical and biomedical applications of mass spectrometry. *International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Processes*, **118** (2), 683-721.

Full Text: [1992\Int J Mas Spe Ion Pro118-119, 683.pdf](1992\Int%20J%20Mas%20Spe%20Ion%20Pro118-119,%20683.pdf)

Abstract: This review attempts an in-depth evaluation of progress and achievements made since the last 11th International Mass Spectrometry Conference in the application of mass spectrometric techniques to biochemistry and biomedicine. For this purpose, scientific contributions in this field at major international meetings have been monitored, together with an extensive appraisal of literature data covering the period from 1988 to 1991. A bibliometric evaluation of the MEDLINE database for this period provides a total of almost 4000 entries for mass spectrometry. This allows a detailed study of literature and geographical sources of the most frequent applications, of disciplines where mass spectrometry is most active and of types of sample and instrumentation most commonly used. In this regard major efforts according to number of publications (over 100 literature reports) are concentrated in countries like Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, UK and the USA. Also, most of the work using mass spectrometry in biochemistry and biomedicine is centred on studies on biotransformation, metabolism, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and toxicology, which have been carried out on samples of blood, urine, plasma and tissue, by order of frequency of use. Human and animal studies appear to be evenly distributed in terms of the number of reports published in the literature in which the authors make use of experimental animals or describe work on human samples. Along these lines, special attention is given to the real usefulness of mass spectrometry (MS) technology in routine medical practice. Thus the review concentrates on evaluating the progress made in disease diagnosis and overall patient care. As regards prevailing techniques, GC---MS continues to be the mainstay of the state of the art methods for multicomponent analysis, stable isotope tracer studies and metabolic profiling, while HPLC––MS and tandem MS are becoming increasingly important in biomedical research. However, despite the relatively large number of mass spectrometry reports in the biomedical sciences very few true routine applications are described, and recent technological innovations in instrumentation such as FAB---MS, electrospray, plasma or laser desorption have contributed relatively much more to structural biology, especially in biopolymer studies of macromolecules rather than to real life biomedical applications on patients and clinical problems.

Keywords: Analysis, Animal Studies, Animals, Application, Art, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Evaluation, Biochemistry, Biology, Biomedical, Biomedical Research, Biomedicine, Blood, Canada, Care, Clinical, Data, Database, Desorption, Diagnosis, Distributed, Evaluation, Experimental, Field, France, GC-MS, Germany, Human, Instrumentation, International, Italy, Japan, Laser, Life, Literature, Medical, Medical Practice, MEDLINE, Metabolism, Methods, Patient Care, Patients, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacology, Plasma, Practice, Profiling, Publications, Purpose, Research, Review, Sciences, Sources, Spectrometry, State, Sweden, Techniques, Technology, Toxicology, Tracer, UK, Urine, USA, Work

# Title: International Journal of Medical Informatics

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Medical Informatics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/13865056)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pluye, P., Grad, R.M., Dunikowski, L.G. and Stephenson, R. (2005), Impact of clinical information-retrieval technology on physicians: A literature review of quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods studies. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **74** (9), 745-768.

Full Text: [2005\Int J Med Inf74, 745.pdf](2005\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf74,%20745.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: This paper appraises empirical studies examining the impact of clinical information-retrieval technology on physicians and medical students. Methods: The world literature was reviewed up to February 2004. Two reviewers independently identified studies by scrutinising 3368 and 3249 references from bibliographic databases. Additional studies were retrieved by hand searches, and by searching ISI Web of Science for citations of articles. Six hundred and five paper-based articles were assessed for relevance. of those, 40 (6.6%) were independently appraised by two reviewers for relevance and methodological quality. These articles were quantitative, qualitative or of mixed methods, and 26 (4.3%) were retained for further analysis. For each retained article, two teams used content analysis to review extracted textual material (quantitative results and qualitative findings). Results: Observational studies suggest that nearly one-third of searches using information-retrieval technology may have a positive impact on physicians. Two experimental and three laboratory studies do not reach consensus in support of a greater impact of this technology compared with other sources of information, notably printed educational material. Clinical information-retrieval technology may affect physicians, and further research is needed to examine its impact in everyday practice. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Citations, Computerised Practice Guidelines, Content Analysis, Databases, Decision-Support-Systems, Electronic Resources, General-Practitioners, Guidelines, Hospital Library, Impact, Information, Information Retrieval, Information Services, Information Systems, Information-Retrieval, Internet, ISI, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, Medical Informatics, Methods, Mixed Methods, Online Evidence, Patient-Care, Physicians, Practice, Primary-Care Physicians, Quantitative, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Research, Review, Science, Students, Web of Science

? O’Grady, L. (2006), Future directions for depicting credibility in health care web sites. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **75** (1), 58-65.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Med Inf75, 58.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf75,%2058.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of the paper was to determine appropriate terminology, criteria, implementation, and develop a theoretical framework by which credibility in health care web sites can be depicted. Future research directions for evaluating credibility in health care web sites was also discussed. Method: A comprehensive literature review of published articles, policy papers, and grey literature using relevant search terms was conducted. Sources for articles reviewed included MEDLINE (from 1966 to present), PsycINFO (from 1840 to present), ERIC (from 1966 to present), and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) databases. The Web of Science citation service was continuously searched using a subscription service from 2002 to 2004. The search engine Google was also implemented. Results: A common term, credibility, was purposed for use in this context. A comprehensive set of credibility criteria, presented within a theoretical framework was also developed. Implementation by means of a browser-based graphic icon was purposed. Conclusions: Relevancy and readiness of the purposed common terminology, criteria, and implementation within the theoretical framework must be further researched. More knowledge of consumers’ behaviour regarding use of online health content and collaboration with others when implementing such information should be considered in future research. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Collaboration, Consumer Participation, Databases, Electronic Communication, Health Care, Implementation, Information, Internet, Internet, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Medical Information, MEDLINE, Papers, Patient Education, Policy, Quality, Quality of Health Care, Research, Review, Science, Sources, Web of Science, World-Wide-Web

? Jen, W.Y., Chao, C.C., Hung, M.C., Li, Y.C. and Chi, Y.P. (2007), Mobile information and communication in the hospital outpatient service. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **76** (8), 565-574.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Med Inf76, 565.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf76,%20565.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives Most healthcare providers provide mobile service for their medical staff; however, few healthcare providers provide mobile service as part of their outpatient service. The mobile outpatient service system (MOSS) focuses on illness treatment, illness prevention and patient relation management for outpatient service users. Initiated in a local hospital in Taiwan, the MOSS pilot project was developed to improve outpatient service quality and pursue higher patient safety. Method This study focuses on the development of the MOSS. The workflow, architecture and target users of the MOSS are delineated. In addition, there were two surveys conducted as part of this study. After a focus group of medical staff identified areas in which outpatient services might be improved by the MOSS, the first survey was administered to outpatients to confirm the focus group’s intuitions. The second administration of the survey explored outpatient satisfaction after they used the MOSS service. Results With regard to outpatient attitudes, about 93% of participants agreed that the mobile outpatient service improved outpatient service quality. In the area of outpatient satisfaction, about 89% of participants indicated they were satisfied with the moile outpatient service. Discussion/conclusion Supported by our study finding, we propose that more diverse mobile outpatient services can be provided in the future.

Keywords: Mobile Technology, Mobile Outpatient Service, Healthcare Providers

? Grundgeiger, T. and Sanderson, P. (2009), Interruptions in healthcare: Theoretical views. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **78** (5), 293-307.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Med Inf78, 293.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf78,%20293.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Researchers in healthcare have begun to investigate interruptions extensively, given evidence for the adverse effects of work interruptions in other domains and given the highly interruptive hospital environment. In this paper, we reviewed literature on interruptions in critical care and medication dispensing settings in search of evidence for a relationship between interruptions and adverse events. Methods: The literature search included the databases MEDLINE, CINAHL+ Pre CINHAL, Health Sources: Nursing Academic Edition, EMBASE, PsycINFO, ISI Web of Science and Ergonomics Abstracts. The paper titles and abstracts were subsequently reviewed. After the initial search, we reviewed paper titles and abstracts to define the subset for review. Results: We currently lack evidence in healthcare of the extent to which interruptions lead to adverse effects. The lack of evidence may be due to the descriptive rather than caUSAl nature of most studies, the lack of theory motivating investigations of the relationship, the fact that healthcare is a complex and varied domain, and inadequate conceptualizations of accident aetiology. We identify two recent accident theories in which the relationship between activity and medical errors is complex, indicating that even when it is sought, caUSAl evidence is hard to find. Discussion: Future research on interruptions in healthcare settings should focus on the following. First, prospective memory research and distributed cognition can provide a theoretical background for understanding the impact of interruptions and so could provide guidance for future empirical research on interruptions and the planning of actions in healthcare. Second, studying how interruptions are successfully rather than unsuccessfully overcome may better help us understand their effects. Third, because interruptions almost always have positive and adverse effects, more appropriate dependent variables could be chosen. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accident Model, Adverse Effects, Clinical Communication, Cognition, Communication, Critical Care, Databases, Decision-Making, Dispensing Errors, Distractions, Distributed Cognition, Embase, Emergency-Department, Environment, Error Theory, Health, Healthcare, Hospital, Impact, Information-Technology, Intensive-Care, Interruptions, ISI, Lead, Literature, Medical, Medication, Medication Dispensing, Medication Errors, MEDLINE, Memory, Methods, Nursing, Patient Safety, Patient-Safety, Prospective Memory, Prospective Memory Performance, Research, Researchers, Review, Science, Sources, Theories, Theory, Web of Science, Workplace Interruptions

? Ramadas, A., Quek, K.F., Chan, C.K.Y. and Oldenburg, B. (2011), Web-based interventions for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review of recent evidence. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **80** (6), 389-405.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Med Inf80, 389.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf80,%20389.pdf)

Abstract: Introduction: The Internet has emerged as a potentially effective medium for information exchange. The Internet’s potential has been recognised and web-based education programmes have been steadily adopted in recent years in preventing and managing chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus. This review provides a descriptive discussion of web-based behavioural interventions for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Method: Systematic literature searches were performed using MEDLINE, EMBASE, PUBMED, PsycINFO, Web of Science and Cochrane Library to retrieve articles published between 2000 and June 2010 which fulfilled all inclusion criteria. Methodological quality assessment and data synthesis were then performed. Results: Twenty articles representing 13 different studies were reviewed. None of the studies were ranked as low in the methodological quality. Goal-setting, personalised coaching, interactive feedback and online peer support groups were some of the successful approaches which were applied in e-interventions to manage type 2 diabetes mellitus. Strong theoretical background, use of other technologies and longer duration of intervention were proven to be successful strategies as well. Conclusion: The web-based interventions have demonstrated some level of favourable outcomes, provided they are further enhanced with proper e-research strategies. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adults Age 60, Assessment, Blood-Glucose, Care Management, Cochrane, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, Education, Embase, Feedback, Glucose Monitoring-System, Glycemic Control, Information, Internet, Intervention, Interventions, Literature, Management, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Outcomes, Physical-Activity, Randomized-Controlled-Trials, Review, Science, Self-Management, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Web of Science, Weight-Loss

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Med Inf80, 849.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Med%20Inf80,%20849.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This literature review identifies and categorises, from an organisational management perspective, barriers to the use of HIT or ICT for health. Based on the review, it offers policy interventions. Methods: This systematic literature review was carried out during December 2009 and January 2010. Additional on-going reviews of updates through automated system alerts took place up until this paper was submitted. A total of thirty-one sources were searched including nine software platforms/databases, fifteen specialised websites/targeted databases, Google Scholar, ISI Science Citation Index and five journals hand-searched. Results: The study covers seventy-nine articles on organisational barriers to ICT adoption by healthcare professionals. These are categorised under five main headings - (I) Structure of healthcare organisations; (II) Tasks; (III) People policies; (IV) Incentives; and (V) Information and decision processes. A total of ten subcategories are also identified. By adopting an organisational management approach, some recommendations to remove organisational management barriers are made. Conclusions: Despite their apparent promise, health information technologies (HIT) have proved difficult to implement. This systematic review reveals the implementation barriers associated to organisational management and their interrelations. Several important future directions in the field are also suggested: (1) there is a need for further research providing evidence of HIT cost-effectiveness as well as the development of optimal HIT applications; (2) more information is needed regarding organisational change, incentives, liability issues, end-users HIT competences and skills, structure and work process issues involved in realising the benefits from HIT. Future policy interventions should consider the five dimensions identified when addressing the impact of HIT in healthcare organisational systems, and how the impact of an intervention aimed at a particular dimension would interrelate with others. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: 7 Countries, Adoption, Barriers, Barriers for Adoption, Citation, Computerised Medical Records Systems, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Decision-Support, Development, Electronic Medical Record, Google Scholar, Health Information Technology, Healthcare, Healthcare Organisations, Healthcare Professionals, Hit Adoption, Hospital Information Systems, ICT Adoption in Healthcare, Impact, Implementation, Incentives, Information, Information and Decision Processes, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Medical Informatics, Medical-Care, Methods, National-Health, Order Entry, Organisational Models, People Policies, Policies, Policy, Process, Recommendations, Records, Research, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Socio-Technical, Software, Structure, Structure of Healthcare Organisations, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, Systematic Review, Systems, Tasks, Unintended Consequences

? Cruz, J., Brooks, D. and Marques, A. (2014), Home telemonitoring in COPD: A systematic review of methodologies and patients’ adherence. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, **83** (4), 249-263.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Med Inf83, 249.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Med%20Inf83,%20249.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: This systematic review aimed to provide a comprehensive description of the methodologies used in home telemonitoring interventions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and to explore patients’ adherence and satisfaction with the use of telemonitoring systems. Methods: A literature search was performed from June to August and updated until December of 2012 on Medline, Embase, Web of Science and B-on databases using the following keywords: [tele(-)monitoring, tele(-)health, tele(-)homecare, tele(-)care, tele-home health or home monitoring] and [Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD]. References of all articles were also reviewed. Results: Seventeen articles were included, 12 of them published from 2010 to the present. The methodologies were similar in the training provided to patients and in the data collection and transmission processes. However, differences in the type of technology used, telemonitoring duration and provision of prompts/feedback, were found. Patients were generally satisfied and found the systems useful to help them manage their disease and improve healthcare provision. Nevertheless, they reported some difficulties in their use, which in some studies were related to lower compliance rates. Conclusions: Telemonitoring interventions are a relatively new field in COPD research. Findings suggest that these interventions, although promising, present some usability problems that need to be considered in future research. These adjustments are essential before the widespreading of telemonitoring. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptability, Adherence, Care, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Collection, Compliance, Copd, Cost, Data, Data Collection, Databases, Disease, Duration, E-Health, Field, Health, Interventions, Ireland, Literature, Literature Search, Medline, Methodologies, Methods, Obstructive Pulmonary-Disease, Patients, Quality-Of-Life, Rates, References, Rehabilitation, Remote Monitoring, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Satisfaction, Satisfaction Level, Science, Statement, Systematic Review, Systems, Technology, Telecare, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Telerehabilitation, Training, Transmission, Usability, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Med Inf83, 715.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Med%20Inf83,%20715.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: We aimed to provide an up-to-date contemporary bibliometric view of the Received in revised form telemedicine and telehealth literature and a longitudinal analysis of changes in content 30 June 2014 themes. Accepted 2 July 2014 Methods: Software tools were used to extract and process MEDLINE entries. Frequencies of papers by year of publication and outlet were calculated, ranked, charted and tabulated. Keywords: Frequency of publication by author was also calculated, ranked and tabulated. The process was repeated for two time periods to examine change: (i) 1970-1995 and (ii) 2009-2013. Telehealth Content analysis of abstracts was conducted and tag clouds were generated. This visual Bibliometric analysis representation was used to identify key words and prominent themes. Content analysis Results: 17,932 records relating to articles published in 2523 unique outlets were analyzed. In the cumulative literature, 3152 (18%) articles were published in specialist telemedicine journals while most articles (14,780 [82%]) were published in mainstream outlets. This pattern was observed in both epochs. Clinical journals were not highly represented. Over time 46,066 unique authors have contributed to the field, with 21,109 of them publishing in the period 2009-2013. Discussion: Telemedicine is a large and growing field with most publication occurring outside of the specialist journals. Content analysis suggested a change of focus from the technical to the clinical between the two epochs. As a healthcare setting, the home also appears to be emergent. Conclusion: This study updates the findings of previous studies. The emphasis within the literature suggests a move from technical issues to clinical applications and evaluation. The maturity of the field and its accessibility to clinicians and policy makers remains unclear. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Analysis, Articles, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Applications, Content Analysis, Cost, Cumulative, E-Health, Evaluation, Field, Ireland, Issues, Journals, Keywords, Literature, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, Medline, Methods, Papers, Pattern, Policy, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Records, Representation, Results, Rights, Software, System, Telecare, Telehealth, Telemedicine, Telepathology

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Med Inf84, 24.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Med%20Inf84,%2024.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Social scientific approach has become an important approach in e-Health studies over the past decade. However, there has been little systematical examination of what aspects of e-Health social scientists have studied and how relevant and informative knowledge has been produced and diffused by this line of inquiry. This study performed a systematic review of the body of e-Health literature in mainstream social science journals over the past decade by testing the applicability of a SA categorization (i.e., access, availability, appropriateness, acceptability, and applicability), proposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as a framework for understanding social scientific research in e-Health. Methods: This study used a quantitative, bottom-up approach to review the e-Health literature in social sciences published from 2000 to 2009. A total of 3005 e-Health studies identified from two social sciences databases (i.e., Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts 81 Humanities Citation Index) were analyzed with text topic modeling and structural analysis of co-word network, co-citation network, and scientific food web. Results: There have been dramatic increases in the scale of e-Health studies in social sciences over the past decade in terms of the numbers of publications, journal outlets and participating disciplines. The results empirically confirm the presence of the SA clusters in e-Health research, with the cluster of applicability as the dominant research area and the cluster of availability as the major knowledge producer for other clusters. The network analysis also reveals that the five distinctive clusters share much more in common in research concerns than what e-Health scholars appear to recognize. Conclusions: It is time to explicate and, more importantly, tap into the shared concerns cutting across the seemingly divided scholarly communities. In particular, more synergy exercises are needed to promote adherence of the field. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acceptability, Access, Adherence, Analysis, Approach, Availability, Care, Categorization, Challenges, Citation, Cluster, Co-Citation, Co-Word, Cocitation, Databases, Design, Disciplines, E-Health, Ehealth Research, Examination, Exercises, Field, Food, Food Web, Food-Web, Framework, From, Health, Human, Humanities, Information, Intellectual Structure, Internet, Internet, Ireland, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Mapping, Methods, Modeling, Network, Network Analysis, Publications, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Scale, Science, Science Journals, Sciences, Scientific Research, Scientists, Social, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Structure, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Technology, Testing, Topic, Understanding, Web

# Title: International Journal of Medical Microbiology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Medical Microbiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/14384221)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Becker, K., Hu, Y. and Biller-Andorno, N. (2006), Infectious diseases - A global challenge. *International Journal of Medical Microbiology*, **296** (4-5), 179-185.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Med Mic296, 179.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Med%20Mic296,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: Infectious diseases represent a continuous and increasing threat to human health and welfare. Due to emerging diseases, increasing resistances, international travelling, and the risk of bioterroristic attacks, infectious diseases concern the whole world and can only be combated by internationally coordinated and interdisciplinary approaches. When assessing the worldwide publication activities on infectious diseases in the years 1994-2004 accessible via the ISI Science Citation Index Expanded((R)), an overall increase by 24% can be monitored. Furthermore, it becomes evident that highest research priorities are given to HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, tuberculosis, respiratory infections, and sepsis. Ten countries - including the USA, the UK, France, Germany, and Japan - contributed to more than 80% of these publications; nation-specific research priorities focusing on the current problems in the respective country can be estimated. Countries with the highest disease burdens are still not given the opportunity to contribute adequately to the scientific field. Based on our data, relatively increasing publication activities include those on respiratory infections, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, and sepsis, whereas decreasing activities were determined for AIDS, diarrhoea, meningitis, schistosomiasis, and other diseases. Accordingly, the prevalence of many infectious diseases occurring in tropical countries is not clearly reflected in the worldwide publication activities. (c) 2006 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Keywords: AID, AIDS, Assessing, Challenge, Country, Data, Diarrhoea, Diseases, Field, France, Germany, Health, Hepatitis, Hepatitis C, HIV, AIDS, Human, Human Health, Infections, Infectious Diseases, Interdisciplinary, International, ISI, Japan, Malaria, Meningitis, Prevalence, Publication, Publications, Research, Research Priorities, Rights, Risk, Science Citation Index, Sepsis, Tropical, Tuberculosis, UK, USA, Welfare, World

# Title: International Journal of Medicine and Public Health

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Medicine and Public Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gupta, B.M. Bala, A., Ahmed, K.K.M. and Gupta, R. (2014), Liver disorders: A scientometric study of publication outputs from India during 2003-2012. *International Journal of Medicine and Public Health*, **4** (1), 9-16.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Med Pub Hea4, 9.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Med%20Pub%20Hea4,%209.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Analyses were done on the Indian publication outputs on liver disorder research during 2003-2012, on several parameters, including contribution and citation impact of the most productive countries, India's overall contribution, its growth pattern, citation impact, the share of international collaboration, identification of the significant participating countries in India's international collaboration, contribution and impact of different types of liver disorders, productivity and impact of leading Indian institutions and authors, and pattern of communication of Indian output in most productive journals. Materials and Methods: The Scopus Citation Database has been used to retrieve the data for 10 years (2003-2012) by searching with the keyword 'liver,' in the combined Title, Abstract, and Keywords field. Results: The Indian publication's output in the liver disorder research consisted of 2380 articles during 2003-2012, which increased from 143 articles in 2003 to 378 articles in 2012, witnessing an annual average growth rate of 11.92%. The average citation impact per article registered by the Indian publications for liver disorder research was 4.68 during 2003-2012, which decreased from 6.43 during 2003-2007 to 3.71 during 2008-2012. The international collaborative share of India in the overall liver disorder research was 15.34% during 2003-2012, which increased from 12.65% during 2003-2007 to 16.84% during 2008-2012. Conclusions: Keeping in view the severity of liver disorders in India, there is a need to increase the investment in Research and Development (R and D) to bring about improvements in supportive care and a need to set up a Hepatitis Registry. Efforts must be made to develop state- and government-supported prevention and control strategies, including conducting mass awareness programs, formulation of universal guidelines for immunization, promotion of partnerships, development of an evidence-based policy, and development of programs for prevention of transmission, along with better financial and social support initiatives.

# Title: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hunt, G.E., Happell, B., Chan, S.W.C. and Cleary, M. (2012), Citation analysis of mental health nursing journals: How should we rank thee? *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, **21** (6), 576-580.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Men Hea Nur21, 576.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Men%20Hea%20Nur21,%20576.pdf)

Abstract: The journal impact factor (JIF), and how best to rate the performance of a journal and the articles they contain, are areas of great debate. The aim of this paper was to assess various ranking methods of journal quality for mental health nursing journals, and to list the top 10 articles that have received the most number of citations to date. Seven mental health nursing journals were chosen for the analysis of citations they received in 2010, as well as their current impact factors from two sources, and other data for ranking purposes. There was very little difference in the top four mental health nursing journals and their overall rankings when combining various bibliometric indicators. That said, the International Journal of Mental Health Nursing is currently the highest ranked mental health nursing journal based on JIF, but publishes fewer articles per year compared to other journals. Overall, very few articles received 50 or more citations. This study shows that researchers need to consider more than one ranking method when deciding where to send or publish their research.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Combining, Data, H-Index, Health, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Indicators, Journal, Journal Impact, Journal Impact Factor, Journal Quality, Journals, Mental Health, Mental Health Nursing Journal, Methods, Nursing, Nursing Journals, Performance, Psychiatry, Quality, Rank, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Sources

# Title: International Journal of Mental Health Systems

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Mental Health Systems

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Minas, H., Wright, A., Zhao, M.X. and Kakuma, R. (2014), International journal of mental health systems: A bibliometric study. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, **8**, Article Number: 1.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Men Hea Sys8, 1.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Men%20Hea%20Sys8,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The International Journal of Mental Health Systems (IJMHS) was launched in August 2007 and has recently been given a formal impact factor. This study uses bibliometric indicators to review the performance of the Journal against its original stated objectives and aspirations. Methods: All articles published in IJMHS since publication commenced were included (n = 158). Selected bibliometric measures indicating Journal productivity, author affiliation, impact, geographic reach, and international collaboration were utilised. Results: IJMHS published 158 articles in seven volumes over six years. Articles with three to five authors constitute the dominant authorship pattern, and authors’ affiliations are varied. IJMHS has received an impact factor of 1.06 from Thomson Reuters, and the SCImago Journal Ranking shows IJMHS to be well positioned in the four categories in which it is listed, including in comparisons with well-established BMC journals that have similar scientific interests. Geographic authorship patterns show contributions from a large number of countries, including many low-and middle-income countries. Discussion: Manuscript submissions from a wide range of countries, including low-and middle-income countries, are mostly from academic institutions. Authors from some geographic areas of the world are significantly under-represented. The calculation of an impact factor and encouraging rankings on the SCImago Journal Rank index are expected to lead to increased submission of high quality manuscripts. Conclusion: The performance of IJMHS over the first six years is promising, and the Journal is on the way to achieving the aims set out in the inaugural Editorial. IJMHS will continue to enhance its current impact through a number of new initiatives, including the introduction of thematic series and a broader range of article categories.

Keywords: Affiliation, Articles, Authors, Authorship, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Calculation, Care, Collaboration, First, Health, Health Systems, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, Journal, Journal Productivity, Journals, Lead, Low-And Middle-Income Countries, Measures, Mental Health, Methods, Pattern, Performance, Productivity, Publication, Quality, Ranking, Rankings, Results, Review, Scimago, Scimago Journal Rank, Systems, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, World

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Men Hea Sys9, 2.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Men%20Hea%20Sys9,%202.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Mental disorder is harmful to human health, effects social life seriously and still brings a heavy burden for countries all over the world. Scientific collaboration has become the indispensable choice for progress in the field of biomedicine. However, there have been few scientific publications on scientific collaboration in psychiatry research so far. The aim of this study was to measure the activities of scientific collaboration in psychiatry research at the level of authors, institutions and countries. Methods: We retrieved 36557 papers about psychiatry from Science Ciation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded) in web of science. Additionally, some methods such as social network analysis (SNA), K-plex analysis and Core-Periphery were used in this study. Results: Collaboration has been increasing at the level of authors, institutions and countries in psychiatry in the last ten years. We selected the top 100 prolific authors, institutions and 30 countries to construct collaborative map respectively. Freedman, R and Seidman, LJ were the central authors, Harvard university was the central institution and the USA was the central country of the whole network. Notably, the rate of economic development of countries affected collaborative behavior. Conclusion: The results show that we should encourage multiple collaboration types in psychiatry research as they not only help researchers to master the current research hotspots but also provide scientific basis for clinical research on psychiatry and suggest policies to promote the development of this area.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Behavior, Biomedicine, Burden, Choice, Clinical, Clinical Research, Collaboration, Country, Development, Economic, Economic Development, Effects, Field, From, Health, Hotspots, Human, Human Health, Institutions, International, Life, Measure, Methods, Network, Network Analysis, Papers, Policies, Progress, Psychiatry, Publications, R, Research, Researchers, Results, Sci-Expanded, Science, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Publications, Sna, Social, Social Network, Social Network Analysis, University, Usa, Web, Web Of Science, World

# Title: International Journal of Modern Physics C

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Modern Physics C

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ausloos, M., Lambiotte, R., Scharnhorst, A. and Hellsten, I. (2008), Andrzej Pekalski networks of scientific intersets with internal degrees of freedom through self-citation analysis. *International Journal of Modern Physics C*, **19** (3), 371-384.

Full Text: [2008\Int J Mod Phy C19, 371.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Mod%20Phy%20C19,%20371.pdf)

Abstract: Old and recent theoretical works by Andrzej Pekalski (APE) are recalled as possible sources of interest for describing network formation and clustering in complex (scientific) communities, through self-organization and percolation processes. Emphasis is placed on APE self-citation network over four decades. The method is that used for detecting scientists’ field mobility by focusing on author’s self-citation, co-authorships and article topics networks as in Refs. 1 and 2. It is shown that APE’s self-citation patterns reveal important information on APE interest for research topics over time as well as APE engagement on different scientific topics and in different networks of collaboration. Its interesting complexity results from “degrees of freedom” and external fields leading to so called internal shock resistance. It is found that APE network of scientific interests belongs to independent clusters and occurs through rare or drastic events as in irreversible “preferential attachment processes”, similar to those found in usual mechanics and thermodynamics phase transitions.

Keywords: Analysis, Citations, Complex, Dynamics, Evolution, Evolving Population, Magnetic Lattice-Gas, Mobility, Model, Monte-Carlo, Network, Optimal Percolation Method, Oxygen Diffusion, Publications, Research, Scientometry, Self-Citation, Sex Male, Temperature, Thermodynamics

# Title: International Journal of Molecular Sciences

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Molecular Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hu, B., Tian, X.H., Sun, J. and Meng, X.J. (2013), Evaluation of individual and combined applications of serum biomarkers for diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **14** (12), 23559-23580.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Mol Sci14, 23559.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Mol%20Sci14,%2023559.pdf)

Abstract: The clinical value of Serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) to detect early hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has been questioned due to its low sensitivity and specificity found in recent years. Other than AFP, several new serum biomarkers including the circulating AFP isoform AFP-L3, des-gamma-carboxy prothrombin (DCP) and Golgi protein-73 (GP73) have been identified as useful HCC markers. In this investigation, we review the current knowledge about these HCC-related biomarkers, and sum up the results of our meta-analysis on studies that have addressed the utility of these biomarkers in early detection and prognostic prediction of HCC. A systematic search in PubMed, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library was performed for articles published in English from 1999 to 2012, focusing on serum biomarkers for HCC detection. Data on sensitivity and specificity of tests were extracted from 40 articles that met the inclusion criteria, and the summary receiver operating characteristic curve (sROC) was obtained. A meta-analysis was carried out in which the area under the curve (AUC) for each biomarker or biomarker combinations (AFP, DCP, GP73, AFP-L3, AFP + DCP, AFP + AFP-L3, and AFP + GP73) was used to compare the diagnostic accuracy of different biomarker tests. The AUC of AFP, DCP, GP73, AFP-L3, AFP + DCP, AFP + AFP-L3, and AFP + GP73 are 0.835, 0.797, 0.914, 0.710, 0.874, 0.748, and 0.932 respectively. A combination of AFP + GP73 is superior to AFP in detecting HCC and differentiating HCC patients from non-HCC patients, and may prove to be a useful marker in the diagnosis and screening of HCC. In addition, the AUC of GP73, AFP + DCP and AFP + GP73 are better than that of AFP. The clinical value of GP73, AFP + DCP, or AFP + GP73 as serological markers for HCC diagnosis needs to be addressed further in future studies.

Keywords: Accuracy, Alpha-Fetoprotein, Auc, Biomarker, Biomarkers, Carcinoma, Clinical, Criteria, Dcp, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Accuracy, Evaluation, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Investigation, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Needs, Patients, Prediction, Prognostic, Pubmed, Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, Recent, Review, Science, Screening, Sensitivity, Serum, Specificity, Utility, Value, Web of Science

? Fan, Y.F., Wang, K., Xu, S.H., Chen, G.F., Di, H.J., Cao, M. and Liu, C. (2015), Association between ADIPOQ+45T > G polymorphism and type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **16** (1), 704-723.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Mol Sci16, 704.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Mol%20Sci16,%20704.pdf)

Abstract: Recently, a number of studies have reported the association between the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) +45T>G polymorphism in the adiponectin (ADIPOQ) gene and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) risk, though the results are inconsistent. In order to obtain a more precise estimation of the relationship, a meta-analysis was performed. In this current study, the Medline, Embase, Pubmed, ISI Web of Knowledge, Ovid, Science Citation Index Expanded Database, Wanfang Database, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure were searched for eligible studies. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to estimate the strength of association. Forty-five publications were included in the final meta-analysis with 9986 T2DM patients and 16,222 controls for ADIPOQ +45T>G polymorphism according to our inclusion and exclusion criteria. The +45T>G polymorphism was associated with an overall significantly increased risk of T2DM (G vs. T: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.06-1.32; The dominant model: OR = 1.18, 95% CI = 1.03-1.33; The recessive model: OR = 1.47, 95% CI = 1.20-1.78; The homozygous model: OR = 1.62, 95% CI = 1.25-2.09; Except the heterozygous model: OR = 1.11, 95% CI = 0.98-1.24). Subgroup analysis revealed a significant association between the +45T>G polymorphism and T2D in an Asian population. Thus, this meta-analysis indicates that the G allele of the ADIPOQ +45T>G polymorphisms associated with a significantly increased risk of T2DM in the Asian population.

Keywords: 45t, G Polymorphism, Adiponectin, Adipoq, Analysis, Asian, Association, Cardiovascular-Disease, China, Chinese, Citation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Database, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Encoding Adiponectin, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Insulin-Resistance Syndrome, Intervals, Isi, Knowledge, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Model, Molecular-Weight Adiponectin, Patients, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Publications, R, Review, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Serum Adiponectin, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (Snps), Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, Strength, Susceptibility Genes, Systematic, Systematic Review, Type 2 Diabetes, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Web, Web Of Knowledge

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Mol Sci16, 4615.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Mol%20Sci16,%204615.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to review the laboratory methods on biomimetic remineralization of demineralized human dentine. A systematic search of the publications in the PubMed, TRIP, and Web of Science databases was performed. Titles and abstracts of initially identified publications were screened. Clinical trials, reviews, non-English articles, resin-dentine interface studies, hybrid layer studies, hybrid scaffolds studies, and irrelevant studies were excluded. The remaining papers were retrieved with full texts. Manual screening was conducted on the bibliographies of remaining papers to identify relevant articles. A total of 716 studies were found, and 690 were excluded after initial screening. Two articles were identified from the bibliographies of the remaining papers. After retrieving the full text, 23 were included in this systematic review. Sixteen studies used analogues to mimic the functions of non-collagenous proteins in biomineralization of dentine, and four studies used bioactive materials to induce apatite formation on demineralized dentine surface. One study used zinc as a bioactive element, one study used polydopamine, and another study constructed an agarose hydrogel system for biomimetic mineralization of dentine. Many studies reported success in biomimetic mineralization of dentine, including the use of non-collagenous protein analogues, bioactive materials, or elements and agarose hydrogel system.

Keywords: Abstracts, Amorphous Calcium-Phosphate, Apatite, Articles, Bibliographies, Biomineralization, Clinical Trials, Collagen, Constructed, Databases, Demineralized Human Dentin, Fluoride, From, Functions, Human, Hybrid, Hydrogel, In-Vitro, Interface, Intrafibrillar Mineralization, Laboratory, Matrix Protein-1, Methods, Mineralization, Papers, Phosphoric-Acid, Protein, Proteins, Publications, Pubmed, Review, Reviews, Scaffolds, Science, Screening, Success, Surface, Systematic, Systematic Review, Titles, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Zinc

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Mol Sci16, 6557.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Mol%20Sci16,%206557.pdf)

Abstract: Amniotic fluid embolism (AFE) is an uncommon obstetric condition involving pregnant women during labor or in the initial stages after delivery. Its incidence is estimated to be around 5.5 cases per 100,000 deliveries. Therefore, this paper investigated the pathophysiological mechanism, which underlies AFE, in order to evaluate the role of immune response in the development of this still enigmatic clinical entity. The following databases (from 1956 to September 2014) Medline, Cochrane Central, Scopus, Web of Science and Science Direct were used, searching the following key words: AFE, pathophysiology, immune/inflammatory response, complement and anaphylaxis. The main key word “AFE” was searched singularly and associated individually to each of the other keywords. Of the 146 sources found, only 19 were considered appropriate for the purpose of this paper. The clinical course is characterized by a rapid onset of symptoms, which include: acute hypotension and/or cardiac arrest, acute hypoxia (with dyspnoea, cyanosis and/or respiratory arrest), coagulopathies (disseminated intravascular coagulation and/or severe hemorrhage), coma and seizures. The pathology still determines a significant morbidity and mortality and potential permanent neurological sequelae for surviving patients. At this moment, numerous aspects involving the pathophysiology and clinical development are still not understood and several hypotheses have been formulated, in particular the possible role of anaphylaxis and complement. Moreover, the detection of serum tryptase and complement components and the evaluation of fetal antigens can explain several aspects of immune response.

Keywords: Activation, Anaphylaxis, C1 Inhibitor, Cardiac Arrest, Clinical, Coagulation, Coma, Course, Databases, Delivery, Detection, Development, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation, Embolism, Evaluation, Expression, Fatal Anaphylaxis, Fetal, Fetal Antigens, From, Hemorrhage, Hypotension, Hypoxia, Immune, Immune Response, Incidence, Labor, Mast-Cell Tryptase, Mechanism, Medline, Morbidity, Mortality, Natriuretic-Peptide, Neurological, Normal Pregnancies, Obstetric, Onset, Pathology, Pathophysiology, Patients, Permanent, Postmortem Diagnosis, Potential, Pregnant, Pregnant Women, Purpose, Receptor, Response, Role, Science, Scopus, Seizures, Serum, Serum Tryptase, Sources, Symptoms, Web, Web Of Science, Women

# Title: International Journal of Morphology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Morphology](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_issues&pid=0717-9502&lng=es&nrm=iso)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Galdames, I.S. and Manterola, C. (2010), What is published in human morphology? Types of designs and levels of evidence. *International Journal of Morphology*, **28** (2), 461-470.

Notes: TTopic

Full Text: [2010\Int J Mor28, 461.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Mor28,%20461.pdf)

Abstract: Evidence-based medicine (EBM) employs the best available evidence in a particular time and context to solve specific clinical problems. This method of practicing medicine has been adopted by most of the disciplines involved in medical training; however, morphology appears to remain beyond this paradigm. The first step in evidence-based practice based on morphology is to recognize the types of studies being conducted with regard to morphology, followed by the assessment of the level of evidence that they provide, which is the purpose of this study. We designed a bibliometric study, in which journals in the Master Journal List of Thomson Reuters, selected using the keywords “Morphology” or “Anatomy,” available between 2007 and 2008, with access to full text in electronic version, whose languages were English and Spanish, and which only considered studies on human morphology, were included. We analyzed a total of 790 articles, of which 93.1% were descriptive, 6.5% were analytical, and 0.4% were experimental design types. According to the stage of the study, most of the articles (94.8%) accounted for prevalence and differential diagnosis studies, concentrating on numerous designs such cross-section, which gave complex evidence (1 c). The use of these methodologies for the systematic morphological knowledge allowed us to widen our research to generate clinically useful recommendations or merely a teaching approach based on the systematic morphological knowledge available.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Cohort, Comparative Stereology, Evidence-Based Medicine, Evidence-Based Morphology, Journals, Level of Evidence, Medicine, Quality, Research, Research Design

? Aravena, P.C., Santibanez, R., Rubilar, P., Espinoza, C. and Perez-Rojas, F. (2014), Anatomic study of the distance between the lower margin of the mandible and the marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve: A systematic review. *International Journal of Morphology*, **32** (1), 327-333.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Mor32, 327.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Mor32,%20327.pdf)

Abstract: The marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve (MMB) has a significant variation in relation to the lower border of the mandible (LBM). That is why it is important to know its topographical description to prevent damage in submandibular surgical procedures. The objective of this study was to determine the distance between the MMB and LBM based on descriptive studies carried out on human corpses and surgical patients. A systematic review of literature in MEDLINE, “Science Citation Index Expanded” of Web of Science (ISI) databases and manual search was performed. The articles with number of samples greater than or equal to 10 facial samples and recording of measurements between the MMB and the LBM or Gonion were selected. From the selected articles, the authors registered year of publication, country of origin, number of samples, sample type (fresh, embalmed body/fixed cadavers or surgical patient), distribution percentage of the MMB in relation to LBM, average and maximum distance between MMB and LBM or Gonion. The results were presented in tables with descriptive statistic. Seventeen articles describing measurements of the distance between MMB and the lower border of the mandible carried out in cadavers and patients were selected. In these articles a total of 1,408 samples were dissected. The maximum distance observed was 4.01 cm (mean +/- SD 1.64 +/- 0.92 cm, Min= 0.69; Max= 4.01). Several reports suggest that an incision 2 cm below the lower border of the mandible would be enough to avoid damage of the MMB. However, according to the maximal distances registered, such an incision might involve risk for the MMB. For this reason, we propose that the MMB of facial nerve should be at least 4 cm below the lower border of the mandible.

Keywords: Anatomy And Histology, Articles, Authors, Citation, Country, Country Of Origin, Damage, Databases, Distribution, Endarterectomy, Facial Nerve, Facial Nerve Injuries, Head And Neck Neoplasms, Human, Injury, ISI, Literature, Localization, Mandibular, Mar, Medline, Oral, Origin, Patients, Prevent, Procedures, Publication, Ramus, Review, Review Literature As Topic, Review Of Literature, Risk, Science, Skin, Surgery, Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, Surgical Procedures, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Nanomedicine

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Nanomedicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nan9, 4387.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nan9,%204387.pdf)

Abstract: Thermosensitive liposomes are a promising tool for external targeting of drugs to solid tumors when used in combination with local hyperthermia or high intensity focused ultrasound. In vivo results have demonstrated strong evidence that external targeting is superior over passive targeting achieved by highly stable long-circulating drug formulations like PEGylated liposomal doxorubicin. Up to March 2014, the Web of Science listed 371 original papers in this field, with 45 in 2013 alone. Several formulations have been developed since 1978, with lysolipid-containing, low temperature-sensitive liposomes currently under clinical investigation. This review summarizes the historical development and effects of particular phospholipids and surfactants on the biophysical properties and in vivo efficacy of thermosensitive liposome formulations. Further, treatment strategies for solid tumors are discussed. Here we focus on temperature-triggered intravascular and interstitial drug release. Drug delivery guided by magnetic resonance imaging further adds the possibility of performing online monitoring of a heating focus to calculate locally released drug concentrations and to externally control drug release by steering the heating volume and power. The combination of external targeting with thermosensitive liposomes and magnetic resonance-guided drug delivery will be the unique characteristic of this nanotechnology approach in medicine.

Keywords: Approach, Art, Clinical, Control, Delivery, Development, Doxorubicin, Drug, Drug Concentrations, Drug Delivery, Drug Delivery Systems, Drug Release, Drug Targeting, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Evidence, Field, High Intensity Focused Ultrasound, Hyperthermia, Imaging, In Vivo, In-Vitro Characterization, Intensity, Intensity Focused Ultrasound, Investigation, Liposome, Liposomes, Local, Long-Circulating Liposomes, Magnetic, Magnetic Resonance, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Medicine, Mild Hyperthermia, Monitoring, Mri Contrast Agents, Nanotechnology, Online, Papers, Paramagnetic Liposomes, Phosphatidyloligoglycerol, Power, Properties, Release, Review, Science, Solid Tumors, State, State-Of-The-Art, Sterically Stabilized Liposomes, Surfactants, Systems, Targeting, Temperature-Sensitive Liposomes, Thermosensitive Liposomes, Treatment, Tumor Xenograft Model, Ultrasound, Volume, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Neuroscience

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Neuroscience

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Yin, Y.W., Li, J.C., Li, B.H., Wang, J.Z., Liu, Y., Liao, S.Q., Zhang, M.J., Gao, C.Y. and Zhang, L.L. (2014), Toll-like receptor 4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism in ischemic cerebrovascular disease: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Neuroscience*, **124** (4), 252-260.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Neu124, 252.pdf

Abstract: Epidemiological studies have evaluated the association between Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) gene Asp299Gly (rs4986790) polymorphism and the risk of ischemic cerebrovascular disease, but the results are inconsistent. In an effort to clarify earlier inconclusive results, a meta-analysis was performed. We searched the PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane database, Clinicaltrials.gov, Current Controlled Trials, CNKI, CBMdisc, Chinese Clinical Trial Registry and Google Scholar until up to 20 July 2013. Additionally, hand searching of the references of identified articles was performed. Original observational studies investigating the association between TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism and ischemic cerebrovascular disease risk were included. All statistical analyses were performed using Stata 11.0. The search strategy identified 1038 potentially relevant articles, seven of which were included in the final meta-analysis, covering a total of 1767 cases and 2785 controls. Overall, no significant association was found between TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism and ischemic cerebrovascular disease risk (for G allele versus A allele: OR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.75-1.21, p = 0.69; for G/G+A/G versus A/A: OR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.75-1.22, p = 0.73). In addition, the similar results were obtained in the sensitivity analysis based on studies with the high quality. In summary, the present meta-analysis indicates that TLR4 gene Asp299Gly polymorphism is not associated with increased ischemic cerebrovascular disease risk.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Association, Atherogenesis, Cerebrovascular Disease, Chinese, Database, Disease, Gene, Google, Google Scholar, Innate Immunity, Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Observational, Observational Studies, Polymorphism, Pubmed, Quality, References, Risk, Science, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Stata, Statistical Analyses, Strategy, System, TLR4, Toll-Like Receptor 4, Web of Science

? Chena, J., Liang, X.M., Li, B.H., Jiang, X.J. and Xu, Z.Q. (2014), Gender-related association of brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene 196A/G polymorphism with Alzheimer’s disease-a meta-analysis including 6854 cases and 6868 controls. *International Journal of Neuroscience*, **124** (10), 724-733.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Neu124, 724.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Neu124,%20724.pdf)

Abstract: Epidemiological studies have evaluated the associations between brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) 196A/G gene polymorphism and Alzheimer’s disease (AD) risk. However, the results remain inconclusive. Sexually dimorphic effect of the polymorphism of BDNF 196A/G in AD patients had been proposed previously, specifically in female group. As more cases were reported, therefore, we performed a meta-analysis of published case-control studies to better understand these results. We systematically searched online databases of Embase, PubMed and Web of Science, as well as hand searching of the references of identified articles and meeting abstracts. Review Manager (Version 5.2.4) and Stata software (Version 12.0) were used for statistical analyses. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. A total of 23 publications including 25 studies were identified and entered the analysis. No significant association was observed in overall population, as well as subgroups stratified by ethnicity (Caucasian and Asian). However, when stratified by gender, significant association was observed just in female subgroup (A allele vs. G allele: OR = 1.15, 95% CI = 1.06-1.25; A/A vs. G/G: OR = 1.29, 95% CI = 1.06-1.57; A/A + A/G vs. G/G: OR = 1.30, 95% CI = 1.11-1.53). This meta-analysis confirmed the gender-related association between BDNF 196A/G polymorphism and AD risk, which may indicate a certain effect of female hormone on progression of the disease. Larger sample size and more studies with homogeneous AD patients and well-matched controls are needed in future.

Keywords: Ad, Alzheimer’S, Alzheimer’S Disease, Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asian, Association, Bdnf Val66met Polymorphism, Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Caucasian, Cognition, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Databases, Decreased Levels, Disease, Ethnicity, Female, Gender, Gene, Gene Polymorphism, Hippocampus, Intervals, Lewy Bodies, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Neurotrophic Factor, Online, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Progression, Publications, Pubmed, References, Review, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Software, Stata, Statistical Analyses, Susceptibility, Variants, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Neu124, 834.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Neu124,%20834.pdf)

Abstract: Sex, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, smoking, age and metabolic syndrome (MetS) are major vascular risk factors for intracranial or extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis (ICAS or ECAS) in Asian population. Here, we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the different influence of these factors on ICAS compared to ECAS in Asian population, by searching PUBMED, EMBASE and Web of Science databases. Sensitivity analysis was performed by repeating the fixed or random effects model meta-analysis with removing each study individually. All statistical analysis was conducted with Stata 11.0. Finally, 15 studies including 3787 patients were identified, 2661 patients in ICAS group and 1126 patients in ECAS group, respectively. Our results showed that female or the patients with MetS were more likely to suffer from ICAS than ECAS, which pooled ORs of ICAS versus ECAS were 2.16 (95% CI: 1.65-2.83, p < 0.0001) and 1.68 (95% CI: 1.32-2.12, p < 0.0001), respectively. Meanwhile, the smoker or the patients with dyslipidemia were more likely to suffer from ECAS than ICAS, which pooled ORs of ICAS versus ECAS were 0.71 (95% CI: 0.61-0.84, p < 0.0001) and 0.75 (95% CI: 0.63-0.90, p = 0.002), respectively. However, age, hypertension and diabetes had not different influence on the location of atherosclerotic stenosis, and the pooled MD and ORs were -0.69 (95% CI: -1.52-0.15, p = 0.11), 1.08 (95% CI: 0.92-1.27, p = 0.34) and 1.02 (95% CI: 0.88-1.19, p = 0.76), respectively. Our results suggested that female sex and MetS were more associated with ICAS, while smoking and dyslipidemia were more associated with ECAS. There was no significant difference between ICAS and ECAS in terms of age, hypertension and diabetes.

Keywords: Acute Ischemic-Stroke, Age, Analysis, Artery-Stenosis, Asian, Association, Atherosclerosis, Carotid-Artery, Cerebral Atherosclerosis, Databases, Diabetes, Doppler Ultrasound, Effects, Embase, Extracranial Stenosis, Female, From, Hypertension, Influence, Intracranial Stenosis, Lesions, Location, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Model, Nov, Occlusive Disease, Patients, Population, Random Effects Model, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Sex, Smoking, Stata, Statistical Analysis, Stenosis, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vascular-Disease, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Jin, J., Wu, P.H., Li, W.Y., Shi, J., Chen, J., Li, R. and Tan, S. (2014), Interleukin-10-1082A/G and-592C/A Polymorphisms with risk of Parkinson’s disease: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Neuroscience*, **124** (11), 852-858.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Neu124, 852.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Neu124,%20852.pdf)

Abstract: Several studies have been conducted in recent years to evaluate the risk of Parkinson’s disease (PD) and polymorphisms of interleukin-10 (IL-10). However, the results were conflicting. Therefore, we performed this meta-analysis of published case-control studies to assess this association. Systematic searches of electronic databases PubMed Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, Science Direct, Chinese Biomedical Database, WANFANG Database, and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure with hand searching of the references of identified articles were conducted. Data were extracted using a standardized form and pooled odd ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to evaluate the strength of the association. A total of seven case-control studies involving 1912 PD cases and 1740 controls were included, concerning two polymorphisms (-1082A/G and -592C/A) of IL-10 gene. No significant associations were found in the overall analysis for both -1082A/G and -592C/A polymorphisms with PD risk. Similar lacking associations were observed in subgroup analysis based on ethnicity and age of onset. In conclusion, there is no enough evidence for association between IL-10 polymorphisms (-1082A/G and -592C/A) and risk of PD at present. Well-designed studies with larger sample size and multi-ethnicity studies are warranted in the future.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Articles, Association, Biomedical, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Chinese, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Data, Database, Databases, Disease, Ethnicity, Evidence, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Il-1-Beta, Il-10, Inflammation, Interleukin-10, Intervals, Knowledge, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nov, Onset, Parkinson’s Disease, Pd, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Recent, References, Risk, Sample Size, Science, Size, Strength, Systematic, Tnf-Alpha, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Nursing Studies

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Nursing Studies](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_cdi=5067&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=ebc90476867c8fe0415dbaa5ff83c3fa)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0020-7489

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? O’May, F. and Buchan, J. (1999), Shared governance: A literature review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, **36** (4), 281-300.

Full Text: [1999\Int J Nur Stu36, 281.pdf](1999\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu36,%20281.pdf)

Abstract: This paper sets out to establish what is meant by shared governance, analyses the literature on shared governance implementation, and discusses emergent issues. The paper is based on research funded by the Department of Health (England) and by North Staffordshire NHS Trust. A literature search was undertaken using the terms ‘shared governance’ and ‘empowerment’, restricted to English language. The databases used were CINAHL, British Nursing Index, MEDLINE, Social Sciences Citation Index and FirstSearch, and the search period was January 1988-May 1998. Initially, nearly 500 articles were identified. This search also highlighted articles describing participative management, professional practice models, and self-managed work teams. For the purposes of this review, only published articles which either described and/or evaluated the implementation of shared governance were analysed. According to these criteria, 48 studies, which were obtained by the cut-off date, were included for detailed assessment. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analyses, Assessment, Criteria, Databases, Empowerment, England, Governance, Implementation, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Models, North, Practice, Professional Practice, Research, Review, Rights, Work

? Norman, I. (2007), Two years into the job: An overview of published papers and future directions. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, **44** (1), 1-8

Full Text: [2007\Int J Nur Stu44, 1.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu44,%201.pdf)

Keywords: Papers

? Nolan, M., Ingleton, C. and Hayter, M. (2008), The Research Excellence Framework (REF): A major impediment to free and informed debate? *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, **45** (4), 487-488

Full Text: [2008\Int J Nur Stu45, 487.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu45,%20487.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Knowledge Translation, Research, Research Funding, UK Research Assessment Exercise, User and Career Involvement

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Full Text: [2008\Int J Nur Stu45, 580.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu45,%20580.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Journals are an important method for disseminating research findings and other evidence for practice to nurses. Bibliometric analyses of nursing journals can reveal information about authorship, types of documents cited, and how information is communicated in nursing, among other characteristics. Objectives: The purposes of our study were to describe the types of documents used to develop the clinical and research literature in nursing, and extent of gray literature cited in those publications. Design: This was a descriptive study of 18,901 citations of articles in clinical specialty and research journals in nursing published between January 2004 and June 2005. Methods: The research team reviewed each citation to assess if the cited document was a journal article, book chapter or book, or document falling into the category of gray literature. Frequency counts for each type of cited document were recorded. Results: Most of the citations were to journal articles (n=14, 392, 76.1%) and among those, to articles in medical journals (n=7719, 40.8% of all the citations). This was true for the literature as a whole and for the clinical specialty and research literature separately. Although citations to medical journals were most common, in the clinical nursing literature there was a significantly higher proportion of citations to medical journal articles (n=6332, 44.5%) than in the nursing research literature (LRX2= 326.7, p < 0.0001). Nearly 10% of the citations were to gray literature. There was an increase in citations to websites (5.7%) compared to a study done only a few years earlier. Conclusions: Our study documented that journal literature was the primary source of information for communication within nursing. This is consistent with other biomedical and hard sciences where the transfer, assimilation, and use of information occur mainly within the scientific community. With a reliance on journal articles for dissemination of research and evidence for clinical practice, improved methods will be needed for integrating this knowledge and presenting it in a USAble form to clinicians. As journals proliferate, it will become increasingly difficult for clinicians to keep current with research findings to guide their practice. The development and testing of new methods for integrating and disseminating research evidence to busy clinicians will be increasingly important in nursing. Gray literature was nearly 10% of the citations. The study also revealed an increase in citations to websites, which is anticipated to continue in the future. Further study is needed on the indexing of gray literature relevant to research use and evidence-based practice in nursing and on how to make this literature easily available to clinicians. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Analyses, Authorship, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Characteristics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Clinical, Clinical Practice, Communication, Community, Developing, Development, Digital Library, Epistemic Origins, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Frameworks, Gray Literature, Indexing, Information, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Articles, Journals, Knowledge, Literature, Medical, Medical Journals, Methods, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Literature, Practice, Primary, Publications, Research, Research Journals, Rights, Sciences, Scientific Communication, Scientific Communication, Services, Social-Sciences, Source, Sources, Specialty, Testing

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Full Text: [2008\Int J Nur Stu45, 626.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu45,%20626.pdf)

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: The aim of this paper is to thoroughly examine the involvement and experiences of nurses in the care of mentally competent, adult patients requesting euthanasia (i.e. administration of lethal drugs by someone other than the person concerned with the explicit intention of ending a patient’s life, at the latter’s explicit request) by means of a literature review. DESIGN: A keyword search was used to identify relevant journal articles and books published between 1990 and 2007. Manual searches of review article bibliographies were also conducted as well as searches of archives and collections of key journals. DATA SOURCES: The electronic databases MEDLINE, Cinahl, PsycINFO, The Cochrane Library, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Invert were searched using a combination of keywords and carefully constructed inclusion criteria. REVIEW METHODS: Forty-two publications of empirical research were identified and included in the present study after critical appraisal. The included publications represented 35 separated studies (20 quantitative, 11 qualitative and 4 mixed-method publications) and 28 different research samples. RESULTS: Analysis of these studies revealed that nurses across diverse geographic and clinical settings play a major role in caring for and showing a personal interest in patients requesting euthanasia. The nurses’ feelings about euthanasia and their involvement are extremely complex. Descriptions of personal conflict, moral uncertainty, frustration, fear, secrecy, and guilt appear to reflect a complex array of personal and professional values as well as social, religious, and legal rules. CONCLUSIONS: Nurses can make a significant contribution to the quality of care by assisting and counseling patients and their families, physicians, and their nursing colleagues in a professional manner, even in countries where euthanasia is not legal. However, research on nurses’ involvement in euthanasia has methodological and terminological problems,leading to our recommendation for more carefully designed qualitative studies that explore in-depth the experiences of nurses in caring for patients requesting euthanasia.

Keywords: Administration, Adult, Bibliographies, Care, Caring, Clinical, Constructed, Criteria, Databases, Drugs, Euthanasia, Families, Fear, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Legal, Lethal Drugs, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Nurses, Nursing, Patients, Person, Physicians, Psycinfo, Publications, Qualitative, Quality, Quality of, Quality of Care, Research, Review, Role, Social, Sources, Uncertainty

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Full Text: [2008\Int J Nur Stu45, 1711.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu45,%201711.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Care Nurses, Chinese Version, English Hospitals, Health Nurses, Interview Survey, Job-Satisfaction, Journal, Korean Women, Nursing Research, Periodicals, Quality-of-Life, Scale Development, Sectional Questionnaire Survey

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Full Text: [2009\Int J Nur Stu46, 751.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu46,%20751.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citations, Impact Factors, Nursing Journals

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Nur Stu47, 770.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu47,%20770.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives To explore how nurses, midwives and health visitors contribute to the development, implementation and audit of protocol-based care Protocol-based care refers to the use of documents that set standards for clinical care processes with the intent of reducing unacceptable variations in practice Documents such as protocols, clinical guidelines and care pathways underpin evidence-based practice throughout the world Methods An interpretative review using the five-stage systematic literature review process The data sources were the British Nursing Index, CINAHL, EMBASE, MEDLINE and Web of Science nom onset to 2005 The Journal of Integrated Care Pathways was hand searched (1997-June 2006) Thirty three studies about protocol-based care in the United Kingdom wet e appraised using the Qualitative Assessment and Review Instrument (QARI version 2) The literature was synthesized inductively and deductively, using an official 12-step guide for development as a framework for the deductive synthesis Results Most papers were descriptive, offering practitioner knowledge and positive findings about a locally developed and owned protocol-based care The majority were instigated in response to clinical need or service re-design Development of protocol-based care was a non-linear. idiosyncratic process, with steps omitted, repeated or completed in a different order The context and the multiple purposes of protocol-based care influenced the development process Implementation and sustainability were rarely mentioned, or theorised as a change The roles and activities of nurses were so understated as to be almost invisible There were notable gaps in the literature about the resource use costs, the engagement of patients in the decision-making process, leadership and the impact of formalisation and new roles on inter-professional relations Conclusions Documents that standardise clinical care are part of the history of nursing as well as contemporary evidence-based care and expanded roles Considering the proliferation and contested nature of protocol-based care, the dearth of literature about the contribution, experience and outcomes for nurses, midwives and health visitors is noteworthy and requires further investigation (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved.

Keywords: Activities, Art, Assessment, Care, Clinical Guidelines, Clinical Pathways, Contribution, Costs, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Development, Embase, Evidence-Based Practice, Guidelines, History, Impact, Implementation, Journal, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Methods, Nurses, Nursing, Outcomes, Papers, Practice, Practitioners, Protocol-Based Care, Review, Science, Standards, Systematic, Systematic Literature Review, UK, United Kingdom, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Nur Stu47, 929.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu47,%20929.pdf)

Keywords: Midwifery, Nursing, Papers, Patient Outcomes, Research

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Nur Stu47, 1341.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu47,%201341.pdf)

Keywords: Midwifery, Nursing, Papers, Research

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Nur Stu47, 1491.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu47,%201491.pdf)

Abstract: Background Although bibliometric analysis affords significant insight into the progression and distribution of information within a particular research field detailed longitudinal studies of this type are rare within the field of nursing Objectives This study aimed to investigate from a bibliometric perspective the progression and trends of core international nursing journals over the longest possible time period Methods A detailed bibliometric analysis was undertaken among 7 core international nursing periodicals using custom historical data sourced from the Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports (R) Results In the 32 years between 1977 and 2008 the number of citations received by these 7 journals increased over 700% A sustained and statistically significant (p < 0 001) 3-fold increase was also observed in the average impact factor score during this period Statistical analysis revealed that all periodicals experienced significant (p < 0 001) improvements in their Impact factors over time with gains ranging from approximately 2- to 78-fold Conclusions Overall this study provides one of the most comprehensive longitudinal bibliometric analyses ever conducted in the field of nursing Impressive and continual impact factor gains suggest that published nursing research is being increasingly seen heard and cited in the international academic community (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Category, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Editorial Nurses, Evolution, Field, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Medical Journals, Nursing, Occupational-Health, Ophthalmology, Periodicals, Publications, Quality, Reports, Research, Science, Statistical Analysis, Trends

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Nur Stu48, 881.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu48,%20881.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Despite the growing popularity of decision making in nursing curricula, the effectiveness of educational interventions to improve nursing judgement and decision making is unknown. We sought to synthesise and summarise the comparative evidence for educational interventions to improve nursing judgements and clinical decisions. Design: A systematic review. Data sources: Electronic databases: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, CINAHL and PsycINFO, Social Sciences Citation Index, OpenSIGLE conference proceedings and hand searching nursing journals. Review methods: Studies published since 1960, reporting any educational intervention that aimed to improve nurses’ clinical judgements or decision making were included. Studies were assessed for relevance and quality. Data extracted included study design; educational setting; the nature of participants; whether the study was concerned with the clinical application of skills or the application of theory; the type of decision targeted by the intervention (e.g. diagnostic reasoning) and whether the evaluation of the intervention focused on efficacy or effectiveness. A narrative approach to study synthesis was used due to heterogeneity in interventions, study samples, outcomes and settings and incomplete reporting of effect sizes. Results: From 5262 initial citations 24 studies were included in the review. A variety of educational approaches were reported. Study quality and content reporting was generally poor. Pedagogical theories were widely used but use of decision theory (with the exception of subjective expected utility theory implicit in decision analysis) was rare. The effectiveness and efficacy of interventions was mixed. Conclusions: Educational interventions to improve nurses’ judgements and decisions are complex and the evidence from comparative studies does little to reduce the uncertainty about ‘what works’. Nurse educators need to pay attention to decision, as well as pedagogical, theory in the design of interventions. Study design and reporting requires improvement to maximise the information contained in reports of educational interventions. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Databases, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Design, Educational Activities, Efficacy, Evaluation, Health-Care, Information, Intervention, Interventions, Journals, Judgement, MEDLINE, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Journals, Nursing-Students, Outcomes, Quality, Review, Social Sciences, Strategies, Students Critical Thinking, Systematic Review, Trial

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Nur Stu48, 1140.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu48,%201140.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Institutionalized elderly continue to have the need for sexual expression and intimacy. Nurses often display negative responses when they are confronted with the sexual behavior of residents. They feel ashamed and do not know how to react. This generates feelings of discomfort, resulting in the denial of resident’s needs and desires for sexual fulfillment. Objectives: The objective of this review is to thoroughly analyze the literature about the knowledge, attitudes, and experiences of nursing staff toward sexuality in institutionalized elderly. We shed light onto the relationship between knowledge and attitudes, and determined whether certain demographic factors relate to the knowledge and attitudes of nursing home caregivers. Design: We conducted an extensive search of the electronic databases MEDLINE, Cinahl, Psychinfo, Web of Science, Philosophers Index, Google Scholar, and Invert for papers published between January 1980 and September 2010. A broad range of search keywords was used. Findings: The quantitative studies revealed nursing staff to show rather positive attitudes toward later-life sexuality. However, the extent of the staffs knowledge regarding sexuality in the aged seemed to be very limited. There was no consensus found about the relationship between knowledge and attitudes. As regards the influence of demographic variables, the results were very ambiguous. The qualitative studies showed that caregivers hold rather conservative attitudes toward sexuality in institutionalized elderly. Feelings of discomfort prevailed. The responses to residents’ sexual behavior were influenced by the staffs own level of comfort related to sexuality issues and the ethos within the institution where they work. Conclusions: This review gives us a broad outline of the knowledge, attitudes, and experiences of geriatric nurses toward sexuality in institutionalized elderly. If we want the sexual needs of residents to be recognized, more research is needed. Especially needed are more in-depth qualitative studies that explore the experiences of nurses and managers. The development of a more accurate educational program could increase the knowledge of later-life sexuality and cultivate positive and permissive attitudes toward sexuality in the aged. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Active Older Persons, Aged, Attitudes, Behavior, Care, Databases, Dementia, Development, Elderly, Geriatric, Google Scholar, Home Residents, Increase, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Nurses, Nurses Perceptions, Nursing, Nursing Homes, Nursing-Students Attitudes, Papers, People, Perceptions, Quantitative, Research, Residents, Review, Science, Sexual Behavior, Sexuality, Staff, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Nur Stu49, 109.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu49,%20109.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Depression, a common mental health problem, is projected to be the second leading cause of disability for adults by year 2020. Mindfulness-based interventions (MFIs) have been integrated into therapeutic work on depression, but limited systematic reviews reported their efficacy on heterogeneous groups of mental disorders. This meta-analysis aimed to examine the efficacy of the MFIs on depressive symptoms in people with various mental disorders. Design: A meta-analysis of experimental and quasi-experimental studies was undertaken. Data sources: Multiple search strategies were undertaken to identify published and unpublished studies conducted between 1995 and 2011. Electronic databases used were Scopus, CINAHL, PubMed, ScienceDirect, PsyINFO, Dissertation Abstract International, Web of Science Index, Controlled-trial.com, and clinicaltrails.gov. Review Methods: Data were extracted and appraised by two reviewers. For each study, the Quality Rating Index (QRI) and Code Sheet for Randomized Controlled Trials (CS-RCT) were used to assess methodological quality and extract relevant data respectively. Data were analysed and synthesized using PASW statistic 17.0 and Comprehensive Meta Analyses Software 2.0. Results: Thirty-nine studies conducted in ten countries were included and 105 effect sizes were calculated. Most studies utilised single group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design, convenience sampling, and self-reported questionnaires. Between-group comparisons indicated that MFIs are superior to standard care in reducing depressive symptoms and preventing relapse with effect sizes ranging from 0.11 to 1.65. Exposure-based cognitive therapy (d = 2.09) appeared to be the most efficacious intervention, followed by mindfulness-based stress reduction programme (d = 1.92), acceptance-based behaviour therapy (d = 1.33), and stress less with mindfulness (d = 1.31). Effect sizes were significantly associated with the length of intervention sessions but not related to methodological quality of studies. Conclusion: The mindfulness-based interventions are efficacious for alleviating depressive symptoms in adults with mental disorders. The interventions could be used in conjunction with other treatments in clinical settings. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Behavior-Therapy, Behaviour, Care, Clinical, Cognitive Therapy, Data, Databases, Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Design, Disability, Efficacy, Emotion Regulation, Experimental, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Health, Health Problem, Intervention, Interventions, Length, Meditation, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mindfulness, Mindfulness-Based Interventions, Prevention, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of, Questionnaires, Reduction, Relapse, Review, Reviews, Rights, Sampling, Science, Scopus, Search Strategies, Sources, Standard, Stress, Stress Reduction, Symptoms, Systematic Reviews, Therapeutic, Therapy, Treatment-Resistant Depression, Web of Science, Work

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Nur Stu49, 1582.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu49,%201582.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To understand the process of help-seeking among heart failure patients from the perspectives of patients, caregivers and health professionals. Design: Systematic review using qualitative meta-synthesis. Methods: A systematic search (20th May 2011) was conducted to identify studies published in English as full papers >= 1995 reporting primary qualitative data with extractable heart failure-specific data or themes related to help-seeking in patients, caregivers or health professionals. Databases searched were: CINAHL, MEDLINE, PsycInfo, Social Science Citation Index, Embase, Social policy/Practice, SocIndex, Ageline, Health Source Nursing, Scopus; additionally, we consulted with experts and manually searched references. Results: 58 studies (990 patients; 274 female, 527 male, 189 sex not described: 229 caregivers, 79 health professionals) were included. Heart failure help-seeking was embedded in daily experiences of heart failure but ongoing symptoms were confusing, ambiguous and disruptive; little support was available from professionals to interpret the presence and significance of fluctuations in symptoms for help-seeking. Other significant barriers to help-seeking were: avoidance-based coping, fear of hospitals and misplaced reluctance to be burdensome. Help-seeking was facilitated by good involvement and frank communication between patients, caregivers and health professionals and the presence of a sense of elevated personal risk. Conclusion: Health services should harness primary care providers and support patients and caregivers to prioritize development of objective symptom monitoring skills, recognize and personally assimilate the elevated risks of heart failure and help-seeking delays and discourage avoidance-based coping and unwarranted concerns that downplay the significance of heart failure and urgency to address symptoms. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Barriers, Care, Caregivers, Chronic Disease Management, Citation, Communication, Coping, Data, Databases, Development, Experiences, Experts, Failure, Family-Members, Fear, Female, Focus Groups, Health, Health Professionals, Heart, Heart Failure, Help-Seeking, Hospitals, Intimate Partner Violence, Life Situation, Male, Management Programs, MEDLINE, Monitoring, Nursing, Of-Life, Palliative Care, Papers, Patients, Primary, Primary Care, Providers, Qualitative, References, Reporting, Review, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Self-Care, Self-Care, Services, Sex, Significance, Social Science Citation Index, Support, Symptoms, Systematic Review

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nur Stu51, 123.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu51,%20123.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The objective of this study was to synthesize qualitative studies of how adolescents and young adults with chronic diseases experience the transition from paediatric to adult hospital care. Design: The review is designed as a qualitative metasynthesis and is following Sandelowski and Barroso’s guidelines for synthesizing qualitative research. Data sources: Literature searches were conducted in the databases PubMed, Ovid, Scopus, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), ISI Web of Science, and Nordic and German databases covering the period from 1999 to November 2010. In addition, forward citation snowball searching was conducted in the databases Ovid, CINAHL, ISI Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. Review methods: of the 1143 records screened, 18 studies were included. Inclusion criteria were qualitative studies in English, German or Nordic languages on adolescents’ and young adults’ transition experiences when transferring from paediatric to adult care. There was no age limit, provided the focus was on the actual transfer process and participants had a chronic somatic disease. The studies were appraised as suitable for inclusion using a published appraisal tool. Data were analyzed into metasummaries and a metasynthesis according to established guidelines for synthesis of qualitative research. Results: Four themes illustrating experiences of loss of familiar surroundings and relationships combined with insecurity and a feeling of being unprepared for what was ahead were identified: facing changes in significant relationships, moving from a familiar to an unknown ward culture, being prepared for transfer and achieving responsibility. Conclusions: Young adults’ transition experiences seem to be comparable across diagnoses. Feelings of not belonging and of being redundant during the transfer process are striking. Health care professionals’ appreciation of young adults’ need to be acknowledged and valued as competent collaborators in their own transfer is crucial, and may protect them from additional health problems during a vulnerable phase. Further research including participants across various cultures and health care systems is needed. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescents, Adult, Age, Care, Changes, Chronic, Chronic Disease, Chronic Illness, Citation, Criteria, Culture, Cystic-Fibrosis, Databases, Disease, Diseases, England, Experience, Familiar, Google, Google Scholar, Guidelines, Health, Health Care, Health-Care, Hospital, Hospital Care, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Int, ISI, Isi Web of Science, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Languages, Literature, Metasynthesis, Methods, Needs, Norway, Nursing, Parents, Perspectives, Pubmed, Qualitative, Qualitative Research, Records, Research, Responsibility, Results, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Services, Sources, Synthesis, Systems, Transfer, Transition, Transplant Recipients, Web of Science, Young Adult, Young Adults

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nur Stu51, 166.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu51,%20166.pdf)

Abstract: Aims: To conduct a systematic review and critically evaluate the literature on the effectiveness of multidisciplinary interventions to improve quality of life for people with Parkinson’s disease. Methods: An electronic search of the following publication databases was performed for records from 1995 to 2011: CINAHL PLUS (EBSCO), Joanna Briggs Institute, Pubmed, Web of Science (ISI), psycINFO, Scopus and Cochrane library. The keywords used were Parkinson’s disease, nursing, allied health, doctor, intervention, quality of life, rehabilitation, multidisciplinary team and their various combinations. Key terms were matched to MeSH subject headings and exploded where relevant to include all subheadings and related terms to each key term used. 1808 articles were initially identified based on our selection criteria and the reference list of these articles was hand searched. Nine studies were included after this sifting process and critiqued by two reviewers. Results: Three randomised controlled trials and 6 non-randomised cohort studies were included. For these studies the level of evidence ranged from the Scottish Intercollegiate Network (SIGN) level of 1- to 2-. The outcome measures assessed were heterogeneous, including measures of disability of disease, stage of disease and various quality of life measures. Conclusion: The evidence quantifying positive and sustained effects of multidisciplinary interventions to improve quality of life for people with Parkinson’s disease is inconclusive. There has been relative lack of controlled experimentation to quantify therapy outcomes. The studies reviewed were varied and lacked long-term follow-up to quantify retention of the intervention. It is recommended that interventions to improve quality of life are tested in randomised controlled trials using standardised outcome measures, adequately powered samples and longer follow-up periods to assess intervention sustainability. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Burden, Caregivers, Cohort, Criteria, Databases, Depression, Disability, Disease, Education-Program, Effectiveness, Effects, England, Evidence, Follow-Up, Health, Impact, Individuals, Int, Intervention, Interventions, ISI, Life, Literature, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Follow-Up, Measures, Methods, Multidisciplinary, Multidisciplinary Team, Network, Nursing, Outcome, Outcome Measures, Outcomes, Parkinson’s Disease, Patient Education, Plus, Publication, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Records, Reference, Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Program, Results, Retention, Review, Rights, Science, Scopus, Selection, Selection Criteria, SF-36, Sign, Singapore, Sustainability, Systematic Review, Term, Therapy, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nur Stu51, 300.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu51,%20300.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Cancer treatment can impair fertility. The aim of this review was to investigate (1) fertility information needs, receipt and provision, (2) fertility information preferences, and (3) factors associated with receiving/providing fertility information. Cancer patients’ and professional caregivers’ perspectives were considered. Design: Mixed-methods systematic review. Data sources: Six electronic databases (PubMed, Web of Science, CINAHL, CRD, Embase) were systematically screened to retrieve articles published between January 2001 and March 2012. Reference lists and conference abstracts were checked for additional publications. Review methods: The principles outlined in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Intervention were applied. Publications were included if they explored fertility-related information/communication in cancer patients/survivors of reproductive age or professional caregivers. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme for Qualitative Studies and the Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitative Studies were used to assess the methodological quality. A standardised form based on the Cochrane guidelines for systematic reviews was used to extract the data. Two independent reviewers performed all methodological steps. Results: of the 1872 papers found, 27 were included in this review. The majority (66 100%) of the cancer patients wanted information about the impact of cancer therapy on fertility. The need and importance were higher in younger and childless patients, and in patients having childbearing plans. The number of patients receiving this information ranged from 0% to 85%. Several factors were associated with the lack of information receipt, including female gender and age 35 years or older. Patients preferred information via an individual consultation. In the diagnostic phase patients needed information about the impact of the treatment on fertility and preservation options. At the end or after the treatment, information needs shifted towards long term effects. Professional caregivers experienced several barriers in providing fertility information, including caregiver-, patient- and institutional-related factors. Nurses in particular, perceived difficulty in providing fertility-related information due to additional barriers associated with limited responsibility and opportunity in fertility information provision. Conclusion: Professional caregivers experienced multiple barriers that hinder information provision. Further exploration of the role of Advanced Nurse Practitioners/Midwifes and the development of an evidence based intervention to overcome caregiver-related barriers are recommended to improve information provision. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Age, Assessment, Barriers, Breast-Cancer, Cancer, Cancer Patients, Cancer Therapy, Caregivers, Childbearing, Clinical-Oncology, Consultation, Data, Databases, Decision-Making, Design, Development, Effects, Evidence, Evidence Based, Evidence-Based, Female, Fertility, Fertility Preservation, Gender, Guidelines, Impact, Information, Information Services, Intervention, Long Term, Long-Term, Methods, Mixed Methods, Needs, Nurses, Of-The-Literature, Options, Papers, Patients, Preservation, Principles, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Reference, Reference Lists, Reproductive Health, Responsibility, Results, Review, Reviews, Rights, Role, Science, Service Needs, Sources, Sperm Banking, Survivors, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Term, Therapy, Treatment, Web of Science, Young-Women

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nur Stu51, 334.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu51,%20334.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To explore (a) how nurses feel about disclosing patient safety incidents to patients, (b) the current contribution that nurses make to the process of disclosing patient safety incidents to patients and (c) the barriers that nurses report as inhibiting their involvement in disclosure. Design: A systematic search process was used to identify and select all relevant material. Heterogeneity in study design of the included articles prohibited a meta-analysis and findings were therefore synthesised in a narrative review. Data sources: A range of text words, synonyms and subject headings were developed in conjunction with the York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination and used to undertake a systematic search of electronic databases (MEDLINE; EMBASE; CENTRAL; PsycINFO; Health Management and Information Consortium; CINAHL; ASSIA; Science Citation Index; Social Science Citation Index; Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects; Health Technology Assessment Database; Health Systems Evidence; PASCAL; LILACS). Retrieval of studies was restricted to those published after 1980. Further data sources were: websites, grey literature, research in progress databases, hand-searching of relevant journals and author contact. Review methods: The title and abstract of each citation was independently screened by two reviewers and disagreements resolved by consensus or consultation with a third person. Full text articles retrieved were further screened against the inclusion and exclusion criteria then checked by a second reviewer (YB). Relevant data were extracted and findings were synthesised in a narrative empirical synthesis. Results: The systematic search and selection process identified 15 publications which included 11 unique studies that emerged from a range of locations. Findings suggest that nurses currently support both physicians and patients through incident disclosure, but may be ill-prepared to disclose incidents independently. Barriers to nurse involvement included a lack of opportunities for education and training, and the multiple and sometimes conflicting roles within nursing. Conclusions: Numerous potential benefits were identified that may result from nurses having a greater contribution to the disclosure process, but the provision of support and training is essential to overcome the reported barriers faced by nurses internationally. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Assessment, Attitudes, Barriers, Benefits, Care, Citation, Consensus, Consultation, Criteria, Curriculum, Data, Database, Databases, Design, Disclosure, Dissemination, Education, Education And Training, Embase, Events, Evidence, Health, Identification, Incident Disclosure, Information, Journals, Literature, Management, Medical Error, Medical Error, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Nurses, Nursing, Patient, Patient Safety, Patient Safety Incidents, Patients, Perceptions, Person, Physicians, Potential, Progress, Psycinfo, Publications, Research, Results, Review, Rights, Safety, Science, Science Citation Index, Selection, Social Science Citation Index, Sources, Students, Study Design, Support, Synthesis, Systematic Reviews, Technology, Technology Assessment, Training, Websites

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Nur Stu51, 1171.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu51,%201171.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Advances in HIV care have resulted in increasing numbers of HIV patients receiving antiretroviral therapy and achieving viral control. This has led to a focus on the biomedical aspects of care, leaving the data on psychological and social problems relatively neglected; in fact they have never before been systematically reviewed. If present and unmanaged, psychological and social problems are associated with unnecessary suffering and non-adherence to medication, with potentially serious clinical and public health consequences. Objective: To assess the prevalence of depression and anxiety reported in the literature, and the presence or absence of the experience of stigma among HIV positive people on antiretroviral therapy. Design and review methods: A systematic review in line with PRISMA guidelines. The prevalence data from retained studies were analysed by study location and data quality. Data sources: Five databases were systematically searched (Embase, PsychINFO, MEDLINE and British Nursing index and Web of Science) from 1996 (first availability of highly effective antiretroviral therapy) to August 2013 using a predefined search strategy. Results: Sixty-six original studies identified the prevalence of depression, anxiety and presence or absence of the experience of stigma. The mean point prevalence of depression was 33.60% (SD 19.47) with lower reported point prevalence in high income countries (25.81% (15.21)) compared to low and middle income countries (41.36% (21.42)). The one- to four-week period prevalence of depression was 39.79% (21.52), similar in high income countries and low and middle income countries. The point prevalence of anxiety was 28.38% (17.07), with a higher prevalence in low and middle income countries (33.92% (10.64)) compared with high income countries (21.53% (22.91)) with wide variability. The mean point prevalence of stigma was 53.97% (22.06) and 1 year period prevalence 52.11% (25.57). Heterogeneity in both sampling and methodology prevented meta-analysis of this data. Conclusion: HIV positive patients on antiretroviral therapy report a higher prevalence of depression and anxiety than the general population, which nursing assessment and practice should address. Over half of HIV positive people report experiencing stigma. The difficulties with heterogeneous studies should be addressed through the development of a cross-culturally validated, multidimensional assessment tool in this population, and an increase in data disaggregated by risk groups. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Antiretroviral Therapy, Anxiety, Art, Assessment, Availability, Biomedical, Care, Clinical, Cognitive Impairment, Control, Data, Data Quality, Databases, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Design, Development, Experience, First, General, General Population, Groups, Guidelines, Health, Hiv, Hiv, Aids, Index, Infected Patients, Literature, Location, Medication Adherence, Medline, Mental-Health, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Methods, Multidimensional, Neurocognitive Impairment, Non-Adherence, Nursing, Nursing-Assessment, Patients, Population, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Practice, Prevalence, Psychological, Public, Public Health, Quality, Quality-Of-Life, Results, Review, Rights, Risk, Sampling, Science, Search Strategy, Sexual Orientation, Social, Sources, South-Africa, Stigma, Strategy, Suffering, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Variability, Viral, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Nur Stu52, 368.pdf](../HO-reference/2015/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu52,%20368.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: Self-reported sleep disorders are common in older adults, resulting in serious consequences. Non-pharmacological measures are important complementary interventions, among which Taichi exercise is a popular alternative. Some experiments have been performed; however, the effect of Taichi exercise in improving sleep quality in older people has yet to be validated by systematic review. Using systematic review and metaanalysis, this study aimed to examine the efficacy of Taichi exercise in promoting selfreported sleep quality in older adults. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies. Data sources: 4 English databases: Pubmed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and CINAHL, and 4 Chinese databases: CBMdisc, CNKI, VIP, and Wanfang database were searched through December 2013. Review methods: Two reviewers independently selected eligible trials, conducted critical appraisal of the methodological quality by using the quality appraisal criteria for randomized controlled studies recommended by Cochrane Handbook. A standardized data form was used to extract information. Meta-analysis was performed. Results: Five randomized controlled studies met inclusion criteria. All suffered from some methodological flaws. The results of this study showed that Taichi has large beneficial effect on sleep quality in older people, as indicated by decreases in the global Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index score [standardized mean difference = 0.87, 95% confidence intervals (95% confidence interval) (-1.25, 0.49)], as well as its sub-domains of subjective sleep quality [standardized mean difference = 0.83,95% confidence interval (-1.08, 0.57)], sleep latency [standardized mean difference = 0.75,95% confidence interval (-1.42, 0.07)], sleep duration [standardized mean difference = 0.55, 95% confidence interval (-0.90, 0.21)], habitual sleep efficiency [standardized mean difference = 0.49, 95% confidence interval (-0.74, 0.23)], sleep disturbance [standardized mean difference = 0.44, 95% confidence interval (-0.69, 0.19)], and daytime dysfunction [standardized mean difference = 034, 95% confidence interval (-0.59, 0.09)]. Daytime sleepiness improvement was also observed. Conclusions: Weak evidence shows that Taichi exercise has a beneficial effect in improving self-rated sleep quality for older adults, suggesting that Taichi could be an effective alternative and complementary approach to existing therapies for older people with sleep problems. More rigorous experimental studies are required. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adults, Alternative, Approach, Balance, Chi Exercise, Chinese, Chronic Insomnia, Complementary, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Criteria, Data, Database, Databases, Design, Disease, Disturbance, Duration, Efficacy, Efficiency, Elderly, English, Eta-Analysis, Evidence, Exercise, Experimental, Experiments, From, Global, Improvement, Information, Interval, Intervals, Interventions, Latency, Measures, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodological Quality, Methods, Older, Older Adults, Older People, Prevalence, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Risk-Factors, Science, Sleep, Sleep Disturbance, Sleep Duration, Sleep Quality, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tai Ji, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Nur Stu52, 635.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu52,%20635.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To estimate the association between psychosocial risk factors in the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) in nurses and aides. Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Data sources: An electronic search was performed using MEDLINE (Pubmed), Psychinfo, Web of Science, Tripdatabase, Cochrane Central Controlled Trials, NIOSHTIC and Joanna Briggs Institute of Systematic Reviews on Nursing and Midwifery, to identify observational studies assessing the role of psychosocial risk factors on MSD in hospital nurses and nursing aides. Review methods: Two reviewers independently assessed eligibility and extracted data. Quality assessment was conducted independently by two reviewers using an adapted version of the Standardized Quality Scale. Random-effects meta-analysis was performed by subsets based on specific anatomical site and the exposure to specific psychosocial risk factors. Heterogeneity for each subset of meta-analysis was assessed and meta-regressions were conducted to examine the source of heterogeneity among studies. Results: Twenty-four articles were included in the review, seventeen of which were selected for meta-analysis. An association was identified between high psychosocial demands-low job control with prevalent and incident low back pain (OR 1.56; 95% CI 1.22-1.99 and OR 1.52; 95% CI 1.14-2.01, respectively), prevalent shoulder pain (OR 1.89; 95% CI 1.53-2.34), prevalent knee pain (OR 2.21; 95% CI 1.07-4.54), and prevalent pain at any anatomical site (OR 1.38; 95% CI 1.09-1.75). Effort-reward imbalance was associated with prevalent MSD at any anatomical site (OR 6.13; 95% CI 532-7.07) and low social support with incident back pain (OR 1.82; 95% CI 1.43-2.32). Heterogeneity was generally low for most subsets of meta-analysis. Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggests that psychosocial risk factors at the workplace are associated with MSD in hospital nurses and nursing aides. Although most preventive strategies at the workplace are focused on ergonomic risk factors, improving the psychosocial work environment might have an impact on reducing MSDs. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Assessing, Assessment, Association, Back Pain, Barcelona, Care Workers, Complaints, Control, Cross-Sectional Survey, Data, Design, Effort-Reward Imbalance, Environment, Exposure, Factors, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Impact, Knee, Low Back, Low Back Pain, Low-Back-Pain, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Midwifery, Musculoskeletal, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Nurse, Nurses, Nursing, Observational, Observational Studies, Organizational-Climate, Pain, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Factors, Quality, Quality Assessment, Results, Review, Reviewers, Rights, Risk, Risk Factors, Role, Room Nurses, Scale, Science, Self-Rated Health, Shoulder Pain, Site, Social, Social Support, Source, Sources, Spain, Support, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Version, Web, Web Of Science, Work, Work Environment, Workplace

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Nur Stu52, 864.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu52,%20864.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Theoretical and empirical studies conducted to ascertain the incidence and characteristics of child sexual abuse (CSA) in developing countries around the world are inconsistent and poorly synthesized. In order to prevent and respond to these heinous acts, clinicians and policymakers require a substantive body of evidence on which to base interventions and treatment programs. The purpose of this study is to conduct an integrative review of the literature concerning CSA in non-industrialized nations. Ultimately, this evidence could be used to drive research and policy implementation in this area. Methods: An integrative literature review of publications identified through a comprehensive search of five relevant databases (PubMed, CINAHL, EMBase, PsycINFO, and Web of Science) regarding the incidence and characteristics of all forms of child sexual assault in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) since 1980. Independent and collective thematic assessment and analysis was utilized to identify major concepts of the phenomenon. Findings: Forty-four articles were identified. These represented 32 separate low or middle-income countries. More studies were identified in low-income countries, and there was a disproportional distribution of studies conducted on regions of the world. CSA has been identified at all levels of society in nearly every region and continent of the world. It is being falsely perceived as a new phenomenon in some developing countries, most likely as a result of increases in CSA reporting. Researching and discussing CSA is difficult because of the sensitive and taboo nature of the topic. Four major themes emerged including difficulty of accurate measurement, barriers to reporting, barriers to justice, and the false perception of CSA as a new phenomenon. Themes of early marriage, human trafficking, sexual coercion and forced first sex, and males as victims have been identified as characteristics and topics placing individuals at risk for CSA. Poverty and its resultant social or family strain are exacerbating factors to CSA. Conclusions: There is inadequate representation of CSA research in LMICs, and an increasing awareness that sexual abuse of children is an endemic threat to the health and safety of children worldwide. This review lays the foundation for an array of further areas analysis to explore the expanse of unanswered questions that remain regarding the phenomena of CSA in low and middle-income countries. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abuse, Adolescents, Analysis, Articles, Assessment, Awareness, Barriers, Characteristics, Child, Child Sexual Abuse, Child Welfare, Children, Coercion, Continent, Crisis, Databases, Developing, Developing Countries, Distribution, Drive, El-Salvador, Empirical Studies, Evidence, Factors, Family, First, Forms, Health, High-School-Students, Human, Implementation, Incidence, Income, Integrative, Interventions, Justice, Literature, Literature Review, Lmics (Low And Middle Income Countries), Low And Middle-Income Countries, Measurement, Medical Evaluation, Methods, Nations, Nursing-Research, Perception, Policy, Policy Implementation, Poverty, Prevalence, Prevent, Psycinfo, Public, Public Health, Publications, Pubmed, Purpose, Region, Reporting, Representation, Research, Review, Rights, Risk, Safety, Science, Sex, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Assault, Social, Society, South-Africa, Topic, Treatment, Violence, Web, Web Of Science, Women, World

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Full Text: [2015\Int J Nur Stu52, 1003.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Nur%20Stu52,%201003.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To review the effect of a vascular access team on the incidence of central line-associated bloodstream infections in infants admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit. Data sources MEDLINE, CINAHL, Embase, Web-of-Science and the Cochrane Library were searched until December 2013. Study Selection Studies that evaluated the implementation of a vascular access team, and focused on the incidence of central line-associated bloodstream infections in infants admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit, were selected. Data Extraction Incidence rates of central line-associated bloodstream infections were extracted, as well as information on vascular access team tasks and team composition. The quality of studies was critically appraised using the McMaster tool for quantitative studies. Data Synthesis Seven studies involving 136 to 414 participants were included. In general, the implementation of a vascular access team coincided with the implementation of concurrent interventions. All vascular access teams included nurses, and occasionally included physicians. Main tasks included insertion and maintenance of central lines. In all studies, a relative decrease of 45-79% in central line-associated bloodstream infections was reported. Conclusions: A vascular access team is a promising intervention to decrease central line-associated bloodstream infections in infants admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit. However, level of evidence for effectiveness is low. Future research is required to improve the strength of evidence for vascular access teams. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Access, Bloodstream Infections, Care, Catheter-Related Infections, Composition, Effectiveness, Evidence, Extraction, General, Implementation, Incidence, Infants, Infection Control, Infections, Information, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intervention, Interventions, Medline, Neonatal, Neonatal Intensive Care, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Nurses, Physicians, Quality, Quality Of, Rates, Research, Review, Rights, Sources, Strength, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Vascular Access Team, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Gupta, B.M. and Bala, A. (2013), Parkinson’s disease in India: An analysis of publications output during 2002-2011. *International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases*, **3** (3), 254-262.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Nut Pha Neu Dis3, 254.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Nut%20Pha%20Neu%20Dis3,%20254.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study analyzes the research output of India in Parkinson’s disease (PD) during 2002-2011 on several parameters including the growth, rank, and global publications share, citation impact, share of international collaborative papers, contribution of major collaborative partner countries, contribution of various subject-fields, contribution and impact of most productive institutions and authors, media of communication, and characteristics of high-cited papers. Materials and Methods: The Scopus Citation Database has been used to retrieve the data for 10 years (2002-2011) by searching the keywords PD in the combined Title, Abstract, and Keywords fi elds. Results: Among the top 20 most productive countries in PD, India ranks 16th (with 458 papers) with a global publication share of 1.47% and an annual average publication growth rate of 26.05% during 2002-2011. Its global publication share has increased over the years, rising from 1.08% during 2002-2006 to 1.74% during 2007-2011. Its citation impact per paper was 5.77 during 2002-2011, which decreased from 8.40 during 2002-2006 to 4.64 during 2007-2011. Its international collaborative publications share was 26.18% during 2002-2011, which marginally increased from 26.17% during 2002-2006 to 26.18% during 2007-2011. Conclusion: It can be concluded that India’s research performance in PD is quite good in the global context, despite the low prevalence of PD in the country. However, India needs to intensify its innovative strategies and international collaboration to strengthen its research output, human resources, funds, public-health awareness through local campaigns, and initiatives for the prevention and treatment of PD.

Keywords: India, Parkinson’s Disease, Publications, Scientometrics

# Title: International Journal of Obesity

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Obesity

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Obes.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Obesity

ISSN: 0307-0565

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: England

Language: English

Publisher: Nature Publishing Group

Publisher Address: Macmillan Building, 4 Crinan St, London N1 9XW, England

Subject Categories:

Endocrinology & Metabolism: Impact Factor 2.794, 33/88 (2003)

Nutrition & Dietetics: Impact Factor 2.794, 24/53 (2003)

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Full Text: [2009\Int J Obe33, 387.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Obe33,%20387.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: This review addresses the effect of overweight and obese weight status on pediatric health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Method: Web of Science, MEDLINE, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, AMED and PUBMED were searched for peer-reviewed studies in English reporting HRQOL and weight status in youth (<21 years), published before March 2008. Results: Twenty-eight articles were identified. Regression of HRQOL against body mass index (BMI) using pooled data from 13 studies utilizing the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory identified an inverse relationship between BMI and pediatric HRQOL (r = -0.7, P = 0.008), with impairments in physical and social functioning consistently reported. HRQOL seemed to improve with weight loss, but randomized controlled trials were few and lacked long-term follow-up. Conclusions: Little is known about the factors associated with reduced HRQOL among overweight or obese youth, although gender, age and obesity-related co-morbidities may play a role. Few studies have examined the differences in HRQOL between community and treatment-seeking samples. Pooled regressions suggest pediatric self-reported HRQOL can be predicted from parent proxy reports, although parents of obese youths tend to perceive worse HRQOL than children do about themselves. Thus, future research should include both pediatric and parent proxy perspectives.

Keywords: Adolescents, Age Subgroups, Behavior-Modification, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Children, Cochrane, Embase, Follow-Up, Gender, Generic Core Scales, Health-Related Quality of Life, Hrqol, Intervention, Losing Weight, Low-Energy Diet, Overweight, Overweight Youth, Parent, Parents, Pediatric, Pedsql(Tm)-4.0, Pubmed, Quality, Quality of Life, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research, Review, School-Children, Science, Social, Trial, Web of Science, Youth

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Full Text: [2009\Int J Obe33, 866.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Obe33,%20866.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Although obesity beginning early in life is becoming more common, its implications for coronary heart disease (CHD) risk in later life remain uncertain. We examined the relationship of body mass index (BMI) before 30 years of age to CHD risk in later life. Design: Systematic review of published studies relating BMI between age 2 and 30 years to later CHD risk. Studies were identified using MEDLINE (1950 onwards), EMBASE (1980 onwards) and Web of Science (1970 onwards) databases (to November 2007). Measurements: Relative risks (RR) of CHD associated with a 1 standard deviation (s.d.) higher BMI (most based on a narrow age range at measurement) were extracted by two authors independently, and combined using random-effect models. Results: A total of 15 studies provided 17 estimates (731 337 participants, 23 894 CHD events) of the association of early BMI to later CHD outcome. BMI in early childhood (2-6 years, 3 estimates) showed a weak inverse association with CHD risk (RR 0.94, 95% CI 0.82-1.07). BMI in later childhood (7 to < 18 years, 7 estimates) and BMI in early adult life (18-30 years, 7 estimates) were both positively related to later CHD risk (RR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00-1.20; RR 1.19, 95% CI 1.11-1.29 respectively). However, there was considerable statistical heterogeneity between study estimates. Results were unaffected by adjustment for social class and/or cigarette smoking, blood pressure and/or total cholesterol, in studies with available data. Gender and year of birth (1900-1976) had little effect on the association. Conclusions: BMI is positively related to CHD risk from childhood onwards; the associations in young adults are consistent with those observed in middle age. Long-term control of BMI from childhood may be important to reduce the risk of CHD. International Journal of Obesity (2009) 33, 866-877; doi: 10.1038/ijo.2009.102; published online 9 June 2009.

Keywords: 1950s Prospective Cohort, Aberdeen Children, Adolescent, Adult, Adult Cardiovascular Mortality, Adults, Authors, Birth-Weight, Blood, Blood Pressure, Blood-Pressure, Bmi, Body Mass Index, Child, Children, Childhood Obesity, Control, Coronary Heart Disease, Databases, Disease, Disease Risk, Follow-Up, Gender, Journal, Measurement, Metabolic Syndrome, Obesity, Observational Studies, Outcome, Pressure, Review, Risk, Science, Smoking, Social, Social Class, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Total Cholesterol, Web of Science, X-Ray Absorptiometry, Young Adults, Young-Finns

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Full Text: [2010\Int J Obe34, 791.pdf](2010/Int%20J%20Obe34,%20791.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies that assessed the performance of body mass index (BMI) to detect body adiposity. Design: Data sources were MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane CENTRAL, Web of Science, and SCOPUS. To be included, studies must have assessed the performance of BMI to measure body adiposity, provided standard values of diagnostic performance, and used a body composition technique as the reference standard for body fat percent (BF%) measurement. We obtained pooled summary statistics for sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios (LRs), and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR). The inconsistency statistic (I2) assessed potential heterogeneity. Results: The search strategy yielded 3341 potentially relevant abstracts, and 25 articles met our predefined inclusion criteria. These studies evaluated 32 different samples totaling 31 968 patients. Commonly used BMI cutoffs to diagnose obesity showed a pooled sensitivity to detect high adiposity of 0.50 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.43-0.57) and a pooled specificity of 0.90 (CI: 0.86-0.94). Positive LR was 5.88 (CI: 4.24-8.15), I(2) = 97.8%; the negative LR was 0.43 (CI: 0.37-0.50), I(2) = 98.5%; and the DOR was 17.91 (CI: 12.56-25.53), I(2) = 91.7%. Analysis of studies that used BMI cutoffs >= 30 had a pooled sensitivity of 0.42 (CI: 0.31-0.43) and a pooled specificity of 0.97 (CI: 0.96-0.97). Cutoff values and regional origin of the studies can only partially explain the heterogeneity seen in pooled DOR estimates. Conclusion: Commonly used BMI cutoff values to diagnose obesity have high specificity, but low sensitivity to identify adiposity, as they fail to identify half of the people with excess BF%. International Journal of Obesity (2010) 34, 791-799; doi: 10.1038/ijo.2010.5; published online 2 February 2010.

Keywords: Adiposity, Association, BMI, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Chinese, Cochrane, Embase, Fat, Fat Mass, Journal, Measurement, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Obesity, Population, PostmenopaUSAl Women, Ratio, Review, Science, Scopus, Statistics, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, To-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Web of Science, Young-Adults

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Obe38, 577.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Obe38,%20577.pdf)

Abstract: Pregnancy and the postpartum period is a time of increased vulnerability for retention of excess body fat in women. Breastfeeding (BF) has been shown to have many health benefits for both mother and baby; however, its role in postpartum weight management is unclear. Our aim was to systematically review and critically appraise the literature published to date in relation to the impact of BF on postpartum weight change, weight retention and maternal body composition. Electronic literature searches were carried out using MEDLINE, EMBASE, PubMed, Web of Science, BIOSIS, CINAHL and British Nursing Index. The search covered publications up to 12 June 2012 and included observational studies (prospective and retrospective) carried out in BF mothers (either exclusively or as a subgroup), who were <= 2 years postpartum and with a body mass index (BMI) >18.5 kgm(-2), with an outcome measure of change in weight (including weight retention) and/or body composition. Thirty-seven prospective studies and eight retrospective studies were identified that met the selection criteria; studies were stratified according to study design and outcome measure. Overall, studies were heterogeneous, particularly in relation to sample size, measurement time points and in the classification of BF and postpartum weight change. The majority of studies reported little or no association between BF and weight change (n = 27, 63%) or change in body composition (n = 16, 89%), although this seemed to depend on the measurement time points and BF intensity. However, of the five studies that were considered to be of high methodological quality, four studies demonstrated a positive association between BF and weight change. This systematic review highlights the difficulties of examining the association between BF and weight management in observational research. Although the available evidence challenges the widely held belief that BF promotes weight loss, more robust studies are needed to reliably assess the impact of BF on postpartum weight management.

Keywords: Association, Baby, Belief, Benefits, Bmi, Body Composition, Body Mass Index, Body-Composition, Breastfeeding, Classification, Composition, Criteria, Design, Embase, Evaluation, Evidence, Fat, Fat Mass, Gain, Health, Impact, Index, Intensity, Lactation, Literature, Long-Term Obesity, Low-Income, Management, Maternal, Maternal Weight, Measure, Measurement, Medline, Mother, Mothers, Nursing, Observational, Observational Studies, Outcome, Outcome Measure, Postpartum, Postpartum Period, Postpartum Weight, Pregnancy, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Research, Retention, Retrospective Studies, Review, Role, Sample Size, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Size, Study Design, Systematic, Systematic Review, Vulnerability, Web Of Science, Weight Loss, Weight Management, Women

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Full Text: [2014\Int J Obe38, 626.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Obe38,%20626.pdf)

Abstract: For women of reproductive age, excessive gestational weight gain and/or postpartum weight retention can increase the risk of obesity. This systematic review evaluates the effectiveness of lifestyle modification control trials that utilize exercise interventions, with or without dietary intervention, on weight loss among postpartum women. A search of randomized clinical trials (RCT) was performed using the follow databases and the bibliography of candidate studies: MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE, CENTRAL/Cochrane and Physiotherapy Evidence Database. English language RCT papers published up to 31 October 2012, which present changes on maternal body weight from baseline to the end of exercise intervention were included. The primary meta-analysis examined the effects of exercise interventions, with or without complementary dietary intervention, on weight loss during the postpartum period compared with usual standard of care. Five subgroup analyses were performed to examine differences in study interventions and exercise modalities: duration of intervention, quality of study methodology, supervision of exercise intervention, exercise intervention goals used and the type of dietary intervention. In total 11 studies met eligibility criteria with 769 participants, 409 under intervention and 360 in the control group. The primary meta-analysis included all 11 studies and found a mean difference (MD) on weight loss of - 2.57 kg (95% CI - 3.66 to - 1.47). The subgroup analysis demonstrated that the most effective interventions in reducing weight in postpartum women were exercise programs with objectively defined goals, such as the use of heart rate monitors or pedometer (MD of - 4.09kg- 95% CI - 4.94 to - 3.25, I-2=0%) and exercise combined with intensive dietary intervention (MD of - 4.34kg-95% CI - 5.15 to - 3.52, I-2 =0%). Thus, there is benefit from overall lifestyle interventions on weight loss in postpartum women and exercise plus intensive diet and objective targets are the most effective intervention strategies.

Keywords: Activity Intervention, Aerobic Exercise, Age, Analyses, Analysis, Bibliography, Body Weight, Bone-Mineral Density, Care, Changes, Clinical, Clinical Trials, Complementary, Control, Criteria, Database, Databases, Diet, Duration, Effectiveness, Effects, Embase, English, Evidence, Exercise, Gestational, Gestational Weight Gain, Heart, Heart Rate, Intervention, Interventions, Lactating Women, Language, Low-Income, Maternal, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methodology, Modalities, Modification, Mothers, Obese Women, Obesity, Papers, Physical, Physiotherapy, Postpartum, Postpartum Period, Postpartum Weight, Pregnant-Women, Primary, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, Retention, Review, Risk, Science, Short-Term, Standard, Standard Of Care, Study Methodology, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web Of Science, Weight Gain, Weight Loss, Women

# Title: International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Meo, S.A., Masri, A.A., Usmani, A.M. and Halepoto, D.M. (2013), Impact of GDP, spending on R&D, the number of universities and scientific journals on research publications in environmental sciences in the Middle East. *International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health*, **26** (5), 702-709.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Occ Med Env Hea26, 702.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Occ%20Med%20Env%20Hea26,%20702.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the impact of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), spending on Research and Development (R&D), the number of universities and scientific journals on the published research documents, citable documents, citations per document and H-index in environmental sciences in the Middle East countries. All the 16 Middle East countries were included in the study. Information regarding the GDP, spending on R&D, the total number of universities and indexed journals was collected. Total number of research documents (papers), citable documents, citations per document and H-index in environmental sciences during the period 1996-2011 was recorded. The study used the World Bank, SCI-mago/Scopus, Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports (Thomson Reuters) as the main sources of information. The mean GDP per capita of all the Middle East countries amounted to 18 125.49 +/- 5386.28 US$, spending on R&D was 0.63 +/- 0.28 US$, the number of universities equaled 36.56 +/- 11.33 and mean ISI indexed journals amounted to 8.25 +/- 3.93. The mean number of research documents published in environmental sciences in the Middle East countries during the period 1996-2011 was 2202.12 +/- 883.98; citable documents: 2156.87 +/- 865.09; citations per document: 8.74 +/- 0.73; and the H-index: 35.37 +/- 6.17. There was a positive correlation between the money spent on R&D and citations per documents (r = 0.6, p = 0.01), h-Index (r = 0.6, p = 0.01); the number of universities and a total of research documents (r = 0.65, p = 0.006), citable documents (r = 0.65, p = 0.006), h-Index (r = 0.50, p = 0.04), as well as ISI indexed journals and total research documents (r = 0.94, p = 0.0001), citable documents (r = 0.94, p = 0.0001), h-Index (r = 0.73, p = 0.001). The Middle East countries which spend more on R&D and which have a large number of universities and ISI indexed journals are likely to produce more significant volume of research papers in the field of environmental science.

Keywords: Citation, Citations, Correlation, Environmental, Environmental Science, Field, Gdp, Gdp Per Capita, h Index, h-Index, Impact, Information, ISI, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Papers, Publications, R&D, Research, Science, Sciences, Scientific Journals, Sources, Sources of Information, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Volume, Web of Science, World Bank

# Title: International Journal of Oncology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Oncology

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Oncol.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Oncol

ISSN: 1019-6439

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Greece

Language: English

Publisher: Professor D A Spandidos

Publisher Address: 1, S Merkouri St, Editorial Office, Athens 116 35, Greece

Subject Categories:

Oncology: Impact Factor 2.931, 31/114 (2002)

? Itshayek, E., Yamada, J., Bilsky, M., Schmidt, M., Shaffrey, C., Gerszten, P., Polly, D., Gokaslan, Z., Varga, P.P. and Fisher, C.G. (2010), Timing of surgery and radiotherapy in the management of metastatic spine disease: A systematic review. *International Journal of Oncology*, **36** (3), 533-544.

Abstract: The last decade has witnessed a dramatic change in management of metastatic spine disease, with an increased role for surgery and emerging use of stereotactic radiotherapy, often in combination. Patients may be treated with radiotherapy followed by surgery, or have surgery and then adjuvant radiotherapy. In both cases, the surgeon and oncologist need to select the optimal timing for surgery and radiotherapy to minimize wound complications while obtaining maximum oncolytic effects. The purpose of this review was to determine the optimal timing of surgery and radiotherapy in patients surgically treated for spinal metastases. A systematic review utilizing MEDLINE, EMBASE, Paper First, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews was performed. References were screened to further identify relevant studies and basic science literature reviewed. A total of 46 reports discussing the timing of surgery after radiotherapy, describing experience in 5836 patients, were identified. Only one retrospective study addressed the research question and suggested that surgery within seven days of radiation increases the rate of postoperative wound complications. Timing of adjuvant radiotherapy following surgery was addressed in 51 reports describing 7090 patients. None of the studies specifically answered the research question. The time interval between radiotherapy and surgery was reported as 5-21 days in nine studies. Based on this systematic review together with the understanding of general principles of wound healing and effects of radiation on wound healing, the optimal radiotherapy-surgery/surgery-radiotherapy time interval should be at least one week to minimize wound complications.

Keywords: Adjuvant Radiotherapy, Cochrane, Cord Compression, Decompression, Disease, Epidural Metastases, Google Scholar, Literature, Lumbar Spine, Management, Metastatic Spine Disease, Radiation-Therapy, Radiotherapy, Randomized-Trial, References, Research, Review, Science, Single, Spine, Stabilization, Stereotactic Radiotherapy, Surgery, Surgical-Treatment, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Wound Complications

# Title: International Journal of Operations & Production Management

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Operations & Production Management](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/viewContainer.do?containerType=Journal&containerId=200)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Pilkington, A. and Liston-Heyes, C. (1999), Is production and operations management a discipline? A citation/co-citation study. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, **19** (1), 7-20.

Full Text: [1999\Int J Ope Pro Man19, 7.pdf](1999\Int%20J%20Ope%20Pro%20Man19,%207.pdf)

Abstract: For the past 20 years, the field of production and operations management (POM) has tried to establish itself as a discipline distinct from operations research (OR), management science (MS) and industrial engineering (IE). Sceptics argue that POM has failed to develop its own body of literature, lacks a distinct intellectual structure and that there is little appreciation of what it stands for. In this paper we use bibliometric techniques (a factor analysis of co-citations) to investigate the intellectual pillars of the POM literature and explore whether these are distinct from those commonly associated with its rival fields. We also use simple non-parametric techniques to show that the research agenda of European POM scholars differs substantially from that of their North American counterparts, and argue that such transatlantic differences may have exacerbated the difficulties POM has experienced in developing as a respected academic discipline.

Keywords: Author Cocitation, Factor Analysis, Implementation, Just-in-Time, Lean Production, Literature, Manufacturing Strategy, Performance, Production Competence, Production Management, Quality Management, Research, Toyota Production System, United-States

? Roy, S., Nagpaul, P.S. and Mohapatra, P.K. (2003), Developing a model to measure the effectiveness of research units. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, **23** (11-12), 1514-1531.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Ope Pro Man23, 1514.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Ope%20Pro%20Man23,%201514.pdf)

Abstract: Research and development (R&D) effectiveness has traditionally been measured in quantitative terms using measures such as the number of published papers (in journals, conference proceedings, etc.); patents; technologies successfully transferred or the external cash flow secured by a R&D organization. These are at times coupled with qualitative indicators such as the impact factor of the journals in which the papers are published and science citation index. However, all these measures often fail to adequately evaluate the effectiveness of research units (RUs) that carry out technological innovation projects. The present study examines this important conceptual question. The study attempts to develop a subjective measure of effectiveness of RU functioning within the laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India, in terms of peer review at four levels - self assessment, head of the RU, external scientific, and external administrative evaluators, using data from 236 RUs working in different laboratories functioning under CSIR. The measurement model component of structural equation modeling methodology using the LISREL 7.16 program has been adopted as the primary methodology for the study. In the measurement model presented, the observed indicators of the different effectiveness measure concepts (R&D effectiveness, user-oriented effectiveness, administrative effectiveness and recognition) are assumed to possess caUSAl relations with one another. Since subjective measures have not only weak measurement properties, but are also influenced by systematic and random measurement errors, the model’s reliability and construct validity - both in terms of convergent validity and discriminate validity - have been ascertained.

Keywords: Assessment, Citation, Convergent Validity, Cost Effectiveness, Covariance, Error, FIT, Goodness, Impact, Impact Factor, Indexes, India, Indicators, Journals, Measurement, Model, Modeling, Patents, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Performance-Measurement, Primary, R&D, Reliability, Reliability Management, Research, Research and Development, Research Institutes, Research Work, Research-and-Development, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Technological Innovation, Tests

? Taylor, A. and Taylor, M. (2009), Operations management research: Contemporary themes, trends and potential future directions. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, **29** (11-12), 1316-1340.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Ope Pro Man29, 1316.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Ope%20Pro%20Man29,%201316.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to identify the contemporary research themes published in IJOPM in order to contribute to current debates about the future directions of operations management (OM) research. Design/methodology/approach - All 310 articles published in IJOPM from volume 24 issue 9 in 2004 through volume 29, issue 12 in 2009 are analysed using content analysis methods. This period of analysis is chosen because it represents all the articles published in issues for which the authors are able to have full control, during their period of tenure as Editors of the journal. This analysis is supplemented by data on all 1,853 manuscripts submitted to the journal during the same time period and further, by analysis of reviews and feedback sent to all authors after review. Findings - The paper reports the main research themes and research methods inherent in the 310 published papers. Statistics on the countries represented by these papers and the size and international composition of author teams are provided, together with the publication success rates of the countries that submit in the highest volumes, and the success rates associated with the size of the author team. Finally, data on the reasons for rejection of manuscripts are presented. Research limitations/implications - There is some residual inaccuracy in content analysis methods, whereby, in extracting research themes there is often more than one topic covered. In the same vein, as regards categorisation of the causes of rejection of manuscripts during the review process, there is frequently more than one reason for rejection, so perhaps a weighted scoring system would have been more insightful. In determining the country of origin of papers, while the country of the corresponding author is used, it should be recognised that some studies originate from international collaborations so that this method may give a slightly distorted picture. Finally, in computing publication success rates by comparison of submissions and published papers there is a time delay between the two data sets within any defined period of analysis. Practical implications - The analysis adds generally to debates about contemporary research themes; in particular it extends the work of Pilkington and Fitzgerald, which analyses all articles solely in IJOPM between 1994 and 2003. In addition, the findings suggest a need for more frequent exploitation of multiple research methods, for greater rigour in the planning and execution of fieldwork, for greater engagement with the world of OM practice and finally, consideration of how OM research can address wider social and political issues. Originality/value - This paper represents an inside view of the publication process from a leading OM journal; this kind of insight is rarely available in the public domain.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Authors, Bibliographies, Citation, Collaborations, Comparison, Composition, Content Analysis, Control, Country, Country of Origin, Data, Editors, Engagement, Evolution, Information Management, Information Research, International, Journal, Management, Methods, Model, Operations Management, Origin, Papers, Performance, Planning, Potential, Practice, Public, Publication, Purpose, Rates, Rejection, Research, Review, Review Process, Reviews, Scoring System, Serials, Size, Social, Social and Political, Tenure, Trends, Volume, Work, World

? Lehtinen, J. and Ahola, T. (2010), Is performance measurement suitable for an extended enterprise? *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, **30** (2), 181-204.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Ope Pro Man30, 181.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Ope%20Pro%20Man30,%20181.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to assess whether performance measurement literature and as a result, practical applications, models and frameworks drawing from this literature are compatible with the central features of extended enterprises. Design/methodology/approach - The paper is based on a bibliometric study that is supplemented with an empirical case study. Findings - The results of this paper indicate that literature on performance measurement and literature on extended enterprises are only partially compatible. The common underlying reasons for measuring performance are highly valid also in the context of an extended enterprise. However, performance measurement processes and practices utilized within firms are to a considerable degree incompatible with central characteristics of extended enterprises. A highly apparent conflict between the two streams of literature is related to choosing individual performance measures (i.e. The question of what to measure). Performance measurement literature emphasizes intral-organizational measures which conflicts starkly with the emphasis of inter-organizational collaboration dominant in literature addressing extended enterprises. Research limitations/implications - The sample consists of articles published in many leading academic journals. The primary implication of this paper is that the importance of inter-organizational relations and collaboration, and the lack of a central decision-making authority should be taken into consideration when designing and implementing performance measurement systems for extended enterprises. Practical implications - Managers implementing performance measurement systems may tend to adopt solutions recommended by industry actors and dominant performance measurement literature. As increasingly many firms operate as a part of an extended enterprise, the adoption of these off-the-shelf solutions poses considerable risks. Originality/value - The main contribution of this paper is that it systematically assesses the compatibility of performance measurement and extended enterprise literature by means of a bibliometric analysis. In addition, the paper identifies key contributions from both streams of literature. An empirical case representing the shipbuilding industry is carried out to validate obtained findings.

Keywords: Applications, Articles, Balanced Scorecard, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Business Enterprise, Characteristics, Collaboration, Contribution, Data Envelopment Analysis, Evolution, Framework, Issues, Journals, Literature, Logistics, Measurement Systems, Models, Networks, Organization, Performance Measurement (Quality), Primary, Research, Research Work, Solutions, Supply-Chain Management

# Title: International Journal of Ophthalmology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Ophthalmology](http://cnki50.csis.com.tw/kns50/Navi/item.aspx?NaviID=1&BaseID=GJYK&NaviLink=%e5%9b%bd%e9%99%85%e7%9c%bc%e7%a7%91%e6%9d%82%e5%bf%97)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 1672-5123

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Xu, C.T., Li, S.Q., Lu, Y.G. and Pan, B.R. (2011), Development of biomedical publications on ametropia research in PUBMED from 1845 to 2010: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Ophthalmology*, **4** (1), 1-7.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Oph4, 1.docx](2011\Int%20J%20Oph4,%201.docx)

Abstract: We have carried out a bibliometric analysis on the development of ametropia literature to determine its growth rule and tendency, and to provide the basis for the problems related to ametropia research. Literatures that contained the descriptors of ametropia in title or paper published before Nov. 10, 2010 in PUBMED databases (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PUBMED) were selected. As bibliometric indicators of ametropia, biomedical journals referring to ophthalmology by ISSN were calculated. The principal bibliometric indicators: Price’s and Bradford’s laws were applied on the increase or dispersion of scientific literature, the participation index of languages and the journals. By means of manual coding, literatures were classified according to documents study and statistical analysis. The literatures cited in ametropia, astigmatism, myopia and hypermetropia had accumulated to 26475, which consists of Review (n =1560), Randomized Controlled Trial (n =776), Practice Guideline (n =10), Meta-Analysis (n=23), Letter (n=1222), Editorial (n =328), Clinical Trial (n =1726) and Others (n=20830); and Humans (n=23073), Animals (n=1434) and Others (n=1968). 1136 literatures were included in PUBMED Central, 22384 in MEDLINE and 2955 in others. The ametropia literatures rose every 5 years which of the ametropia-year cumulated amount of the literatures had three periods: before 1900, slowly increasing from 1901 to 1950, rapidly rising from 1951 to 2010 (increased approximate exponentiation exponent). Sixty kinds of languages were listed in PUBMED databases, of which English was dominant for aborting to ametropia research documents before 2010 (77.32%, 20471/26475). The document language of top eight accounted for 95.58% (English, German, French, Japanese, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese), and others for 4.42% (1171/26475). The SCI database includes 48 ophthalmologic journals and the impact factor of 39 journals is >= 1 on Thomson-Reuters in 2010. of 48 ophthalmologic journals, there were 14785 documents (55.85%) of ametropia, astigmatism, myopia, and hypermetropia. Others were without exception. The bibliometric analysis results show that ametropia literature are increased progressively, approximate exponentiation Exponent during 1951-2010. In addition, ametropia research has become more popular since nearly half century.

Keywords: Ametropia, Analysis, Astigmatism, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Bioethics, Biomedical, Biomedical Journals, Biomedical Publications, Cataract-Surgery, Chinese, Choroidal Neovascularization, Coding, Database, Databases, Development, Dispersion, Femtosecond Laser, Growth, High Myopia, Humans, Impact, Impact Factor, Implantation, Index, Indicators, Intraocular-Lens, Journal, Journals, Languages, Lasik, Laws, Literature, MEDLINE, Participation, Pathological Myopia, Publications, PUBMED, Research, SCI, Scientific Literature, Statistical Analysis

? Zhao, Z.G., Guo, X.G., Xu, C.T., Pan, B.R. and Xu, L.X. (2011), Bibliometric analysis on retinoblastoma literatures in PUBMED during 1929 to 2010. *International Journal of Ophthalmology*, **4** (2), 115-120.

Full Text: 2011\Int J Oph4, 115.pdf

Abstract: AIM: To determine the growth rule and tendency of retinoblastoma (Rb) literature, and to provide the basis for research of diagnosis, treatment and on Rb. METHODS: Bibliometric analyses were carried out on Rb literatures which contain the descriptors of Rb in their titles or texts from 1929 to 2010 in PUBMED database (www.ncbi.nlm. nih.gov/PUBMED). The biomedical journals referring to Rb by using bibliometric indicators were calculated. The principal bibliometric indicators, i.e, Price’s and Bradford’s laws to the increase or distribution of scientific literature, the participation index of languages and the journals were applied. By means of manual coding, Rb documents were classified according to documents studied and to statistical analysis. RESULTS: During 1929-2010, there were 16162 literatures in the PUBMED database including the word Rb. According to the literature type, it includes Review (n=2026), Randomized Controlled Trial (n = 7), Practice guideline (n = 3), meta-analysis (n = 4), letter (n = 215), editorial (n = 98), clinical trial (n = 115) and others (n = 13694). By the statistical analysis, its equation is near power index (y = 3.0477 x(2.6088), R-2 = 0.9666). From 1929 to 2010, Rb literatures in English were primarily dominant (90.71%) and the amount of the literature in Chinese ranked the fourth (1.37%). By searching PUBMED, 1420 (8.8%) literatures covered were from 41 of 48 ophthalmological, and 406 (2.5%) literatures from 44 of 86 pediatrics journals that correlated with retinoblastoma (SCI-indexed). The data showed that the literatures of Rb were gradually increasing year by year and were approximate near power index during 1929-2010, and the document publishes published mainly in ophthalmological journals, and in English (90.71%), and showing that the study on Rb is a popular subject in the last half century. CONCLUSION: The literatures of Rb are gradually increasing, mainly English in ophthalmologic journals.

Keywords: Assisted Reproductive Technology, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical Publications, Evolution, Journal, Literature, Retinoblastoma, Scientific Literature, Tumors

? Liu, L., Jiao, J.H. and Chen, L. (2011), Bibliometric study of diabetic retinopathy during 2000-2010 by ISI. *International Journal of Ophthalmology*, **4** (4), 333-336.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Oph4, 333.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Oph4,%20333.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To analyze the progress in diabetic retinopathy (DR) researches between 2000 and 2010 through bibliometric study. METHODS: Using ISI Web of Science database for statistical sources, we retrieved DR literatures during 2000-2010, analyzed “the number of published articles per year, authors, source publications, subject category, document type, document language, institution and country/region” by bibliometric statistical methods. RESULTS: The total number of published articles that were retrieved for the years during 2000-2010 was 8590. DR researches changed as a linear upward trend, the main researches focused on ophthalmology, endocrine and metabolic diseases. Article was the main document type. Harvard University was the major research institution. CONCLUSION: There has achieved a significant increase in the number of ISI publications and collaborations in DR literatures from 2000 to 2010. With the rising of the number of diabetes in the world, diabetic retinopathy has become a focus of scientific researches.

Keywords: Articles, Author, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, China, Collaborations, Diabetes, Diabetic Retinopathy, ISI, ISI Web of Science, ISI Web of Science Database, Prevalence, Publications, Research, Retinopathy, Science, Statistical, Statistical Methods, Subject Category, Trend, University, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Wang, X., Zhang, Y. and Zhang, M.N. (2013), Complement factor B polymorphism (rs641153) and susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration: Evidence from published studies. *International Journal of Ophthalmology*, **6** (6), 861-867.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Oph6, 861.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Oph6,%20861.pdf)

Abstract: AIM: To determine whether single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs641153 is associated with the risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD), we performed a systematic meta-analysis of 15 eligible studies. SNP in the complement factor B (CFB) gene is considered to have significant association with AMD susceptibility, but there is great discrepancy in these results. METHODS: The eligible studies were identified by searching the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (Cis) were used to assess the association. All data were analyzed using Stata software. RESULTS: The association between rs641153 and AMD risk was statistically significant under the homozygous model (AA vs GG:OR=0.26, 95%CI=0.15-0.45, P-h=0.973, 1(2)=0.0%, fixed effects), dominant model (AA+GA vsGG: OR=0.49, 95%CI=0.40-0.59, P-h=0.004, 1(2)=56.4%, random effects) and recessive model (AA vs GA+GG:OR=0.30, 95%CI=0.17-0.51, P-h=0.983, 1(2)=0.0%, fixed effects). The same results were also observed in the stratified analyses by ethnicity, source of control and sample size. CONCLUSION: Our meta-analysis suggests that rs641153 in the CFB gene may play a protective role in AMD susceptibility, the late AMD in particular, both in Caucasians and in Asians.

Keywords: Age-Related, Analyses, Article, Association, C3, China, Chinese, Chinese Population, Complement Factor B, Component 2 C2, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Control, Data, Databases, Effects, Embase, Ethnicity, Evidence, Factor-H, Gene, Gene Polymorphisms, Int, Intervals, Macular Degeneration, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Mn, Model, No, Ophthalmology, People, Polymorphism, Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy, Press, Pubmed, R, Risk, Role, Rs641153, Sample Size, Science, Size, Software, Source, Stata, Variants, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Russo, S.P., Fiorellini, J.P., Weber, H.P. and Niederman, R. (2000), Benchmarking the dental implant evidence on MEDLINE. *International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants*, **15** (6), 792-800.

? Barao, V.A.R., Shyamsunder, N., Yuan, J.C.C., Knoernschild, K.L., Assuncao, W.G. and Sukotjo, C. (2012), Trends in funding, internationalization, and types of study for original articles published in five implant-related journals between 2005 and 2009. *International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants*, **27** (1), 69-76.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Ora Max Imp27, 69.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Ora%20Max%20Imp27,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The aims of this study were to evaluate the trends in funding, geographic origin, and study types of original articles in the dental implant literature and to investigate the relationships among these factors. Materials and Methods: Articles published in Clinical Oral Implants Research, The International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants, Clinical Implant Dentistry and Related Research, Implant Dentistry, and Journal of Oral Implantology from 2005 to 2009 were reviewed. Nonoriginal articles were excluded. For each article included, extramural funding source, geographic origin, and study type were recorded. Descriptive and analytic analyses (alpha = .05), including a logistic regression analysis, and chi-square test were used where appropriate. Results: of a total of 2,085 articles published, 1,503 met the inclusion criteria. The most common source of funding was from industry (32.4%). The proportion of studies that reported funding increased significantly over time. Europe represented the highest percentage (55.8%) of published articles. Most of the articles reported on clinical studies (49.9%), followed by animal studies (25.9%). Articles from Asia and South America and animal and in vitro studies were significantly more likely to be funded. Conclusion: Almost half of the original dental implant articles were funded. The trend toward internationalization of authorship was evident. A strong association was observed between funding and geographic origin and between funding and study type. Most studies in North America and Europe were clinical studies and supported by industry, whereas a greater proportion of studies in Asia and South America were in vitro or animal studies funded through government resources. INT J ORAL MAXILLOFAC IMPLANTS 2012;27:69-76.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Animal Studies, Articles, Asia, Association, Authorship, Authorship Proliferation, Bibliometric Analysis, Biomedical-Research, Chi-Square, Clinical, Clinical Studies, Clinical-Research, Criteria, Dental Implant, Dentistry, Emergency-Medicine Literature, Europe, Funding, Implants, Industry Sponsorship, Int, Internationalization, Journal, Literature, Logistic Regression, Logistic Regression Analysis, North, North America, Of-Interest, Origin, Publication, Regression, Regression Analysis, Research, Resources, Source, South America, Study Type, Surgical Literature, Trend, Trends, Trials

# Title: International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lagravere, M.O., Major, P.W. and Flores-Mir, C. (2006), Dental and skeletal changes following surgically assisted rapid maxillary expansion. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, **35** (6), 481-487.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate skeletal and dental changes after surgically assisted rapid maxillary expansion (SARME). Clinical trials were carried out that assessed skeletal and dental changes through cephalograms, computer tomographs or dental casts. No other simultaneous treatment during the active expansion period was accepted. Electronic databases (PUBMED, MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, All Evidence-based Medicine Reviews, EMBASE, Web of Science and Lilacs) were searched. Abstracts which appeared to fulfil the selection criteria were selected by consensus. The original articles were then retrieved and evaluated with a methodological checklist. Their references were hand searched for possible missing articles. Only 12 articles fulfilled the selection criteria. All presented methodological flaws. An individual methodological analysis of these articles was made. Expansion was greater at the molars and diminished progressively to the anterior part of the dental arch in all the evaluation periods. Vertical and sagittal skeletal changes were nil or not clinically significant. The nasal portion of the maxillary complex showed an increase in dimensions thereby improving nasal patency. An overall dental relapse of 0.5-1 mm is reported after 1 year of orthodontic treatment. The conclusions should be considered with caution because only a secondary level of evidence was found.

Keywords: Adults, Age, Analysis, Citations, Clinical Trials, Databases, Evaluation, Long-Term Stability, Palatal Expansion, Quality, Rapid Maxillary Expansion, Rapid Palatal Expansion, Science, Surgical, Suture, Treatment, Trials, Web of Science

? Khamashta-Ledezma, L. and Naini, F.B. (2014), Systematic review of changes in maxillary incisor exposure and upper lip position with Le Fort I type osteotomies with or without cinch sutures and/or VY closures. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, **43** (1), 46-61.

Abstract: The aim was to systematically review the maxillary incisor exposure and upper lip position changes with Le Fort I type osteotomies for advancement +/- impaction with rigid internal fixation, taking into account the use of cinch sutures and VY closures. Electronic databases (Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase, and Web of Science) were searched using medical subject headings (MeSH), key words, truncations, and Boolean operators. Hand searching was also undertaken. of 979 articles identified, 15 were included (11 retrospective, two prospective, and two unspecified). Relevant study details and outcomes were recorded on a spreadsheet, along with an assessment of their quality. In total, these studies assessed 419 patients (266 female, 118 male) with a mean age of 26.4 years (range 14-57 years). Soft tissue changes were assessed on lateral cephalometric radiographs. The mean maxillary hard tissue advancement and impaction ranged between 0.94 and 8.77 mm and -0.56 and 4.2 mm, respectively. The ranges of ratios demonstrated that from pronasale (0.24-0.35) to labrale superius (0.36-1.43), the soft tissues followed the underlying horizontal hard tissue movement increasingly more closely. Alar base cinch sutures and VY closures tended to increase these ratios. The soft tissue response was more variable vertically. None of the studies reported on maxillary incisor exposure change. More good quality prospective studies are needed.

Keywords: Advancement Surgery, Age, Alar Base Cinch, Assessment, Beam Computed-Tomography, Bimaxillary Surgery, Changes, Cinch Suture, Class-III Patients, Databases, Exposure, Female, Internal Fixation, Le Fort I Osteotomy, Male, Maxillary Incisor Exposure, Medical, Medline, Movement, Obstructive Sleep-Apnea, Orthognathic Surgery, Orthognathic Surgery, Outcomes, Patients, Profile Changes, Prospective, Prospective Studies, Quality, Response, Review, Science, Soft Tissue, Soft-Tissue Changes, Surgical-Orthodontic Treatment, Systematic Review, VY Closure, Web of Science

? Pluijmers, B.I., Caron, C.J.J.M., Dunaway, D.J., Wolvius, E.B. and Koudstaal, M.J. (2014), Mandibular reconstruction in the growing patient with unilateral craniofacial microsomia: A systematic review. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, **43** (3), 286-295.

Abstract: The purpose of this systematic review is to provide an overview of the surgical correction of the mandible in unilateral craniofacial microsomia (UCM) performed in the growing patient, and its long-term outcome and stability. The following databases were searched: PubMed, Embase, Cochrane, and Web of Science. Articles reporting prospective and retrospective studies of patients not older than 16 years (N >= 4) who had undergone surgical correction of a craniofacial microsomia spectrum condition using grafts, osteotomies, distraction, or combinations of these, were reviewed. The period of follow-up was selected to be >= 1 year. After inclusion, the articles were evaluated on short- and long-term outcomes, relapse, and any increase in asymmetry following treatment. Thirty of 1611 articles were included in the qualitative synthesis. Analysis of the surgical mandibular correction of UCM showed that the outcome is not so much treatment-dependent, but patient-dependent, i.e. deformity gradation-dependent. The type I-IIa Pruzansky-Kaban patient had the best results with regard to minimal relapse and/or minimal increase in asymmetry. Single-stage correction of the asymmetry should be postponed until the permanent dentition stage. It can be concluded that in the treatment of the severely hypoplastic mandible, the patient will benefit from a multi-stage treatment protocol if indicated for functional or psychological problems.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Asymmetry, Cephalometric Evaluation, Children, Clinical-Experience, Costochondral Bone-Grafts, Craniofacial, Craniofacial Dysostosis, Craniofacial Microsomia, Databases, Distraction Osteogenesis, Follow-Up, Goldenhar, Graft, Hemifacial Microsomia, Hemifacial Microsomia, Intraoral Distraction Osteogenesis, Inverted-L Osteotomy, Long Term, Long-Term, Long-Term Outcome, Long-Term Outcomes, Mandibular, Mar, N, Osteotomy, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Permanent, Prospective, Protocol, Psychological, Pubmed, Purpose, Qualitative, Reconstruction, Relapse, Reporting, Retrospective Studies, Review, Science, Stability, Synthesis, Systematic Review, Temporomandibular-Joint, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Osteoarchaeology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Osteoarchaeology](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/5488/home)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: CCountry

? Mays, S. (2010), Human osteoarchaeology in the UK 2001-2007: A bibliometric perspective. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology*, **20** (2), 192-204.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Ost20, 192.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Ost20,%20192.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric analysis of osteoarchaeology publications covering the period 2001-2007 in leading journals was carried out The aims were two-fold firstly, to characterise research in this field in the UK and make comparisons with selected other countries, and secondly, to shed light on the use of skeletal collections It was found that, since a previous survey of this type,covering the period 1991-1995, isotopic and DNA studies have increased In the UK, work on biodistance studies is minor compared with other countries, and the proportion of palaeopathology work is high In palaeopathology, substantial effort continues to be devoted to case studies, particularly in the UK where the frequency of problem-orientated work directed at understanding earlier populations has not increased since the early 1990s Although it is argued that the case study still has a place in osteoarchaeology, the balance of work needs to shift further in favour of population studies, particularly in the UK Skeletal collections are vital for primary osteoarchaeological work, and there was little evidence for any great use of skeletal databases such as the Standard Osteological Database Skeletal collections from the UK were the most used for the research papers analysed, demonstrating the importance of UK-held collections for research that leads to high profile publication in the international scientific literature These observations are pertinent since legal, ethical and practical issues in the treatment of human remains, particularly those connected with retention of skeletal collections. are now coming under closer scrutiny in the UK Copyright (C) 2008 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: Archaeology, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Biodistance, Britain, Burial, Carbon, Case Studies, Database, Databases, Dna, Human Remains, Isotope Analysis, Journals, Literature, Medieval Wharram-Percy, Museum, Palaeopathology, Physical-Anthropology, Primary, Publication, Publications, Reburial, Remains, Research, Research Papers, Retention, Scientific Literature, Skeleton, Treatment, Trends, UK

# Title: International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lin, F.R. and Niparko, J.K. (2006), Measuring health-related quality of life after pediatric cochlear implantation: A systematic review. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, **70** (10), 1695-1706.

Full Text: 2006\Int J Ped Oto70, 1695.pdf

Abstract: Objective: The measurement of health-related quality of life (HRQL) in children presents conceptual and methodological challenges owing to the multidimensionality of the required information and limitations in patient self-report. HRQL results provide a broad measure of treatment impact from the patient and family perspective and are crucial to guiding clinical and policy decisions. The objective of this study was to evaluate how HRQL in children with cochlear implants has been measured in published studies in order to draw conclusions that could inform future investigations of this area of clinical research. Methods: We searched PUBMED, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsychoInfo, and Web of Science databases using a defined search string and hand-searched reference lists of relevant articles and personal files. Retrieved citations were reviewed in two stages, a title and abstract screen followed by review of the full-length article. Inclusion criteria for studies were: (1) original peer-reviewed research article; (2) enrolled subjects < 18 years old with cochlear implants; (3) use of a HRQL instrument that incorporated components of physical, mental, and social health; and (4) in English. Data from full-length articles were extracted by a single-investigator. Results: We retrieved 671 citations with our search strategy, and 10 citations were found to be eligible for inclusion. All studies used a cross-sectional design, and three types of HRQL instruments were used: generic questionnaires, ad hoc instruments designed specifically for the purposes of the study, and the parents views and experiences with pediatric Cl questionnaire. Heterogeneity in study design and instruments prevented a quantitative, meta-analysis of the data. Conclusions: Studies that used well-validated, generic HRQL instruments supported conclusions that were less subject to potential bias from the perspective of the clinician investigator. Most studies did not use well-defined cohorts with respect to age at implantation and duration of implant use, and conclusions in these studies were also subject to potential bias. No well-validated, deafness-specific HRQL instruments are currently available. Future research should be done with existing, generic HRQL instruments and with strict study inclusion criteria. Suggested generic HRQL instruments are discussed. (C) 2006 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Achievement, Bias, Children, Citations, Clinical Research, Databases, Deaf-Children, Embase, Health-Related Quality of Life, Impact, Implants, Information, Language, Measurement, Meta-Analysis, Methodology, Methods, Outcomes, Outcomes, Parents, Pediatric, Pediatric Cochlear Implantation, Policy, Pubmed, Quality of Life, Quantitative, Questionnaire, Questionnaires, Recipients, Research, Review, Science, Social, State Preferences, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Technology, Treatment, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2009\Int J Ped Oto73, 513.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Ped%20Oto73,%20513.pdf)

Keywords: Children

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Ped Oto75, 721.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Ped%20Oto75,%20721.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Literature, Research

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Ped Oto76, 219.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Ped%20Oto76,%20219.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Recently, the socio-medical importance of obstructive sleep apnea in infancy and childhood increases worldwide. The present investigation aims at analyzing the dynamic science internationalization in this narrow field as reflected in three data-bases and at outlining the most significant scientists, institutions and primary information sources. Methods: A scientometric study of data from a retrospective problem-oriented search on pediatric sleep apnea in three data-bases such as Web of Science, MEDLINE and Scopus was carried out. A set of parameters of publication output and citations was followed-up. Several scientometric distributions were created and enabled the identification of some essential peculiarities of the international scientific communications. Results: There was a steady world publication output increase. In 1972-2010, 4192 publications from 874 journals were abstracted in MEDLINE. In 1985-2010, more than 8100 authors from 64 countries published 3213 papers in 626 journals and 256 conference proceedings abstracted in Web of Science. In 1973-2010, 152 authors published 687 papers in 144 journals in 19 languages abstracted in Scopus. USA authors dominated followed by those from Australia and Canada. Sleep, Int. J. Pediatr. Otorhinolaryngol., Pediatr. Pulmonol. and Pediatrics belonged to ‘core’ journals concerning Web of Science and MEDLINE while Arch. Dis. Childh. and Eur. Respir. J. dominated in Scopus. Nine journals being currently published in 5 countries contained the terms of ‘sleep’ or ‘sleeping’ in their titles. David Gozal, Carole L Marcus and Christian Guilleminault presented with most publications and citations to them. W.H. Dietz’ paper published in Pediatrics in 1998 received 764 citations. Eighty-four authors from 11 countries participated in 16 scientific events held in 12 countries which were immediately devoted to sleep research. Their 13 articles were cited 170 times in Web of Science. Authors from the University of Louisville, Stanford University, and University of Pennsylvania published most papers on pediatric sleep apnea abstracted in these data-bases. Conclusions: The newly created data-base with the researchers’ names, addresses and publications could be used by scientists from smaller countries for further improvement of their international collaboration. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Canada, Children, Citations, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Countries, Databases, Indicator, Information, Institutions, International Collaboration, International Scientific Communications, Internationalization, Journals, MEDLINE, Methods, Papers, Pediatric, Pediatric Sleep Apnea, Pediatrics, Primary, Publication, Publication Output, Publications, Research, Researchers, Science, Science Institutionalization, Scopus, University, USA, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Akinpelu, O.V., Peleva, E., Funnel, W.R.J. and Daniel, S.J. (2014), Otoacoustic emissions in newborn hearing screening: A systematic review of the effects of different protocols on test outcomes. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, **78** (5), 711-717.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Ped Oto78, 711.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Ped%20Oto78,%20711.pdf)

Abstract: Background and objectives: Otoacoustic emission (OAE) tests are currently used to screen newborns for congenital hearing loss in many Universal Newborn Hearing Screening programs. However, there are concerns about high referral and false-positive rates. Various protocols have been used to address this problem. The main objective of this review is to determine the effects of different screening protocols on the referral rates and positive predictive values (PPV) of the OAE newborn screening test. Methods: Eligible studies published in English from January 1990 until August 2012 were identified through searches of MEDLINE, Medline In-Process, Embase, PubMed (NCBI), ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane Central Register of clinical controlled trials. Two reviewers independently screened the data sources, using pre-defined inclusion criteria to generate a list of eligible articles. Data extracted included the number of newborns screened, age at screening, OAE pass criteria, frequencies screened, number of retests, referral rates, and the number of newborns identified with permanent congenital hearing loss. Results: Ten articles met the inclusion criteria, with a total of 119,714 newborn participants. The pooled referral rate was 5.5%. Individual referral rates ranged from 13% to 39%; the PPV from 2 to 40%. Increasing the age at initial screening and performing retests reduced the referral rate. Likewise, screenings involving higher frequencies had lower referral rates. Conclusion: Delaying newborn hearing screening improves test results but may not be practical in all contexts. The use of higher frequencies and more sophisticated OAE devices may be useful approaches to ensure better performance of the OAE test in newborn hearing screening. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Accuracy, Age, Articles, Clinical, Congenital, Cost-Effectiveness, Criteria, Data, Effects, Emission, Emissions, English, False Positive, False Positives, Follow-Up, Hearing, Hearing Screening, Impairment, Ireland, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Medline, Methods, Middle-Ear, Newborn, Newborns, Otoacoustic Emissions, Outcomes, Performance, Permanent, Population, Predictive, Program, Project, Protocols, Pubmed, Rates, Referral Rates, Response Audiometry, Results, Review, Review [Publication Type], Reviewers, Rights, Science, Screening, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Test Criteria, Web Of Science

? Chong, Y. and Kang, C.S. (2014), Causative agents of Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease (histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis): A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, **78** (11), 1890-1897.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Ped Oto78, 1890.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Ped%20Oto78,%201890.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease (KFD) is a self-limiting disorder characterized by histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis in the cervical lymph nodes of young women. Although an infectious etiology has been postulated, a definitive causative agent has not been identified. The few dozens of published studies are limited by small sample size and poorly structured study designs. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association of each infectious agent to KFD that has been studied. Methods: We performed metaanalysis using major electronic database (MEDLINE (PubMed), Cochrane library, Embase, Web of Science, NML gateway, LILACS, and Google Scholar). Cross-sectional studies on the positivity of each agent in clinicopathologically diagnosed KFD and normal controls by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or in situ hybridization (ISH) were carefully retrieved. The included infectious agents were herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1, 2, varicella-zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), human herpes virus (HHV) 6, 7, 8, parvovirus B19, human papilloma virus, hepatitis B virus, human T-lymphotropic virus 1, Brucella, and Bartonella henselae. Results: After an exclusion process of 2491 studies, five, two, four, two, two, and three studies on EBV-PCR, EBV-ISH, HHV6-PCR, HHV8-PCR, parvovirus B19-PCR and HHV7-PCR, respectively, were suitable for quantitative meta-analysis. Conclusion: The most suspected pathogen, EBV was not associated to KFD than normal controls (odds ratio = 0.28, p = 0.005), while the HHV8 positivity was more likely to be associated (odds ratio = 8.24, p = 0.003) although it still needs further verification. None of other viruses was associated to KFD although the results are limited by small sample size. More studies with large sample size and strict sample selection criteria are necessary in future. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Association, Criteria, Cross-Sectional, Cytomegalovirus, Database, Disease, Dna, Ebv, Epstein-Barr Virus, Epstein-Barr-Virus, Etiology, Google, Google Scholar, Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis B Virus, Herpes Simplex Virus, Histiocytic Necrotizing Lymphadenitis, Hsv, Human, Human Herpes Virus, Human Papilloma Virus, Human-Herpesvirus-8, Hybridization, In Situ, Infection, Ireland, Kikuchi-Fujimoto Disease, Lymph-Nodes, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Needs, Normal, Nov, Odds Ratio, Parvovirus B19, Pathogen, Pathogenesis, Pcr, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Pubmed, Purpose, Results, Rights, Sample Size, Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus, Science, Selection, Selection Criteria, Sequences, Size, Small, Verification, Web Of Science, Women, Young

# Title: International Journal of Pharmacology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Pharmacology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Hasani-Ranjbar, S., Vahidi, H., Taslimi, S., Karimi, N., Larijani, B. and Abdollahi, M. (2010), A systematic review on the efficacy of herbal medicines in the management of human drug-induced hyperprolactinemia; potential sources for the development of novel drugs. *International Journal of Pharmacology*, **6** (5), 691-695.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Pha6, 691.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Pha6,%20691.pdf)

Abstract: Several drugs may increase blood prolactin concentration. Dopamine receptor antagonists are one of the most common causes of hyperprolactinemia. To reduce happening of hyperprolactinemia, some medicinal plants have been traditionally used. This review focuses on the efficacy of effective herbal medicines in the management of human drug-induced hyperprolactinemia. PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane library database were searched for any relevant studies that investigated the effect of herbal medicines on drug induced hyperprolactinemia up to May 2010. The inclusion criteria were clinical trials studied efficacy of herbal medicines in drug-induced hyperprolactinemia. Among different compounds, four herbal supplements including Shakuyalcu-kanzo-to (TJ-68), Peony-Glycyrrhiza Decoction (POD), Zhuangyang capsule, Tongdatang serial recipe (TDT) were found clinically effective and safe in management of drug-induced hyperprolactinemia. Although, the quality of included clinical trials was low not allowing us to conduct a meta-analysis but positive results on efficacy (TJ-68), (POD), Zhuangyang capsule and (TDT) cannot be ignored. Interestingly compounds with prolactin-suppressive effects have a number of diterpenes mainly clerodadienols that seem almost identical for their efficacy. Further studies to isolate and characterize constituents of the effective herbs are needed to reach novel therapeutic and more effective agents.

Keywords: Antipsychotics, Blood, Bromocriptine, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Diseases, Disorders, Dopamine, Drug, Drugs, Efficacy, Galactorrhea, Herbal Medicine, Human, Hyperprolactinemia, Induced, Management, Meta-Analysis, Neuroleptic, Neuroleptic-Induced Hyperprolactinemia, New Drugs, Olanzapine, Plants, Prolactinoma, Prolactinomas, Pubmed, Review, Risperidone-Induced Hyperprolactinemia, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenic-Patients, Science, Scopus, Shakuyaku-Kanzo-To, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Nikfar, S., rvish-Damavandi, M. and Abdollahi, M. (2010), A review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of antibiotics and probiotics in management of pouchitis. *International Journal of Pharmacology*, **6** (6), 826-835.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Pha6, 826.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Pha6,%20826.pdf)

Abstract: Pouchitis is the most frequent long-term complication of Ileal Pouch-Anal Anastomosies (IPAA) surgery for Ulcerative Colitis (UC) which is a nonspecific inflammation of the ileal reservoir. Its clinical frequency varies depending on the definition and the follow up but is approximately 50% after a decade. Antibiotics and probiotics are currently the most widely accepted treatment in pouchitis patients. Objective of this study was to meta-analyze efficacy of probiotics and antibiotics in the management of pouchitis. All databases specially PUBMED, Web of Science, Scopus, Cochrane and Google Scholar were searched between 1965 and December 2009 and relevant controlled clinical trials were extracted, reviewed and validated according to the study protocol. The outcome of interest was defined by a Pouchitis Disease Activity Index (PDAI)<7. Thirteen clinical trials were included in the meta-analysis. Pooling of the results from eight trials yielded a Relative Risk (RR) of 5.33 with a 95% CI of 2.12-13.35 and a significant RR (p = 0.0004) in all kind of probiotics treatment group in comparison with the placebo group. Summary RR for clinical improvement in six trials was 14.17 with a 95% Cl of 1.19-168.93 (p = 0.036) in efficacy of VSL#3 (all doses) comparing to placebo and slightly more effective for VSL#3 (6 g day(-1)) comparing to placebo with RR of 20.35 with a 95% Cl of 6.16-67.22 (p<0.0001). Efficacy of antibiotics comparing to placebo showed a summary RR of 2.68 with a 95% Cl of 0.4-17.99 and p = 0.3107 for clinical improvement in three trials. The summary RR for efficacy of ciprofloxacin comparing to metronidazole was 0.68 with a 95% CI of 0.44-1.06 (p = 0.8913). In conclusion, alongside the benefit of probiotics and antibiotics in the management of pouchitis, effects of probiotics and antibiotics on pouchitis vary according to different mixtures of microorganisms strains in probiotics and different spectrums of antibiotics.

Keywords: Active Ulcerative-Colitis, Anal Anastomosis, Antibiotic, Antibiotics, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Controlled Clinical Trials, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Crohns-Disease, Databases, Double-Blind, Efficacy, Follow-Up, Frequency, Google Scholar, Interest, Irritable-Bowel-Syndrome, Lactobacillus-Rhamnosus GG, Maintaining Remission, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Microorganisms, Outcome, Placebo-Controlled Trial, Pouchitis, Probiotic, Probiotics, Protocol, Refractory Pouchitis, Review, Science, Scopus, Surgery, Treatment, Web of Science

? Mohammadirad, A. and Abdollahi, M. (2011), A systematic review on oxidant/antioxidant imbalance in aluminium toxicity. *International Journal of Pharmacology*, **7** (1), 12-21.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Pha7, 12.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Pha7,%2012.pdf)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to provide a systematic review on the animal or human evidences linking aluminium (Al) toxicity to oxidant/antioxidant imbalance. Embase, Scopus, Pubmed, Web of Science, Google Scholar and SID databases were searched up to 1st October 2010. Over 50 studies including animal and human linking oxidative stress to Al were reviewed. Most of animal and human studies show a significant increase in lipid peroxidation (LPO) by Al. The maximum LPO was reported in the brain. Data about changes of enzymatic antioxidants such as Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT), Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) post exposure to Al are controversial. Animal studies showed that vitamin E, C, melatonin and pinoline reduce LPO in Al-exposed subjects. Al can affect body oxidant/antioxidant balance in favor of oxidative toxic stress. Among parameters tested in various studies, LPO seems the best indicator of Al toxicity. The role of iron homeostasis in mediation of cytotoxic effects of Al seems important. Since, oxidant/antioxidant imbalance is involved in the pathogenesis of many diseases including inflammatory bowel diseases, diabetes, osteoporosis, it would not be surprising to track roles of Al in many deliberating diseases in future.

Keywords: Aluminium, Alzheimers-Disease, Animal, Balance, Biochemical Parameters, Brain, Controlled Clinical-Trial, Databases, Diabetes, Exposure, Google Scholar, Human, Induced Oxidative Stress, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Iron, Lipid, Mediated Lipid-Peroxidation, Melatonin, Metals, Osteoporosis, Oxidant, Antioxidant Balance, Oxidative Stress, Pathogenesis, Protective Role, Rat-Brain, Reactive Oxygen Species, Review, Science, Scopus, Stress, Superoxide-Dismutase, Systematic, Systematic Review, Toxicity, Vitamin E, Vitamin-E, Web of Science

? Mehri, A., Hasani-Ranjbar, S., Larijani, B. and Abdollahi, M. (2011), A systematic review of efficacy and safety of *Urtica dioica* in the treatment of diabetes. *International Journal of Pharmacology*, **7** (2), 161-170.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Pha7, 161.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Pha7,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: This review focuses on the efficacy and safety of Urtica dioica which has been utilized in traditional medicine for management of diabetes. All relevant databases including Pubmed, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus, Iranmedex and MD Consult were searched for the terms diabetes mellitus and Urtica dioica without limitation up to 15th September 2010. All the animal studies with the outcome of change in blood glucose or other relevant complications of diabetes and all available abstracts were included. Review articles and letters to the editor were excluded. Search of databases resulted in 724 articles which 87 were potentially relevant studies on Urtica dioica and diabetes. On the basis of inclusion/exclusion criteria, 21 studies were finally included. One human and 20 animal studies were reviewed for the efficacy of Urtica dioica. Most of these studies showed significant decrease in blood glucose and complications of diabetes by use of Urtica dioica. Urtica dioica can affect both pancreatic and extra pancreatic pathways. Available evidences suggest that Urtica dioica can be used to treat diabetes and its long-term complications. of course, further experiments would help determine exact mechanisms of action, effects and side effects of this herbal medicine.

Keywords: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Blood, Cells, Complications, Databases, Dentate Gyrus, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Efficacy, Extract, Google Scholar, Herbal Medicine, Human, Management, Mechanisms, Medicinal Plants, Medicinal-Plants, Medicine, Mellitus, Nod Mice, Outcome, Rats, Review, Review Articles, Safety, Science, Scopus, Setarud Imod(TM), Side Effects, Stress, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traditional, Traditional Medicine, Treatment, Urtica Dioica, Web of Science

? Nikfar, S., Ehteshami-Afshar, S. and Abdollahi, M. (2011), A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy and adverse events of infliximab in comparison to corticosteroids and placebo in active ulcerative colitis. *International Journal of Pharmacology*, **7** (3), 325-332.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Pha7, 325.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Pha7,%20325.pdf)

Abstract: The proinflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) plays a major role in severity of Ulcerative Colitis (UC) and thus inhibition of TNF-alpha is used to control severe cases of UC. The present meta-analysis was performed to collect and review all the clinical trials that investigated the efficacy and tolerability of infliximab in order to determine whether infliximab is more effective than placebo or corticosteroids in inducing response and remission in UC. All bibliographic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials were searched for studies investigated the efficacy of infliximab for the management of UC. Data were collected from 1966 to September 2010. Three trials represented 57 patients with UC who were randomized to receive infliximab or corticosteroids and 5 trials represented 827 patients with UC who were randomized to receive infliximab or placebo were included in the analysis. The summary Relative Risk (RR) for clinical remission in comparison of infliximab with placebo was 1.93 with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI) of 1.62-2.3 and a significant RR (p<0.0001). Summary RR for adverse events of infliximab comparing to placebo was 1.07 with a 95% CI of 0.99-1.14, a non-significant RR (p = 0.0725). The summary RR for serious adverse events of infliximab comparing to placebo was 0.83 with a 95% CI of 0.44-1.54 as a non-significant RR (p = 0.5472). The summary RR for clinical remission of infliximab comparing to corticosteroids was 1.07 with a 95% CI of 0.87-1.31 as a non-significant RR (p = 0.5353). Patients receiving infliximab were 1.93 and 1.07 times more likely to go to the remission as compared to those receiving placebo and corticosteroids, respectively. Meanwhile, the risk of adverse events in the patients receiving infliximab was 1.07 times more than placebo group. The risk of opportunistic infection was high in patients who have failed steroids and cyclosporine and were using infliximab. Although infliximab is more effective than corticosteroids in inducing clinical remission, we believe further trials are still needed to judge stronger in this respect.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Analysis, Antibiotic-Therapy, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Clinical Remission, Clinical Response, Clinical Trials, Cochrane, Control, Controlled Clinical-Trials, Corticoseteriod, Corticosteroids, Crohns-Disease, Databases, Efficacy, Infection, Inflammatory-Bowel-Disease, Infliximab, Inhibition, Maintenance, Management, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Patients, Pouch-Anal Anastomosis, Pubmed, Remission, Review, Risk, Science, Scopus, Serious Adverse Events, Single-Center Cohort, Systematic, Systematic Review, Term-Follow-up, Tumour Necrosis Factor, Ulcerative Colitis, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Philosophical Studies

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Philosophical Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Haddad, S. (2006), Reading Derrida reading Derrida: Deconstruction as self-inheritance. *International Journal of Philosophical Studies*, **14** (4), 505-520.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Phi Stu14, 505.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Phi%20Stu14,%20505.pdf)

Abstract: Derrida argued at great length early on in his career that texts live on in the absence of their author. The question remains, however, of precisely how this survival takes place. In this paper I argue that the life of Derrida’s own oeuvre is sustained through his particular practice of self-inheritance. I justify this claim by focusing on one moment in the text Rogues: Two Essays on Reason, in which Derrida inherits from himself through self-citation. In citing himself while at the same time modifying his citation, Derrida sets into motion a deconstruction of his own text that he does not seem to anticipate. It is this movement of deconstruction that enables Derrida’s text to live on.

Keywords: Author, Authorial Intention, Autoimmunity, Citation, Deconstruction, Inheritance, Jacques Derrida, Self-Citation, Survival

# Title: International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Maloni, M., Carter, C.R. and Kaufmann, L. (2012), Author affiliation in supply chain management and logistics journals: 2008-2010. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, **42** (1), 83-100.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Phy Dis Log Man42, 83.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Phy%20Dis%20Log%20Man42,%2083.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this study is to extend a series of studies dating back to 1967 that evaluates faculty publication productivity in refereed supply chain management and logistics journals. D esign/methodology/approach - Publication output and rankings of academic institutions are based on publication data from six supply chain management and logistics journals from 2008 through 2010. The results are compared to prior studies to identify trends and changes in the rankings. The authors also assess author collaboration influences as well as authorship diversity. Finally, the authors examine further changes to the core set of journals considered for future iterations of this study. Findings - The results indicate that supply chain management and logistics authorship continues to be dynamic. Several schools entered the top 25 ranking for the first time and others substantially improved their rankings. While higher-ranked schools engage in more collaboration within their own institutions, they practice less external and international collaboration. Additionally, the diversity of both individual authors and schools continues to expand, though evidence also suggests some level of emerging stability in sources of authorship. Research limitations/implications - As limitations, the selected journal set may present bias against some authors and institutions, particularly those from outside North America and those choosing to publish in other journals in the field or in related fields. Originality/value - This research stream enables authors and universities to judge their relative productivity of academic scholarship in the supply chain management and logistics field. Moreover, the longitudinal analysis provides insight into the evolving maturity of the field itself.

Keywords: Academic Journals, Affiliation, Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bias, Changes, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Data, Diversity, Dynamic, Evidence, Faculty, Faculty Publication, Field, First, Impact, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, Journal, Journals, Logistics, Longitudinal, Longitudinal Analysis, Management, North, North America, Perspective, Practice, Productivity, Publication, Publication Productivity, Purpose, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Scholarship, Sources, Stability, Stream, Supply Chain Management, Transportation, Trends, Universities

? Rao, S., Iyengar, D. and Goldsby, T.J. (2013), On the measurement and benchmarking of research impact among active logistics scholars. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, **43** (10), 814-832.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Phy Dis Log Man43, 814.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Phy%20Dis%20Log%20Man43,%20814.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose - Scholarly interest in carrying out impactful research continues to remain high. Yet, given that citations of scholarly work can never decrease with time, traditional measures of research impact (such as raw counts of citations) unwittingly discriminate against early career researchers and also make it hard to identify future high impact scholars. In the current study, the paper compares several commonly used measures of research impact to identify one that best normalizes for the effect of career stage. The measure thus applies equally across most career stages, providing a USAble impact benchmark for logistics scholars irrespective of seniority level. The paper also aims to present benchmarks on that metric to help logistics scholars identify their research impact vis-d-vis their peers. Design/methodology/approach - Bibliometric data on the research of 702 logistics scholars were collected and analyzed by dividing the scholars into different cohorts based on seniority. Comparisons of different citation metrics were then made. Findings - The h-rate provides the most appropriate basis for comparing research impact across logistics scholars of various career stages. Benchmark h-rates are provided for scholars to identify their research impact. Originality/value - The authors are unaware of any other work in the logistics field that measures the research impact of logistics scholars in this manner.

Keywords: Academic Journals, Affiliation, Al, Article, Authors, Benchmarking, Bibliometics, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Data, Business, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Metrics, Citations, Collaboration, Data, Economics, England, Field, Google Scholar, h-Index, Hirsch-Index, House, Impact, INT, Logistics, Logistics Scholarship, Measure, Measurement, Measures, Metrics, Research, Research Impact, Science, Supply-Chain Management, USA, Work

# Title: International Journal of Phytoremediation

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Phytoremediation](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713610150~link=cover)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Koelmel, J., Prasad, M.N.V. and Pershell, K. (2015), Bibliometric analysis of phytotechnologies for remediation: Global scenario of research and applications. *International Journal of Phytoremediation*, **17** (2), 145-153.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Phy17, 145.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Phy17,%20145.pdf)

Abstract: Phytoremediation is often a low cost alternative to conventional remediation. To assess trends, a bibliometric approach using data from SciVerse Scopus, SciVerseHub, and GoogleTM Trends was used. Globally there is a linear increase in publications containing the word phytoremediation as a percent of all published papers in SciVerse Hub, with China, India, and the Philippines concentrating relatively more research in phytoremediation. Furthermore there was an inverse correlation between a country’s Human Development Index (HDI) and a country’s phytoremediation research output as a percent of total research. Results show a focus on phytoremediation in countries with low HDI values. This suggests that academic experts are available for advancing phytoremediation applications in countries where the majority of the effected population do not have the education, finances, and political leverage to obtain expensive conventional remediation efforts on their land. Phytoremediation can combine expert advice with affected parties commitment and labor to help mitigate the harms of polluted landscapes.

Keywords: Air, Alternative, Analysis, Application, Approach, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brics, Business, China, Commitment, Contamination, Conventional, Correlation, Cost, Data, Development, Education, Environmental-Health, Experts, Exposure, Finances, From, Global, Heavy-Metal, Human, India, Knowledge, Labor, Landscapes, Low Cost, Papers, Philippines, Phytoremediation, Phytoremediation, Population, Publications, Remediation, Research, Research Output, Results, Scopus, Socioeconomic-Status, Soils, Trends

# Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Franceschini, F., Galetto, M., Maisano, D. and Mastrogiacomo, L. (2014), Large-Scale Dimensional Metrology (LSDM): From tapes and theodolites to multi-sensor systems. *International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing*, **15** (8), 1739-1758.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Pre Eng Man15, 1739.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Pre%20Eng%20Man15,%201739.pdf)

Abstract: Last decades witness an increasing interest in Large-Scale/Large-Volume Dimensional Metrology (LSDM). Many fields of application, ranging from construction to shipbuilding and aerospace, have shown more and more accurate and versatile systems for geometric control and tolerancing. Especially in the last ten years, optical technology has registered a fundamental step forward both in terms of metrological performances, versatility and convenience of use. This is further demonstrated by the current large diffusion of laser tracker and photogrammetric systems. The growth is also complemented by the development of new standards, even though a comprehensive body specific for LSDM is still lacking. The twofold aim of the present survey is to present a bibliographical and bibliometric analysis of the field and to propose a scheme of classification of the main current approaches. As an output of this paper, a “LSDM Multi-perspective Model” is introduced, according to which dominant technologies and restrictions are analyzed with the aim of individuating current lacks and defining the roadmap for future development of new instruments and systems.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Classification, Construction, Control, Coordinate Measurement Systems, Coordinate Measuring System, Cultural-Heritage, Development, Diffusion, Digital Enterprise Technology, Field, Growth, Instruments, Large-Scale Dimensional Metrology, Large-Volume Dimensional Metrology, Large-Volume Metrology, Laser, Laser Scanner, Measuring Arms, Multi-Sensor Systems, Optical Methods, Precision Metrology, Restrictions, Sensor Network, Standards, Survey, Systems, Technologies, Technology, Welded Structures

# Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing-Green Technology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing-Green Technology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ahn, S.H. (2014), An evaluation of green manufacturing technologies based on research databases. *International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing-Green Technology*, **1** (1), 5-9.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Pre Eng Man-Gre Tec1, 5.pdf

Abstract: The International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing-Green Technology (IJPEM-GT) was inaugurated in order to foster knowledge sharing and collaboration of researchers in the field of “green manufacturing.” While emerging technologies can be evaluated by business points of view such as Hype Cycle of Gartner, in this paper, journals and research areas in green manufacturing were evaluated by using research databases such as Web of Science and Journal Citation Report. Using impact factor and the number of published papers as key parameters, journals in subjects of Engineering-Mechanical, Engineering-Manufacturing, Engineering-Environmental, and Energy and Fuels were compared. From the point of researchers, the H-Index and the number of published papers were evaluated for journals and technologies in green manufacturing. The H-Index of journals or research areas was proportional to logarithm of the number of papers, and linear trend lines were observed from the data. The journals in green technology show higher gradient in the trend line compared with the journals in manufacturing and environmental areas. In addition, a Four Stage Model (early-emerging-developed-saturated stages) of technology development was proposed.

Keywords: Business, Citation, Collaboration, Data, Databases, Development, Emerging Technologies, Energy, Engineering, Environmental, Evaluation, Field, Fuels, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journals, Knowledge, Manufacturing, Model, Papers, Research, Science, Technologies, Technology, Trend, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Primatology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Primatology](http://www.springerlink.com/content/104389/?p=53206ab969e0467f8e3754a47f248278&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0164-0291

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Dominy, N.J. (2004), Guest editorial: Publication and citation trends in the *International Journal of Primatology*: 1980–2003. *International Journal of Primatology*, **25** (4), 751-754.

Full Text: [2004\Int J Pri25, 751.pdf](2004\Int%20J%20Pri25,%20751.pdf)

# Title: International Journal of Production Economics

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Production Economics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09255273)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Hsieh, P.N. and Chang, P.L. (2009), An assessment of world-wide research productivity in production and operations management. *International Journal of Production Economics*, **120** (2), 540-551.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Pro Eco120, 540.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Pro%20Eco120,%20540.pdf)

Abstract: Journal publications are important to facilitate knowledge sharing among production and operations management (POM) academics and practitioners. The purpose of this study was to explore the global POM research performance based on papers published in 20 core POM journals in the past half century. The data for the study were obtained from Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science/Knowledge databases, from 1959 to 2008, when 63,776 papers were published in POM journals. The annual distribution of papers published shows a significant growth in POM research productivity over the time period 1959 to 2008. The most productive authors in these five decades were T.C. Edwin Cheng from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong; Gilbert Laporte from HEC Montreal, Canada; S.K. Goyal from Concordia University, Canada; S. Eilon from the University of London, UK; and Oded Berman from the University of Toronto, Canada. The five most productive institutions were as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Purdue University, and the University of Michigan. The countries found to have the highest outputs were the USA, the UK, Canada, the Netherlands and Taiwan. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Distributions, Business-Research, Finance Literature, Future-Research, Institutional Research Productivity, Journals, Knowledge, Management, Patterns, POM Research, Production and Operations Management, Publications, Research, Research Output, Research Productivity, Retail Supply Chains, Scientific Productivity, UK, University

? Hsieh, P.N. (2010), Addendum to “an assessment of world-wide research productivity in production and operations management”. *International Journal of Production Economics*, **125** (2), 335-338.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Pro Eco125, 335.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Pro%20Eco125,%20335.pdf)

Abstract: This note updates some results in Hsieh and Chang (2009) in view of the fact that there had been title changes for four of the 20 core POM journals surveyed.

Keywords: Assessment, Bibliometric Analysis, Core, Journals, Management, Production and Operations Management, Productivity, Research, Research Productivity, Scientific Productivity

? Martínez-Costa, C., Mas-Machuca, M., Benedito, E. and Corominas, A. (2014), A review of mathematical programming models for strategic capacity planning in manufacturing. *International Journal of Production Economics*, **153**, 66-85.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Pro Eco153, 66.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Pro%20Eco153,%2066.pdf)

Abstract: This paper offers an up-to-date review on strategic capacity planning in manufacturing companies, with two main objectives: (1) to describe and analyze the strategic capacity planning problems; and (2) to review the mathematical programming models proposed in the literature for dealing with these problems. The main search was conducted in the Web of Science using critical keywords and was complemented by using other search engines. Cross checking of citations of all the articles was also carried out. Papers were selected that have formulated discrete time, finite horizon, multi-period models. The major decisions addressed and the main conditioning factors of the strategic capacity problem in the literature are identified and described. A structured overview of the main strategic capacity planning mathematical programming models is given. A classification of the models is proposed and their main characteristics, solution procedures and industrial applications are identified. Based on the review of the existing studies, a framework for capacity planning is presented, consisting of three main phases: problem definition (considering context, characteristics of the manufacturing system and specific factors that could influence the decision-making process), model design and solution procedure. Closing the paper, some future lines of research are suggested. The review should help both practitioners and academic researchers in developing useful models and processes to aid decision-making in strategic capacity planning. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acquisition, Articles, Capacity, Characteristics, Citations, Classification, Conditioning, Context, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Decision-Making Process, Design, Developing, Dynamic Capacity Planning, Expansion Problem, Facility Location, Framework, Influence, Literature, Manufacturing, Mathematical Programming, Mathematical Programming Models, Model, Models, Optimization Model, Overview, Planning, Procedure, Procedures, Programming, Replacement, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Semiconductor Testing Industry, Solution, Stochastic Demand, Strategic, Strategic Capacity Planning, Supply Chain, Technology Selection, Uncertain Demand, Web Of Science

? Fahimnia, B., Sarkis, J. and Davarzani, H. (2015), Green supply chain management: A review and bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Production Economics*, **162**, 101-114.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Pro Eco162, 101.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Pro%20Eco162,%20101.pdf)

Abstract: The emergent field of green supply chain management has been rapidly evolving with a geometric growth in the number of academic publications in this field. A number of literature reviews have been published focusing on specific aspects of green supply chain management such as performance measurement, supplier selection/evaluation, analytical modeling efforts, and some others with broader areas of focus. This paper presents a thorough bibliometric and network analysis that provides insights not previously fully grasped or evaluated by other reviews on this topic. The analysis begins by identifying over 1000 published studies, which are then distilled down to works of proven influence and those authored by influential investigators. Using rigorous bibliometric tools, established and emergent research clusters are identified for topological analysis, identification of key research topics, interrelations, and collaboration patterns. This systematic mapping of the field helps graphically illustrate the publications evolution over time and identify areas of current research interests and potential directions for future research. The findings provide a robust roadmap for further investigation in this field. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Decision Framework, Electronic Industry, Environmental Impacts, Environmental Sustainability, Evolution, Field, Green Supply Chain, Growth, Identification, Influence, Investigation, Life-Cycle Assessment, Literature, Literature Review, Logistics, Management, Mapping, Measurement, Model, Modeling, Network, Network Analysis, Performance, Performance Measurement, Potential, Pressures, Publications, Research, Review, Reviews, Rights, Selection, Supply Chain Management, Sustainability, Systematic, Topic

# Title: International Journal of Production Research

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Production Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Irani, Z., Gunasekaran, A. and Dwivedi, Y.K. (2010), Radio frequency identification (RFID): Research trends and framework. *International Journal of Production Research*, **48** (9), 2485-2511.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Pro Res48, 2485.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Pro%20Res48,%202485.pdf)

Abstract: With the rapidly decreasing price of the RFID tag, its adoption and utilisation is increasing swiftly in various contexts including organisations for supply chain management, hospitals for various types of uses and other public sector organisations. Inline with its rapid adoption, researchers from various academic fields are investigating development and management related issues. Nowadays, RFID is popularly known as a technology for the automatic identification by radio frequency of physical objects and people. Therefore, a large number of studies have appeared but scattered in a number of unrelated publishing outlets which may hamper the use of such published resources. This provided us with motivation to analyse the existing research for categorising and synthesising it in a meaningful manner. Hence, the aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive and systematic survey of the literature pertaining to RFID related research issues in order to ascertain the current ‘state of play’ of the field along a number of dimensions. The following research objectives were proposed to achieve the stated aim: (1) to analyse the distribution/ trends of RFID research across subject category, source titles (journals), geographical locations, document types and year of publications; (2) to determine the frequently published authors and productive institutions for conducting RFID related research; (3) to explore the trend of topics/research issues and utilised methods; and finally (4) to synthesise the existing research to develop a research model/framework that reflects current status and trends of RFID research and may guide the practitioner for implementing and managing RFID applications in both public and private sectors. Information on a series of variables were extracted after conducting a review of 666 articles on RFID related issues, published in various source titles/journals from different subject categories (such as operations management, and information systems) between 1984 and 2007. Results of this research may have implications for both private and public sector organisations interested in implementing RFID, researchers, journal editors, reviewers and universities.

Keywords: Adoption, Applications, Articles, Bibliometric Analysis, Empirical-Research, Enterprise, Information Systems, Information-Systems, Journal, Journals, Keyword Classification Scheme, Literature, Logistics Control, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Operations Management, Publications, Publishing, Radio Frequency Identification, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Research, Research Issues, Research Method, Research Trends, Researchers, Review, RFID, State, Supply-Chain Management, Technology, Technology Acceptance Model, Trends, Universities

? González-Benito, J., Lannelongue, G. and Alfaro-Tanco, J.A. (2013), Study of supply-chain management in the automotive industry: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Production Research*, **51** (13), 3849-3863.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Pro Res51, 3849.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Pro%20Res51,%203849.pdf)

Abstract: The economic and social importance of theautomotive industry explains the need for researching improved ways oforganising andmanaging the diverse processes involved in the production ofmotor vehicles. Furthermore, the management of supply chains and inter-organisationalrelations has acquired strategic significance in recent years and has become akey area of research. At the interfacebetween these two fields, this paper adopts a bibliometric viewpoint to analyse the scholarly literature that has addressedthe study ofsupply chains within the specific sphere of the automotiveindustry. To do so, it has examined the 404 papers on this topic indexedthrough to 2011 in the Business Source Complete database. This has allowedidentifying trends and opportunities related to the what, how and where of research into this matter.

Keywords: Analysis, Antecedents, Automotive, Automotive Industry, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Study, Business, Components, Database, Design, Economic, Framework, Implementation, Integration, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Papers, Partnership, Performance, Quality, Recent, Research, Significance, Social, Strategic, Supply Chain Management, Systems, Topic, Trends

# Title: International Journal of Project Management

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Project Management](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=02637863)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: JJournal

Betts, M. and Lansley, P. (1995), *International Journal of Project Management*: A review of the first ten years. *International Journal of Project Management*, **13** (4), 207-217.

Full Text: [1995\Int J Pro Man13, 207.pdf](1995\Int%20J%20Pro%20Man13,%20207.pdf)

Abstract: The management of projects within various industrial sectors is an internationally recognised professional discipline which enjoys support from a small but growing community of researchers, scholars and enquiring practitioners. Specialist academic and professional journals which serve the field are relatively new. One of the prime journals, the *International Journal of Project Management*, celebrated ten years of continuous publication in 1992. In the ten years since its inception, the *International Journal of Project Management* has reached a level of stability in terms of the numbers of papers it publishes. Its papers predominantly review practical experience and literature. Some case studies have been published, but relatively few published papers have been based on empirical data. Most of the papers contribute interesting insights and describe new techniques, but few have contributed to the more formal aspects of the development of the discipline of project management by building and testing models and theories. The papers address a broad range of aspects of project management in an increasingly wide variety of industrial sectors, although the construction industry remains predominant. The journal attracts papers from practitioners and academics from various types of department, in both cases from many parts of the world. The journal has achieved a great deal in providing a forum for scholarly insights and debate about project management. However, progress has been less dramatic in terms of the development of the underlying theoretical basis of project management. Given that no other journals appear to fulfil this role, the paper concludes by speculating on the future development of project management as a discipline.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Research Trends, Discipline Reviews, Meta-Analysis

Artto, K.A. and Wikström, K. (2005), What is project business? *International Journal of Project Management*, **23** (5), 343-353.

Full Text: [2005\Int J Pro Man23, 343.pdf](2005\Int%20J%20Pro%20Man23,%20343.pdf)

Abstract: This article defines project business and employs a bibliometric study for considering the relevant characteristics of this concept. The motivation for this study is the shallow definition of project business in contemporary project studies. Furthermore, there is no overview on such relevant academic business sources that the project business concept would be built on. The research methodology utilises a bibliometric study of the most cited business journals. The bibliometric study results in key sources that can be considered as one scientific foundation for project business. However, this research goes beyond an ordinary bibliometric study, as the key sources were read and their content was carefully analysed. In this analysis, we constructed eleven article clusters, whilst simultaneously building up an understanding of the interrelatedness between articles and article clusters. The analysis results in seven findings that explore project business. The findings indicate that there is a need for several theoretical foundations: organisation theory, innovation theories, sociological and psychometric theories. Furthermore, in the future, there may be a need for a stronger body of strategy research. The analysis results in a definition of project business. According to this definition, the unit of analysis is a firm rather than a project. The firm and its business are in a focal role, whereas projects may be secondary. The findings, project business definition, and related reasoning contribute to new knowledge about the characteristics of project business. This knowledge is also relevant for further theory building and for developing novel managerial applications in business.

Keywords: Project Business, Project, Business, Firm

? Artto, K., Martinsuo, M., Gemundne, H.G. and Murtoaro, J. (2009), Foundations of program management: A bibliometric view. *International Journal of Project Management*, **27** (1), 1-18.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Pro Man27, 1.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Pro%20Man27,%201.pdf)

Abstract: Are programs just scale-ups of projects, or do they represent something unique? Recent articles stress the difference of project and program management, but do neither show consensus nor precise definitions of program management. Our comparative bibliometric study of 517 program articles and 1164 project articles published in the last 21 years in leading scientific business journals identifies similarities and differences in theoretical foundations, indicated by the sources cited, and themes, indicated by the keywords. We show that programs have several theoretical bases, such as organizational theories, strategy, product development, manufacturing and change. Programs take an open system view and seek change in permanent organizations. Projects, in turn, have product development as the dominant theory basis. We elaborate eleven distinctive characteristics of program and project management research. Our study proposes themes upon which future theories and empirical studies of programs can be established. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd and IPMA. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Business, Change, Characteristics, Consensus, Development, Empirical, Empirical Studies, Journals, Management, Manufacturing, Open, Organizational, Organizations, Permanent, Program Management, Project Implementation, Project Management, Research, Rights, Sources, Strategy, Stress, Theory

? Kwak, Y.H. and Anbari, F.T. (2009), Analyzing project management research: Perspectives from top management journals. *International Journal of Project Management*, **27** (1), 435-446.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Pro Man27, 435.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Pro%20Man27,%20435.pdf)

Abstract: This paper examines project management research from the perspective of its relationship to allied disciplines in the management field and provides a view of the progress of project management as a research-based academic discipline. This study which is partially funded by the Project Management Institute specifically investigates project management research in allied disciplines from 18 top management and business journal publications and categorizes it into eight allied disciplines. The evolution and trends of project management research are analyzed by exploring, identifying, and classifying management journal articles on project management in the allied disciplines. The analysis of project management research in the allied disciplines reveals an explosion of popularity and strong interest in project management research. The ranking of occurrences of the eight allied disciplines from most to the least appeared subjects over the last 50 years are (1) Strategy/Portfolio Management; (2) Operations Research/Decision Sciences; (3) Organizational Behavior/ Human Resources Management; (4) Information Technology/Information Systems; (5) Technology Applications/Innovation; (6) Performance Management/Earned Value Management; (7) Engineering and Construction; and (8) Quality Management/Six Sigma. Result of this study help us better understand the evolution of project management as a field of practice and an academic discipline, and allow us to provide suggestions for future project management research opportunities. 2008 Elsevier Ltd and IPMA. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Project Management, Allied Disciplines, Trends Analysis, Top Management Journals

? Davis, K. (2014), Different stakeholder groups and their perceptions of project success. *International Journal of Project Management*, **32** (2), 189-201.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Pro Man32, 189.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Pro%20Man32,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: This is a theoretical paper using the Web of Science search engine and Bibexcel analysis functions to determine key literature related to ‘project success’. The paper firstly provides background to the development of project success since the 1970s. Then, an inductive thematic analysis investigates which factors stakeholders, involved in projects, perceived as key to project success. It provides a better understanding of project success and identifies perceptions by senior management, project core team and project recipient stakeholder groups. The main issue highlighted by the research was that, for some groups, there were no common success factors. This suggests a lack of agreement in perceptions of project success factors between these three groups, highlighting discontinuity between them and provides a case for empirical research into multiple stakeholder groups’ perceptions of project success. The approach selected employed a combination of a systematic integrative literature review, coding framework and thematic analysis. (C) 2013 Elsevier Ltd. APM and IPMA. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Bibexcel, Bibliometrics, Coding, Development, Empirical Research, Engine, Framework, Functions, Groups, Implementation, Integrative, Literature, Literature Review, Management, Managing Stakeholders, Multiple Stakeholders, Perception of Project Success Factors, Project Success and Strategy, Project Success Factors, Research, Review, Rights, Science, Search, Stakeholders, Theoretical, Understanding, Web of Science

? Pollack, J. and Adler, D. (2015), Emergent trends and passing fads in project management research: A scientometric analysis of changes in the field. *International Journal of Project Management*, **33** (1), 236-248.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Pro Man33, 236.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Pro%20Man33,%20236.pdf)

Abstract: This research uses quantitative techniques to reveal trends in project management related research published between 1962 and 2012. The data set for this research includes 94,472 unique records sourced from the Scopus and ISI Web of Science databases. The keywords and abstracts that authors have used to describe their work have been analysed in terms of word frequency, rate of change and the co-occurrence of keywords and abstract terms. This data has been used to construct network maps of the field, depicting the relative association between key topics. Comparisons are made between the frequencies of key terms and rapid changes in the ways that terms are used in the literature to identify emergent trends and passing fads. Amongst other findings, this research has revealed evidence to indicate a change in emphasis in project management research from a technical engineering orientation to one which encompasses a broader organisational perspective. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ltd. APM and IPMA. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abstracts, Analysis, Association, Authors, Bibliometric View, Bibliometrics, Changes, Data, Data Set, Databases, Engineering, Evidence, Expertise, Fads, Field, From, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Isi Web Of Science Databases, Literature, Literature Analysis, Management, Network, Records, Research, Rights, Scholarly Knowledge, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometrics, Scopus, Techniques, Trends, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Work

# Title: International Journal of Prosthodontics

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Prosthodontics

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Prosthodont.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Prosthodont

ISSN: 0893-2174

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Quintessence Publ Co Inc

Publisher Address: 551 North Kimberly DR, Carol Stream, IL 60188-1881

Subject Categories:

Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine: Impact Factor 0.985, / (2001)

? Smith, G.C.S. and Pell, J.P. (2006), Parachute use to prevent death and major trauma related to gravitational challenge: Systematic review of randomised controlled trials. *International Journal of Prosthodontics*, **19** (2), 126-128.

Abstract: Objectives: To determine whether parachutes are effective in preventing major trauma related to gravitational challenge. Design Systematic review of randomised controlled trials. Data Sources: MEDLINE, Web of Science, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library databases; appropriate internet sites and citation lists. Study Selection: Studies showing the effects of using a parachute during free fall. Main Outcome Measure: Death or major trauma, defined as an injury severity score > 15. Results: We were unable to identify any randomised controlled trials of parachute intervention. Conclusions: As with many interventions intended to prevent ill health, the effectiveness of parachutes has not been subjected to rigorous evaluation by using randomised controlled trials. Advocates of evidence based medicine have criticised the adoption of interventions evaluated by using only observational data. We think that everyone might benefit if the most radical protagonists of evidence based medicine organised and participated in a double blind, randomised, placebo controlled, crossover trial of the parachute.

Keywords: Citation, Cochrane, Databases, Effectiveness, Evaluation, Injuries, Injury, Intervention, Interventions, Medicine, Quality, Review, Science, Sources, Systematic, Systematic Review, Trauma, Web of Science

? Kroeplin, B.S. and Strub, J.R. (2011), Implant dentistry curriculum in undergraduate education: Part 1-A literature review. *International Journal of Prosthodontics*, **24** (3), 221-234.

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this literature review was to evaluate to what extent oral implant dentistry was integrated into undergraduate educational programs worldwide. Materials and Methods: An online search of PUBMED (MEDLINE and additional life science journals) was performed for articles published from 1966 to January 2010 using combinations of select medical subject headings. Additionally, the ISI Web of Knowledge database (MEDLINE: 1950 to present, Web of Science: 1945 to present) was searched using “education” and “implant” as search terms. The online search was supplemented with a manual search of dental journals in the fields of education, prosthodontics, and implant dentistry and of the reference lists of selected full-text articles. Surveys comparing different undergraduate dental implant curricula and articles describing the undergraduate dental implant curriculum of a single university were identified. Postgraduate or continuing education programs for dental practitioners or master and specialist programs were excluded. Results: Twenty-five articles met the inclusion criteria of this review. The percentage of universities that included implant dentistry in undergraduate education increased from 51% in 1974 to 97% in 2006 for universities in the United States and to 100% for surveyed European universities. All curricula included lectures (mostly 1 to 20 hours) and 30% to 42% included laboratory courses, but the level of clinical experience differed greatly between surveyed universities. Conclusion: Because oral implant dentistry has become a standard treatment alternative, the undergraduate dental curricula should include its application in treatment planning, observation of placing and restoring implants, and treating patients with implant-retained or -supported restorations. Int J Prosthodont 2011;24.221-234.

Keywords: Complication Rates, Continuing Education, Dental Education, Education, Implants, ISI, Journals, Knowledge, Least 5 Years, Literature, Literature Review, Medical, MEDLINE, Methods, Observation, Observation Period, Partial Dentures Fpds, Program, Pubmed, Review, Schools, Science, Survival, Treatment, United-Kingdom, University, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Ma, X.J., Maimaitirexiati, T., Zhang, R., Gui, X.P., Zhang, W.H., Xu, G.Z. and Hu, G. (2014), *HTR2C* polymorphisms, olanzapine-induced weight gain and antipsychotic-induced metabolic syndrome in schizophrenia patients: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice*, **18** (4), 229-242.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Psy Cli Pra18, 229.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Psy%20Cli%20Pra18,%20229.pdf)

Abstract: Objective. To conduct meta-analyses of all published association studies on the HTR2C -759C/T (rs3813829) polymorphism and olanzapine-induced weight gain in schizophrenia patients and on the HTR2C -759C/T, -697G/C (rs518147) and rs1414334: C>G polymorphisms and olanzapine/clozapine/risperidone-induced metabolic syndrome in schizophrenia patients. Methods. Eligible studies were identified by searching PubMed and Web of Science databases. Meta-analyses were performed using Cochrane Review Manager (RevMan, version 5.2) to calculate the pooled odds ratio (OR) and its corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). Results. Our meta-analyses revealed both a significant positive association between the rs1414334 C allele and olanzapine/clozapine/risperidone-induced metabolic syndrome and a marginally significant positive association between the -697C allele and the induced metabolic syndrome in schizophrenia patients, but no significant association between the -759C/T polymorphism and the induced metabolic syndrome in schizophrenia patients. Our analysis further revealed a pronounced trend toward a significant negative association between the -759T allele and high olanzapine-induced weight gain and a trend toward a significant positive association between the -759C allele and high olanzapine-induced weight gain in Caucasian schizophrenia patients. Conclusions. Our results support that HTR2C polymorphisms play a role in antipsychotic-induced metabolic disturbance. More association studies are needed to further elucidate association of different HTR2C polymorphisms and antipsychotic-induced metabolic disturbance.

Keywords: 5-HT2C Receptor Agonist, Analysis, Antipsychotic, Association, C, T Polymorphism, Caucasian, Clozapine, Confidence, Databases, Disturbance, Disturbances, Drug-Treatment, Genetic Polymorphisms, HTR2C Polymorphism, Induced, Interval, Medication, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analyses, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolic Syndrome, Methods, Negative, Obesity, Odds Ratio, Patients, Pharmacogenetics, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Pubmed, Results, Review, Role, Schizophrenia, Science, Support, Syndrome, Trend, Version, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases, Weight Gain

# Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Schaefer, F.C., Blazer, D.G. and Koenig, H.G. (2008), Religious and spiritual factors and the consequences of trauma: A review and model of the interrelationship. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, **38** (4), 507-524.

Abstract: Objective: An increasing body of literature examines the association of religious factors with posttraumatic stress as well as posttraumatic growth. This review of selected empirical studies describes religious and spiritual factors that have been examined in their association with the consequences of trauma. A comprehensive model is proposed to explain the complex interrelationship. Method: We performed a qualitative review of empirical research in August 2006, updated in February 2008, using MEDLINE (1950-present), PsychInfo (1806-present), Web of Science (1900-present), and PILOTS (1960-present). We searched the terms posttraumatic, posttraumatic stress, posttraumatic growth, and religion, religious, spirituality, spiritual, meditation, and forgiveness. Based on supporting data from reviewed literature, we then developed a model for key religious factors derived from this review predictive of the response to trauma over time. Results: Twenty-three studies were identified that describe religious pre-trauma characteristics, religious trauma-appraisal and post-trauma adjustment factors. The association of these factors with posttraumatic stress and growth is described. Conclusions: Intrinsic religious orientation, in particular, appears to be a useful construct in measuring religiosity in the association with the consequences of trauma. There are preliminary indications that the association between intrinsic religiosity and the consequences of trauma may change depending on the time after the event. Future studies should stratify outcome by the time after trauma or use longitudinal designs.

Keywords: African-American Women, Community Survey, Events, Growth, Intrinsic Religiosity, Literature, Model, Outcome, Posttraumatic Growth, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Religion, Research, Resilience, Review, Science, Social Support, Spirituality, Stress, Survivors, Symptoms, Trauma, Violent Trauma, Web of Science

? Lucchetti, G. and Lucchetti, A.L.G. (2014), Spirituality, religion, and health: Over the last 15 years of field research (1999-2013). *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, **48** (3), 199-215.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Psy Cli Med48, 199.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Although several studies have examined the contribution of specific countries, journals, and authors in different scientific disciplines, little is known about the contribution of different world countries, journals, and authors to scientific research in the field of “Spirituality, religion, and health” (S/R). The present study aims to analyze the last 15 years of research in the field of spirituality and religiousness (S/R) through a bibliometric analysis. Methods: Using the Pubmed database, we retrieved all articles related to SIR field for the period 1999-2013. We then estimated the total number of publications, number of articles published per year, articles published per country, journals with most publications in SIR field, most productive authors, and most used keywords. Results: We found a growth of publications in the last years, most from the United States and the United Kingdom and published in the English language. Noteworthy, some developing countries such as India, Brazil, Israel, and Iran are at higher positions in this list. The SIR articles were published in journals embracing all fields of research, including high impact journals. Conclusion: In the present study, we took a closer look at the field of “Spirituality, religion, and health,” showing that this field of research has been constantly growing and consolidating in the scientific community.

Keywords: Analysis, Articles, Authors, Beliefs, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Brazil, Community, Contribution, Country, Database, Developing, Developing Countries, Disciplines, English, Field, From, Google-Scholar, Growth, Health, Impact, India, Instruments, Iran, Israel, Journals, Language, Medicine, Methods, Publications, Pubmed Database, Religion, Religion And Medicine, Research, Results, Scientific Community, Scientific Research, Spirituality, United Kingdom, United States, World

# Title: International Journal of Psychology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Psychology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Saiz, D. and Saiz, M. (1992), A bibliometric approximation to contemporary catalan psychology. *International Journal of Psychology*, **27** (3-4), 532-533.

Full Text: 1992\Int J Psy27, 523.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric

? Cumming, G., Siddle, D. and Hyslop, W. (1997), Psychological science in Australia. *International Journal of Psychology*, **32** (6), 409-424.

Full Text: [1997\Int J Psy32, 409.pdf](1997\Int%20J%20Psy32,%20409.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is a brief account of the Australian Strategic Review of the Psychology Discipline and its Research. Issues discussed include Australia’s contribution to world research in psychological science, research funding, the age and qualifications of researchers, the social and economic benefits arising from the applications of research outcomes, multidisciplinary issues, the role of psychology in industry, links between the discipline and the profession of psychology, professional training, cross-cultural issues, and educational issues. Priorities for development of research and postgraduate training are identified, and include human factors and other areas related to technological change, clinical psychology with particular attention to health psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, and neuroscience and physiological psychology. Cet article est un expose succinct de la << Revue strategique australienne de la psychologie en tant que discipline et domaine de recherché >>. Parmi les questions abordees se trouvent la contribution australienne a la recherche mondiale en psychologie, le financement de cette recherche, l’age et les qualifications des chercheurs, les benefices sociaux et economiques qui resultent de l’application des resultats de recherche, les aspects multidisciplinaires, le role de la psychologie dans l’industrie, les liens entre la discipline et la profession, la formation professionelle, les dimensions multiculturelles, et les problemes relies a l’enseignement. Les priorites dans le developpement de la recherche et da la formation postgradues sont identifies, parmi lesquelles sont incluses l’ergonomie et autres domaines associes aux changements technologiques, la psychologie clinique (surtout la psychologie de la sante), la psychologie industrielle et organisationelle, les neurosciences et la psychophysiologie.

? Anseel, F. and Duyck, W. (2004), The effect of self-citing on impact factors of psychology journals. *International Journal of Psychology*, **39** (5-6), 19.

Full Text: 2004\Int J Psy39, 19.pdf

Multidisciplinary research has shown that self-citations influence journal impact factors. Unfortunately, little is known about self-citing in psychology journals. The current study found that high impact journals received proportionally less self-citations compared to middle and low impact journals. Adjusting for self-citations, impact factors of high impact journals dropped by 15%, whereas impact factors of middle and low impact journals dropped by 35% and 45% respectively. Thus, the impact factors of high impact journals are actually underestimated relative to middle and low impact journals. Implications for rankings of psychology journals are discussed.

Keywords: Journals

Notes: UUniversity

? Khaleefa, O. (2012), Scientometric analysis of production and consumption of Khartoum University, Sudan. *International Journal of Psychology*, **47** (S1), 7.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Psy47, 7.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Psy47,%207.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Consumption, Scientometric, SI, University

? González-Alvarez, J. and Palomar-García, M.A. (2014), Twenty-two years of psychological science in *Psychological Science*. *International Journal of Psychology*, **49** (1), 56-60.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Psy49, 56.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Psy49,%2056.pdf)

Abstract: The journal Psychological Science (PS) has undergone various changes over 22 years since its birth in 1990. Analysis of Web of Science’s records shows that the publication has increased in volume and collaborations between authors, and has become more international. Keyword analysis suggests the new role of neuroscience in contemporary psychology and indicates that the PS of today is more oriented than in the 1990s towards psychosocial and emotional issues as well as natural situations in our daily lives (ecological validity).

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Study, Birth, Changes, Citations, Collaborations, International, Issues, Journal, Keyword, Keyword Analysis, Natural, Neuroscience, Psychological, Psychological Science, Psychology, Psychosocial, Publication, Records, Role, Science, Validity, Volume

? Quayle, M. and Greer, M. (2014), Mapping the state of the field of social psychology in Africa and patterns of collaboration between African and international social psychologists. *International Journal of Psychology*, **49** (6), 498-502.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Psy49, 498.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Psy49,%20498.pdf)

Abstract: Patterns of collaboration in social psychology from 2000 to 2010 were mapped to analyse the position of African authors in the international co-authorship network using bibliographic records from the Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge. There are very few social psychologists working in Africa, with the majority of these located in South Africa. Indeed, some small European countries boast more social psychologists than the entire continent of Africa. African authors published less than their non-African collaborators, but had comparable status on joint publications. Co-authorship relationships between African researchers from different African countries were generally mediated by partners from other continents, and direct collaboration between non-compatriot African authors was very rare. The small size, and extremely sparse connection of the African co-authorship network, is likely to be an obstacle both in the development of social psychology as a universally relevant discipline and in the penetration of social psychological knowledge in Africa.

Keywords: Africa, African Collaboration, African Countries, African Scholarship, Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliometric Analysis, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaboration, Continent, Development, Field, From, Indigenous Knowledge Production, International, Knowledge, Mapping, Network, Networks, Position, Psychological, Psychology, Publications, Records, Researchers, Scientific Collaboration, Size, Small, Social, Social Psychology, South Africa, State, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Web Of Knowledge

# Title: International Journal of Psychophysiology

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Psychophysiology](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01678760)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: TTopic

? Bandettini, P. (2007), Functional MRI today. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, **63** (2), 138-145.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Psy63, 138.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Psy63,%20138.pdf)

Abstract: Most brain imaging researchers would agree with the assertion that functional MRI (fMRI) is progressing. Since fMRI began in 1991, the number of people, papers, and abstracts related to fMRI has been increasing; the technology and methodology has shown advances in robustness and sophistication; the physiology of the signal is better understood; and, even though it hasn’t yet made significant headway into the clinical setting, applications are widening. Questions that stem from this optimistic and perhaps overly general set of observations include those that ask what the ultimate theoretical and practical limits of fMRI are and how close are we to approaching these limits. In this commentary, I attempt to provide a snapshot of fMRI as it exists at the end of 2005, and to give a clear impression that not only are we progressing by “dotting the i’s and crossing the t’s” but that fundamental changes in fMRI methodology and processing are being put forth as the field matures. Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Advances, Brain, Changes, Clinical, Crossing, Field, General, Methodology, MRI, Papers, Physiology, Robustness, Technology

# Title: International Journal of Public Health

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Public Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Goodman, P.G., Haw, S., Kabir, Z. and Clancy, L. (2009), Are there health benefits associated with comprehensive smoke-free laws. *International Journal of Public Health*, **54** (6), 367-378.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Pub Hea54, 367.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Pub%20Hea54,%20367.pdf)

Abstract: In the past few years, comprehensive smoke-free laws that prohibit smoking in all workplaces have been introduced in many jurisdictions in the US, Canada, and Europe. In this paper, we review published studies to ascertain if there is any evidence of health benefits resulting from the implementation of these laws. All papers relating to smoke-free legislation published in or after 2004 were considered for inclusion in this review. We used PUBMED, Google scholar, and Web of Science as the main search tools. The primary focus of the paper is on health outcomes, and thus many papers that only report exposure data are not included. Studies using subjective measures of respiratory health based on questionnaire data alone consistently reported that workers experience fewer respiratory and irritant symptoms following the introduction of smoke-free laws. Some studies also found measured improvements in the lung function of workers. However, the most dramatic health outcome associated with smoke-free laws has been the reduction in myocardial infarction in the general population. This outcome has been observed in the US, Canada, and Europe, with studies reporting reductions of between 6 and 40%, post-legislation, the larger reductions being mostly from studies with smaller population groups. The evidence as to whether these smoke-free laws have helped smokers to stop smoking or to reduce tobacco consumption is less clear. There is now significant body of published literature that demonstrates that smoke-free laws can lead to improvements in the health of both workers who are occupationally exposed and of the general population. There is no longer any reason why non-smokers should be exposed to SHS in any workplace. We recommend that all countries adopt national smoke-free laws that are in line with article 8 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control that sets out recommendations for the development, implementation, and enforcement of national, comprehensive smoke-free laws.

Keywords: 2nd-Hand Smoke, Acute Myocardial-Infarction, Bar Workers, Canada, Coronary-Heart-Disease, Cross-Sectional Survey, Development, Environmental Tobacco-Smoke, Europe, Free Workplace Legislation, Google Scholar, Health Benefits, Health Outcomes, Lead, Literature, Myocardial Infarction, Outcome, Outcomes, Papers, Particulate Air-Pollution, Primary, Public Places, Questionnaire, Review, Science, Secondhand Smoke, Smoke-Free Laws, Smoking, Smoking Policies, Symptoms, Tobacco, Tobacco Consumption, US, Web of Science, WHO

? Alkaiyat, A. and Weiss, M.G. (2013), HIV in the Middle East and North Africa: Priority, culture, and control. *International Journal of Public Health*, **58** (6), 927-937.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Pub Hea58, 927.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Pub%20Hea58,%20927.pdf)

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the priority of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and North Africa region and compare it with other regions. This review examines the social, cultural and religious features of HIV in the region, and considers their influence on perception of risk and approaches to control, such as condom use and antiretroviral therapy. We screened a wide range of sources for comprehensive and reliable data; the search of PubMed, ISI Web of Science, ScienceDirect, and grey literature databases were unrestricted by language and year of publication. Studies of HIV/AIDS in the region are limited, especially studies of social aspects of HIV/AIDS and their relevance for control. Findings suggest low condom use across the region among high-risk groups, and the general population, and low antiretroviral therapy uptake among people with HIV/AIDS. The review indicates gaps in the literature and needs for more academic engagement and political commitment. Cultural norms have notable implications for HIV control, which are discussed, considering implications for the priority, prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Africa, Aids, Antiretroviral Therapy, Attitudes, Commitment, Condom, Control, Cultural, Culture, Data, Databases, Egypt, Engagement, Epidemiology, Epidemiology, General, Groups, HIV, HIV, AIDS, Human-Immunodeficiency-Virus, Influence, ISI, ISI Web of Science, Knowledge, Language, Literature, Middle East and North Africa, Middle East and North Africa Region, Needs, Norms, North, Perception, Population, Prevention, Priority, Publication, Pubmed, Region, Relevance, Review, Risk, Saudi-Arabia, Science, Sexually-Transmitted Infections, Social, Sociocultural, Sources, Therapy, Treatment, Uptake, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal for Quality in Health Care

Full Journal Title: [International Journal for Quality in Health Care](http://intqhc.oxfordjournals.org/)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Walshe, K. (2009), Pseudoinnovation: The development and spread of healthcare quality improvement methodologies. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, **21** (3), 153-159.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Qua Hea Car21, 153.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Qua%20Hea%20Car21,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: Over the last two decades, we have seen the successive rise and fall of a number of concepts, ideas or methods in healthcare quality improvement (QI). Paradoxically, the content of many of these QI methodologies is very similar, though their presentation often seeks to differentiate or distinguish them.

This paper sets out to explore the processes by which new QI methodologies are developed and disseminated and the impact this has on the effectiveness of QI programmes in healthcare organizations. It draws on both a bibliometric analysis of the QI literature over the period from 1988 to 2007 and a review of the literature on the effectiveness of QI programmes and their evaluation.

The repeated presentation of an essentially similar set of QI ideas and methods under different names and terminologies is a process of ‘pseudoinnovation’, which may be driven by both the incentives for QI methodology developers and the demands and expectations of those responsible for QI in healthcare organizations. We argue that this process has important disbenefits because QI programmes need sustained and long-term investment and support in order to bring about significant improvements. The repeated redesign of QI programmes may have damaged or limited their effectiveness in many healthcare organizations.

A more sceptical and scientifically rigorous approach to the development, evaluation and dissemination of QI methodologies is needed, in which a combination of theoretical, empirical and experiential evidence is used to guide and plan their uptake. Our expectations of the evidence base for QI methodologies should be on a par with our expectations in relation to other forms of healthcare interventions.

Keywords: Quality Management, Measurement of Quality, General Methodology, Healthcare System, Clinical Governance, Management, NHS, Reorganization, Implementation, Innovations, Involvement, Diffusion, Progress, England

? Scott, I., Vaughan, L. and Bell, D. (2009), Effectiveness of acute medical units in hospitals: A systematic review. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, **21** (6), 397-407.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Qua Hea Car21, 397.pdf](2009/Int%20J%20Qua%20Hea%20Car21,%20397.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the effectiveness of acute medical units (AMUs) in hospitals. (i) Controlled and observational studies in peer-reviewed journals retrieved from PubMed, EPOC, CINAHL and ERIC databases published between January 1990 and July 2008; and (ii) reports from non-peer-reviewed websites combined with Google search.

Articles reporting effects of the introduction of an AMU on mortality, length of stay, discharge disposition, readmissions, resource use and patient and/or staff satisfaction.

Data on unit operations and outcome measures were extracted by a single author and confirmed by a second author, with disagreement settled by consensus.

Nine peer-reviewed reports of before-after analyses of seven units introduced into the UK and Ireland were analysed. Two studies, one prospective, reported significant reductions in in-patient mortality between 0.6 and 5.6% points following commencement of AMU. Four studies reported significant reductions in the length of stay between 1.5 and 2.5 days. Waiting times for patient transfer from emergency departments to medical beds decreased by 30% in one study. In three studies, the proportion of medical patients discharged directly home from the AMU increased by 8-25% points. Three studies noted no increase in 30-day readmission rates following unit commencement. Two studies described significant improvements in patient and staff satisfaction with care. Eight non-peer-reviewed reports relating to 48 units confirmed reductions in the length of stay.

Limited observational data suggest AMUs reduce in-patient mortality, length of stay and emergency department access block without increasing readmission rates, and improve patient and staff satisfaction.

Keywords: Acute Medical Unit, Systematic Review, Emergency Admissions, Stay, Impact, Care, Mortality, Outcomes, Length, Ward

? Wafula, F.N. and Goodman, C.A. (2010), Are interventions for improving the quality of services provided by specialized drug shops effective in sub-Saharan Africa? A systematic review of the literature. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, **22** (4), 316-323.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Qua Hea Car22, 316.pdf](2010/Int%20J%20Qua%20Hea%20Car22,%20316.pdf)

Abstract: We set out to determine effectiveness of interventions for improving the quality of services provided by specialized drug shops in sub-Saharan Africa. We searched PUBMED, CAB Abstracts, Web of Science, PsycINFO and Eldis databases and websites for organizations such as WHO and Management Sciences for Health. Finally, we searched manually through the references of retrieved articles. Our search strategy included randomized trials, time-series studies and before and after studies evaluating six interventions; education, peer review, reorganizing administrative structures, incentives, regulation and legislation. We extracted information on design features, participants, interventions and outcomes assessed studies for methodological quality, and extracted results, all using uniform checklists. We obtained 10 studies, all implementing educational interventions. Outcome measures were heterogeneous and included knowledge, communication and dispensing practices. Education improved knowledge across studies, but gave mixed results on communication between sellers and clients, dispensing of appropriate treatments and referring of patients to health facilities. Profit incentives appeared to constrain behaviour change in certain instances, although cases of shops adopting practices at the expense of sales revenue were also reported. Evidence suggests that knowledge and practices of pharmacies and drug shops can be improved across a range of diseases and countries/regions, although variations were reported across studies. Profit incentives appear to bear some influence on the level of success of interventions. More work is required to extend the geographical base of evidence, investigate cost-effectiveness and evaluate sustainability of interventions over periods longer than 1 year.

Keywords: Africa, Behavior, Communication, Cost-Effectiveness, Databases, Developing Countries, Developing-Countries, Drug, Education, Effectiveness, Health, Incentives, Infections, Information, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Malaria, Management, Outcomes, Patient-Provider Communication, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Pharmacies, Pharmacy, Pharmacy Practice, Private Health-Care, Pubmed, Quality Improvement, Review, Science, Strategy, Sub-Saharan Africa, Success, Systematic, Systematic Review, Training, Web of Science, Websites, Who

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Full Text: [2011\Int J Qua Hea Car23, 456.pdf](2011/Int%20J%20Qua%20Hea%20Car23,%20456.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose. Low-quality obstetric care in low-and middle-income countries contributes to high in-hospital maternal mortality. Criterion-based clinical audits are increasingly used to measure and improve obstetric care in these settings. This article systematically reviews peer-reviewed literature to determine if these audits are feasible, valid and reliable measurement tools for assessing the quality of obstetric care. Data sources. PUBMED, Google Scholar and Web of Science databases were searched for peer-reviewed articles published between 1995 and 2009 and which used criterion-based clinical audits to measure the quality of obstetric care in low-and middle-income countries. Study selection. Sixty-nine studies were identified by key terms and subsequently reviewed. Ten were retained based on inclusion/exclusion criteria. Data extraction. (i) General characteristics of the study; (ii) compliance with expected standards of care and on maternal/child health outcomes; (iii) selection of the study population and sampling methods; and (iv) quality control and reliability. Results of data synthesis. Criterion-based clinical audit is increasingly used in low-and middle-income countries. Most audits were conducted in sub-Saharan Africa. Studies had cross-sectional study or before-and-after designs. Sampling methods were poorly reported and selection bias was a concern. No studies compared audit against other measures of quality of care or against patient outcomes. Methods for quality control and assurance were generally not documented and reliability was mostly unaddressed. Conclusions. Criterion-based clinical audit appears feasible. No studies have rigorously evaluated its measurement properties in low-and middle-income countries. Without such evaluation, measurement properties of the audit remain under question.

Keywords: Africa, Bias, Compliance, Control, Criterion-Based Clinical Audit, Databases, Evaluation, Google Scholar, Health Outcomes, Literature, Low- and Middle-Income Countries, Management, Maternal Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Measurement, Methods, Mortality, Outcomes, Patient Outcomes, Quality Control, Quality of Care, Reliability, Review, Science, Selection Bias, Standards, Sub-Saharan Africa, Systematic, Systematic Review, Uganda, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03603016)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Stegman, L.D. and Alektiar, K.M. (2006), Trends in the publication of radiotherapy research and randomized controlled trials involving radiotherapy: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **66** (3), S459.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy66, S459.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy66,%20S459.pdf)

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Publication, Radiotherapy, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Research

? Choi, M., Fuller, C.D. and Thomas, C.R. (2009), Estimation of citation-based scholarly activity among radiation oncology faculty at domestic residency training institutions: 1996-2007. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **74** (1), 172-178.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy74, 172.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy74,%20172.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Advancement in academic radiation oncology is largely contingent on research productivity and the perceived external influence of an individual’s scholarly work. The purpose of this study was to use the Hirsch Index (h-Index) to estimate the research productivity of current radiation oncology faculty at U.S. academic institutions between 1996 and 2007. Methods and Materials: We performed bibliometric citation database searches for available radiation oncology faculty at domestic residency-training institutions (n = 826). The outcomes analyzed included the total number of manuscripts, total number of citations, and the h-Index between 1996 and 2007. Analysis of overall h-Index rankings with stratification by academic ranking, junior vs. senior faculty status, and gender was performed. Results: of the 826 radiation oncologists, the mean h-Index was 8.5. of the individuals in the top 10% by the h-Index, 34% were chairpersons, 88% were senior faculty, and 13% were women. A greater h-Index was associated with a higher academic ranking and senior faculty status. Recursive partitioning analysis revealed an h-Index threshold of 15 (p <0.0001) as an identified breakpoint between the senior and junior faculty. Overall, women had lower h-Indexes compared with men (mean, 6.4 vs. 9.4); however, when stratified by academic ranking, the gender differential all but disappeared. Conclusion: Using the h-Index as a partial surrogate for research productivity, it appears that radiation oncologists in academia today comprise a prolific group, however, with a highly skewed distribution. According to the present analysis, the h-Index correlated with academic ranking. Thus, it potentially has utility in the process of promotion decisions. Overall, women in radiation oncology were less academically productive than men; the possible reasons for the gender differential are discussed. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Academia, Academic, Academic Productivity, Analysis, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citations, Database, Decisions, Distribution, Faculty, Gender, Group, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Honorary, Index, Influence, Institutions, Medical Journals, Men, Oncology, Outcomes, Partitioning, Prevalence, Process, Productivity, Promotion, Purpose, Radiation, Radiation Oncology, Ranking, Rankings, Research, Research Productivity, Residency Training, Status, Stratification, Surrogate, Trends, Utility, Women, Work

? Morgan, P.B., Sopka, D.M., Kathpal, M., Haynes, J.C., Lally, B.E. and Li, L. (2009), First author research productivity of United States radiation oncology residents: 2002-2007. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **74** (5), 1567-1572.

Full Text: [2009\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy74, 1567.pdf](2009\Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy74,%201567.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Participation in investigative research is a required element of radiation oncology residency in the United States. Our purpose was to quantify the first author research productivity of recent U.S. radiation oncology residents during their residency training. Methods and Materials: We performed a computer-based search of PUBMED and a manual review of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology to identify all publications and presented abstracts with a radiation oncology resident as the first author between 2002 and 2007. Results: of 1,098 residents trained at 81 programs, 50% published >= 1 article (range, 0-9), and 53% presented >= 1 abstract (range, 0-3) at an American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology annual meeting. The national average was 1.01 articles published and 1.09 abstracts presented per resident during 4 years of training. of 678 articles published, 82% represented original research and 18% were review articles. Residents contributed 15% of all abstracts at American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology annual meetings, and the resident contribution to orally presented abstracts increased from 12% to 21% during the study period. Individuals training at programs with >6 residents produced roughly twice as many articles and abstracts. Holman Research Pathway residents produced double the national average of articles and abstracts. Conclusion: Although variability exists among individuals and among training programs, U.S. radiation oncology residents routinely participate in investigative research suitable for publication or presentation at a scientific meeting. These data provide national research benchmarks that can assist current and future radiation oncology residents and training programs in their self-assessment and research planning. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Author, Contribution, Graduate Medical Education, Productivity, Publication, Publications, PUBMED, Radiation Oncology Residency, Research, Resident Training

? Njeh, C.F. (2011), Citation and quotation errors: in Regards to Qiu et al. (Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2010;78/288-296). *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **79** (3), 957.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy79, 957.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy79,%20957.pdf)

Keywords: Accuracy, Authors Check, Citation, Mar, Partial-Breast Irradiation, References

? Salvo, N., Doble, B., Khan, L., Amirthevasar, G., Dennis, K., Pharm, M.P., DeAngelis, C., Tsao, M. and Chow, E. (2012), Prophylaxis of radiation-induced nausea and vomiting using 5-hydroxytryptamine-3 serotonin receptor antagonists: A systematic review of randomized trials. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **82** (1), 408-417.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy82, 408.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy82,%20408.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To systematically review the effectiveness and safety of 5-hydroxytryptamine-3 receptor antagonists (5-HT3 RAs) compared with other antiemetic medication or placebo for prophylaxis of radiation-induced nausea and vomiting. Methods and Materials: We searched the following electronic databases: MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Clinical Trials, and Web of Science. We also hand-searched reference lists of included studies. Randomized, controlled trials that compared a 5-HT3 RA with another antiemetic medication or placebo for preventing radiation-induced nausea and vomiting were included. We excluded studies recruiting patients receiving concomitant chemotherapy. When appropriate, meta-analysis was conducted using Review Manager (v5) software. Relative risks were calculated using inverse variance as the statistical method under a random-effects model. We assessed the quality of evidence by outcome using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation approach. Results: Eligibility screening of 47 articles resulted in 9 included in the review. The overall methodologic quality was moderate. Meta-analysis of 5-HT3 RAs vs. placebo showed significant benefit for 5-HT3 RAs (relative risk [RR] 0.70; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.57-0.86 for emesis; RR 0.84, 95% CI 0.73-0.96 for nausea). Meta-analysis comparing 5-HT3 RAs vs. metoclopramide showed a significant benefit of the 5-HT3 RAs for emetic control (RR 0.27, 95% CI 0.15-0.47). Conclusion: 5-Hydroxytryptamine-3 RAs are superior to placebo and other antiemetics for prevention of emesis, but little benefit was identified for nausea prevention. 5-Hydroxytryptamine-3 RAs are suggested for prevention of emesis. Limited evidence was found regarding delayed emesis, adverse events, quality of life, or need for rescue medication. Future randomized, controlled trials should evaluate different 5-HT3 antiemetics and new agents with novel mechanisms of action such at the NK(1) receptor antagonists to determine the most effective drug. Delayed nausea and vomiting should be a focus of future study, perhaps concentrating on the palliative cancer population. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: 5-HT3 Receptor Antagonist, Abdominal Radiotherapy, Adverse Events, Antiemetics, Assessment, Cancer, Chemotherapy, Cochrane, Control, Databases, Dexamethasone, Double-Blind, Drug, Effectiveness, Efficacy, Evaluation, Granisetron, Induced Emesis, Mechanisms, Medication, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Model, National-Cancer-Institute, Ondansetron, Outcome, Palliative, Patients, Prevention, Prophylaxis, Quality, Quality of Life, Radiation-Induced Nausea and Vomiting, Radiotherapy-Induced Nausea, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Screening, Serotonin, Software, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science

? Holliday, E., Fuller, C.D., Wilson, L.D. and Thomas, C.R. (2013), Success breeds success: Authorship distribution in the red journal, 1975-2011. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **85** (1), 23-28.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy85, 23.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy85,%2023.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: Publication analysis has value in evaluating the mechanics of academic efforts in specific scientific communities. The specific aim of this study was to evaluate whether established bibliometric patterns seen in other academic fields were likewise observed in radiation oncology publication parameters. Methods and Materials: We used a commercial bibliographic database to analyze all publications in Red Journal, or International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics (IJROBP), The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), The Journal of Clinical Oncology (JCO), and Radiology (Rad) between January 1, 1975 and May 18, 2011. Power-law (Lotka’s law or 1/n(2)) conformance was assessed. Curve fit analysis was then performed. Results: In all 4 journals, a total of 219,476 authors were responsible for 62,232 articles. of those, 79,810 authors published 13,772 articles in IJROBP, with 79,446/16,707 authors/articles in NEJM, 106,984/11,920 authors/articles in JCO and 90,325/19,745 authors/articles in Rad. The mean +/- standard deviation of authors per publication was 5.74 +/- 4.61 overall. There were 5.8 +/- 3.53, 4.8 +/- 5.7, 8.9 +/- 3.53, and 4.6 +/- 2.8 authors per article in IJROBP, NEJM, JCO, and Rad, respectively (P<.001). The number of authors publishing n articles was 1/n(2.02) of those publishing 1 article in IJROBP, 1/n(2.52) in NEJM, 1/n(1.97) in JCO, and 1/n(2.16) in Rad. Conclusions: Bibliometric analysis shows that authorship distributions in IJROBP approximate those of the scientific literature in comparable scientific journals. Our results suggest that the majority of publications in the field of radiation oncology are produced by a small but highly productive group of authors. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliographic, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Database, England, Evolution, Field, Journal, Journals, Law, Literature, Lotka’s Law, Lotkas Law, Materials, Medicine, Oncology, Patterns, Period, Productivity, Publication, Publication Analysis, Publications, Publishing, Radiation, Radiation Oncology, Science, Scientific Journals, Scientific Literature, Small, Standard, Value

? Wilson, L.D., Haffty, B.G. and Smith, B.D. (2013), A profile of academic training program directors and chairs in radiation oncology. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics*, **85** (5), 1168-1171.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Rad Onc Bio Phy85, 1168.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Rad%20Onc%20Bio%20Phy85,%201168.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: To identify objective characteristics and benchmarks for program leadership in academic radiation oncology. Methods and Materials: A study of the 87 Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education radiation oncology training program directors (PD) and their chairs was performed. Variables included age, gender, original training department, highest degree, rank, endowed chair assignment, National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding, and Hirsch Index (H-Index). Data were gathered from online sources such as departmental websites, NIH RePORTER, and Scopus. Results: There were a total of 87 PD. The median age was 48, and 14 (16%) were MD/PhD. A total of 21 (24%) were female, and rank was relatively equally distributed above instructor. of the 26 professors, at least 7 (27%) were female. At least 24 (28%) were working at the institution from which they had received their training. A total of 6 individuals held endowed chairs. Only 2 PD had active NIH funding in 2012. The median H-Index was 12 (range, 0-51) but the index dropped to 9 (range, 0-38) when those who served as both PD and chair were removed from the group. A total of 76 chairs were identified at the time of the study. The median age was 55, and 9 (12%) were MD/PhD. A total of 7 (9%) of the chairs were female, and rank was professor for all with the exception of 1 who was listed as “Head” and was an associate professor. of the 76 chairs, at least 10 (13%) were working at the institution from which they received their training. There were a total of 21 individuals with endowed chairs. A total of 13 (17%) had NIH funding in 2012. The median H-Index was 29 (range, 3-60). Conclusions: These data provide benchmarks for individuals and departments evaluating leadership positions in the field of academic radiation oncology. Such data are useful for evaluating leadership trends over time and comparing academic radiation oncology with other specialties. (C) 2013 Elsevier Inc.

Keywords: Age, Characteristics, Data, Distributed, Female, Field, Funding, Gender, h Index, h-Index, Hirsch, Hirsch Index, Hirsch-Index, Index, Leadership, Materials, Medical, Methods, National Institutes of Health, NIH, NIH Funding, Oncology, Online, Pd, Professor, Radiation, Radiation Oncology, Rank, Results, Scopus, Sources, Training, Trends, Websites

# Title: International Journal of Refractory Metals & Hard Materials

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Refractory Metals & Hard Materials](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02634368)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Ortner, H.M. (2010), The impact factor and other performance measures - much used with little knowledge about. *International Journal of Refractory Metals & Hard Materials*, **28** (5), 559-566.

Full Text: [2010\Int J Ref Met Har Mat28, 559.pdf](2010\Int%20J%20Ref%20Met%20Har%20Mat28,%20559.pdf)

Abstract: It is generally believed that the IF is an objective measure of a journal’s scientific quality. However, the IF is good for a relative comparison at best because it is not directly related to the journal’s quality. It is the aim of this paper to provide important information on how the IF is derived and what it can tell you. The value of the IF is, however, affected by sociological and statistical factors. Sociological factors: Type of journal (publishing mainly letters, full papers or reviews) Average number of authors per paper (this is related to the subject area) Time (month) of publication The publish or perish phenomenon Factors specific to the technical field: Subject area of the journal (i.e. number of scientists working in this area) Size of the journal Number of scientists working the field Type of scientists working in the field (industry vs. university) Further, IFs are statistical measures and as such they are correlated to the number of workers in a certain area. Since this number varies greatly for various fields of science the respective IFs are not directly comparable. Hence, comparisons of IFs should only be made for journals in the same subject area. This knowledge is essential for every scientist but it is only infrequently discussed. In addition, a multitude of further performance measures have been recently proposed for both: The evaluation of journals and The quantification of an individual’s scientific research output It is attempted to give a short overview on this still developing field as far as it seems necessary for general use in the scientific community rather than in the highly specialized field of bibliometrics. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Impact Factor, Index, Journal Performance Measures, Journal Quality, Journals, Publication, Research, Research Output, Science

# Title: International Journal of Rehabilitation Research

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Rehabilitation Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Leung, D.P.K. and Liu, K.P.Y. (2011), Review of self-awareness and its clinical application in stroke rehabilitation. *International Journal of Rehabilitation Research*, **34** (3), 187-195.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were (i) to explore, following a literature review, the concepts of self-awareness, its assessment, and intervention for self-awareness deficits, as well as its clinical significance in stroke rehabilitation; and (ii) to apply the concepts of self-awareness in the context of a rehabilitation program. The search was conducted by the electronic databases Web of Science, Science Direct, MEDLINE, and PsychcInfo. A systematic literature search of publications written in English between 1980 and 2010 was conducted using the keywords, self-awareness or self-regulation. The search was limited to the following keywords: stroke, deficits, assessment, intervention, and rehabilitation. Two important conceptual models, namely, the Pyramid Model of Self-Awareness and the Dynamic Comprehensive Model of Awareness, were reviewed. Suggestions were made to the constraint-induced movement therapy for enhancement of both assessment and treatment of self-awareness deficits. In conclusion, self-awareness is essential for the success of rehabilitation. It is hoped that more studies can be conducted on the effectiveness of awareness enhancement programs incorporated in on-going therapies can be conducted, so that the evidence base can be further built up in this evolving area of practice. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research 34:187-195 (C) 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Keywords: Assessment, Awareness, Brain Injuries, Databases, Deficits, Effectiveness, Health, Intervention, Interventions, Journal, Literature, Literature Review, MEDLINE, Model, Movement, Practice, Publications, Rehabilitation, Research, Review, Science, Self-Awareness, Stroke, Stroke Rehabilitation, Success, Systematic, Therapy, Traumatic Brain-Injury, Treatment, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Remote Sensing

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Remote Sensing

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0143-1161

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Van der Meer, F. (2012), Remote-sensing image analysis and geostatistics. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **33** (18), 5644-5676.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Rem Sen33, 5644.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Rem%20Sen33,%205644.pdf)

Abstract: The random function theory forms the basis of geostatistics and allows modelling of the uncertainty associated with spatial estimation and simulation. Remote sensing involves gathering information about an object by measuring signals composed of radiation, particles and fields emanating from an object with a sensor that is not in direct contact with it. This article reviews the present state of the art of how geostatistics is used in remote-sensing studies by reviewing the 2000-2010 literature in this field. This article first addresses the issue of stationarity in the context of image analysis and reviews whether this holds as it is a basic assumption of most geostatistical techniques. Ways to relax the assumption are discussed. Following is the use of variograms to quantify image structure and texture, and the use of variograms to address issues of optimal scale of observation. Next, various kriging-based estimation techniques (parametric and non-parametric) and how these can be used to enhance image information, fill missing pixel information and downscale information through super-resolution techniques (e. g. downscaling with preservation of spatial structure at the finer resolution) are discussed. Cokriging techniques are discussed to enable the combination of various variables at different support sizes and to link field and image data. To address issues of uncertainty and to characterize landscape heterogeneity, stochastic simulation techniques are discussed. A bibliometric analysis is presented which places the field of ‘remote sensing and geostatistics’ in a broader geosciences context and explores who are the key scientists and research groups that have contributed to the development of this field. It is concluded that the field of remote sensing and geostatistics has further developed the use of various pre-existing numerical techniques, which has led to new application areas. However, few new geostatistical techniques have been developed for use in remote sensing. In particular, aspects of scale and spatial sampling have been extensively addressed, but issues related to monitoring and space-time analysis have been largely neglected.

Keywords: Analysis, Application, Art, Average Local Variance, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Context, Data, Development, Digital Images, Field, First, Forms, Function, Geosciences, Geostatistics, Heterogeneity, Hopfield Neural-Network, Hyperspectral Data, Image Analysis, Information, Land-Cover, Landscape, Landscape Heterogeneity, Literature, Modelling, Monitoring, Observation, Optimum Pixel Size, Particles, Preservation, Radiation, Regular Patterns, Remote Sensing, Remote-Sensing, Research, Reviews, Sampling, Scale, Sensed Images, Sensor, Simulation, Spatial Statistical-Analysis, State, Stochastic, Structure, Support, Techniques, Theory, Uncertainty, Vegetation Cover

# Title: International Journal of Research in Marketing

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Research in Marketing](http://sdos.ejournal.ascc.net/cgi-bin/sciserv.pl?collection=journals&journal=01678116)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Res. Mark.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Res Mark

ISSN: 0167-8116

Issues/Year: 3

Journal Country/Territory: Netherlands

Language: English

Publisher: Elsevier Science BV

Publisher Address: Po Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Subject Categories:

Business: Impact Factor 1.188 (2002)

Pieters, R., Baumgartner, H., Vermunt, J. and Bijmolt, T. (1999), Importance and similarity in the evolving citation network of the *International Journal of Research in Marketing*. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, **16** (2), 113-127.

Full Text: [1999\Int J Res Mar16, 113.pdf](1999\Int%20J%20Res%20Mar16,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: The citation network of the *International Journal of Research in Marketing* (*IJRM*) is examined from 1981 to 1995. A time-heterogenous log-multiplicative model is estimated to examine simultaneously the importance and similarity of journals in the network over time. Two distinct types of journal similarity, cohesion and structural equivalence, are considered and modeled in an integrative fashion. The findings show that the overall importance of *IJRM* in its network is growing rapidly albeit from a low base. The importance of psychology journals in the network appears to be decreasing. Clear cohesive and structurally equivalent groups of core marketing, methodology, managerial and psychology journals with distinct functions in the network are identified. Recommendations for future citation research are offered as well.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Social Networks, Log-Multiplicative Models, Bibliometrics

? Talukdar, D., Hariharan, V.G. and Boo, C. (2011), Empirical regularity in academic research productivity patterns in marketing. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, **28** (3), 248-257.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Res Mar28, 248.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Res%20Mar28,%20248.pdf)

Abstract: In any academic discipline, published articles in their respective journals represent “production units” of scientific knowledge, and bibliometric distributions reflect the patterns in this productivity across authors or “producers”. We use a comprehensive data set from 11 leading marketing journals to examine whether there is any empirical regularity in the patterns of research productivity in the marketing literature. Our results present strong evidence that there is indeed a distinct empirical regularity. It is the so-called generalized Lotka’s Law of patterns in scientific productivity: the number of authors publishing n papers is approximately 1/n(c) of those publishing one paper. We find the empirically estimated value of the exponent c to be 2.05 for the overall bibliometric data across the leading marketing journals. For individual journals, the estimated values of c range from 2.15 to 2.83, with lower values indicating higher authorship concentration levels. We also find that variations in authorship concentration levels across journals and over time are driven by a journal’s maturity, its topical focus, its attractiveness as a publication outlet, the characteristics of its review process, and the extent of author collaboration present in the journal. We discuss the general implications of our findings. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Author, Author Concentration, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Distributions, Bibliometric Distributions, Collaboration, Cumulative Advantage, Cumulative Advantage, Editors, Empirical Regularity, Impact, Journal, Journals, Knowledge, Law, Literature, Lotka’s Law, Lotkas Law, Mechanism, Papers, Productivity, Productivity Patterns, Publication, Publishing, Quality, Research, Research Productivity, Review, Scientific Productivity, Search

? Stremersch, S., Camacho, N., Vanneste, S. and Verniers, I. (2015), Unraveling scientific impact: Citation types in marketing journals. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, **32** (1), 64-77.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Res Mar32, 64.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Res%20Mar32,%2064.pdf)

Abstract: The number of citations a paper receives is the most commonly used measure of scientific impact. In this paper, we study not only the number but also the type of citations that 659 marketing articles generated. We discern five citation types: application, affirmation, negation, review and perfunctory mention (i.e., citing an article only indirectly without really using it). Prior literature in scientometrics recognizes that the former three types, on average, signal a higher level of scientific indebtedness than the latter two types. In our sample, these three types of citation represent only 15% of all citations. We also find different determinants of citation behavior across citation types. Across the 49 determinants we included, only 13 have the same effect across all citation types, of which only 5 are statistically significant across all citation types. For instance, we find a significant inverted U-effect of challenging commonly held beliefs on citation counts, but only for three of the citation types: affirmation, review and perfunctory mention. Our results encourage scientific stakeholders to move beyond mere citation counts to assess a paper’s or a scholar’s scientific contribution, as well as to devote greater attention to the citation process itself. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Application, Article, Article Impact, Articles, Attention, Behavior, Citation, Citation Counts, Citations, Classification, Communication, Contribution, Discipline, Impact, Index, Innovation, Intensify Retail Competition, Journals, Literature, Mar, Marketing, Measure, Model, Philosophy Of Science, Productivity, Review, Science, Science, Scientific Impact, Scientometrics, Stakeholders

# Title: International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0959-0552

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor (2001)

Notes: JJournal

Findlay, A. and Sparks, L. (2002), European retail journals: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, **30** (8), 373-382.

Full Text: [2002\Int J Ret Dis Man30, 373.pdf](2002\Int%20J%20Ret%20Dis%20Man30,%20373.pdf)

Abstract: The 1990s have seen a major expansion in both the interest in retailing as an academic research subject and in the availability of European retail academic journals. Using a bibliometric approach, this paper investigates the development of published academic retail research in these journals. It identifies different emphases within the retail journals and retail research. Overall, however, retailing is identified increasingly as a synthetic rather than an interdisciplinary subject. A gulf between the direction that European scholars and US scholars are following is considered.

Keywords: Retailing, Journal Publishing, Research Measurement

# Title: International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Shahram, F., Jamshidi, A.R., Hirbod-Mobarakeh, A., Habibi, G., Mardani, A. and Ghaemi, M. (2013), Scientometric analysis and mapping of scientific articles on Behcet’s disease. *International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases*, **16** (2), 185-192.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Rhe Dis16, 185.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Rhe%20Dis16,%20185.pdf)

Abstract: Background Behcet’s disease (BD) is a systemic vasculitis disease with oral and genital aphthous ulceration, uveitis, skin manifestations, arthritis and neurological involvement. Many investigators have published articles on BD in the last two decades since introduction of diagnosis criteria by the International Study Group for Behcet’s Disease in 1990. However, there is no scientometric analysis available for this increasing amount of literature. Methods A scientometric analysis method was used to achieve a view of scientific articles about BD which were published between 1990 and 2010, by data retrieving from ISI Web of Science. The specific features such as publication year, language of article, geographical distribution, main journal in this field, institutional affiliation and citation characteristics were retrieved and analyzed. International collaboration was analyzed using Intcoll and Pajek softwares. Results There was a growing trend in the number of BD articles from 1990 to 2010. The number of citations to BD literature also increased around 5.5-fold in this period. The countries found to have the highest output were Turkey, Japan, the USA and England; the first two universities were from Turkey. Most of the top 10 journals publishing BD articles were in the field of rheumatology, consistent with the subject areas of the articles. There was a correlation between the citations per paper and the impact factor of the publishing journal. Conclusion This is the first scientometric analysis of BD, showing the scientometric characteristics of ISI publications on BD.

Keywords: Affiliation, Analysis, Arthritis, Behcet’S Disease, Bibliometric Analysis, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Collaboration, Correlation, Criteria, Data, Diagnosis, Disease, Distribution, England, Epidemiology, Field, First, Impact, Impact Factor, International Collaboration, Iran, ISI, Isi Publications, Isi Web of Science, Japan, Journal, Journals, Language, Literature, Mapping, Methods, Neurological, Oral, Publication, Publications, Published Articles, Publishing, Results, Rheumatology, Science, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Skin, Systemic Vasculitis, Trend, Turkey, Universities, USA, Web of Science

? Gerber, A., Klingelhoefer, D., Groneberg, D. and Bundschuh, M. (2014), Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitides: A scientometric approach visualizing worldwide research activity. *International Journal of Rheumatic Diseases*, **17** (7), 794-802.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Rhe Dis17, 794.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Rhe%20Dis17,%20794.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To provide a critical evaluation of quality and quantity regarding scientific efforts on antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitides (AAV) during the past 20 years. Method: Scientometric benchmark procedures, density-equalizing mapping and large-scale data analysis were used to visualize bi- and multilateral research cooperation and institutional collaborations, and to identify the most successful countries, institutions, authors and journals concerned with AAV. Results: The USA are the most productive supplier and have established their position as center of international cooperation with 22.5% of all publications, followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Japan, respectively. The most successful international cooperation proved to be the one between the USA, Germany and the UK. A distinct global pattern of research productivity and citation activity was revealed, with the USA and Germany holding both the highest h-index and the highest number of total citations, but Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands leading with regards to the citation rate. Some large and productive countries such as Japan, China and Turkey show only a few international cooperations. Conclusion: The present study represents the first detailed scientometric analysis and visualization of research quality and quantity on ‘ANCA-associated vasculitides’. It was shown that scientometric indicators such as h-index, citation rate and impact factor, commonly used for assessment of scientific quality, have to be seen critically due to distortion by self-citation, co-authorship and language bias. Countries with considerable numbers of patients should enhance international collaboration behavior for the benefit of international scientific and clinical progress.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Antibody, Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody, Approach, Assessment, Authors, Behavior, Bias, China, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaborations, Cooperation, Countries, Data, Data Analysis, Denmark, Density Equalizing Mapping, Density-Equalizing Mapping, Evaluation, First, France, Germany, Global, H Index, H-Index, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, International Cooperation, Japan, Journals, Language, Maintenance, Mapping, Patients, Pattern, Position, Procedures, Productivity, Progress, Publications, Quality, Research, Research Productivity, Research Quality, Results, Rituximab, Scientometria, Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Self-Citation, Sweden, The Netherlands, Turkey, UK, United Kingdom, USA, Vasculitis, Visualization

# Title: International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lin, T.C., Hsu, Y.S., Lin, S.S., Changlai, M.L., Yang, K.Y. and Lai, T.L. (2012), A review of empirical evidence on scaffolding for science education. *International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education*, **10** (2), 437-455.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Sci Mat Edu10, 437.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Sci%20Mat%20Edu10,%20437.pdf)

Abstract: This content analysis of articles in the Social Science Citation Index journals from 1995 to 2009 was conducted to provide science educators with empirical evidence regarding the effects of scaffolding on science learning. It clarifies the definition, design, and implementation of scaffolding in science classrooms and research studies. The results show important cross-study evidence that most researchers have adopted a qualitative approach (67.44%), focused on learning context (72.09%), and used high school students as participants (53.49%). In designing scaffoldings, researchers have shown a preference for long-term explicit scaffolding using multiple representations to promote procedural and strategic skills and alternative assessments of learner performance. Nevertheless, scaffolding issues related to teacher education are unexpectedly few (11.63%) in empirical research. The results also indicate that there are too few studies to guide researchers in considering fading scaffolds for active learning (9.30%). Future directions and suggestions toward conducting research regarding scaffolding are provided.

Keywords: Alternative, Analysis, Approach, Articles, Assessments, Citation, Classroom, Content Analysis, Context, Design, Education, Effects, Empirical Research, Evidence, Fading, Framework, Hypermedia, Implementation, Inquiry, Journals, Learning, Learning-Environment, Long Term, Long-Term, Metaphor, Performance, Preference, Qualitative, Reform, Research, Review, Scaffolding, Scaffolds, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Learning, Science Teaching, Social Science Citation Index, Software, Strategic, Students

# Title: International Journal of Social Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Social Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Kwok, W. (2014), Is there evidence that social class at birth increases risk of psychosis? A systematic review. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, **60** (8), 801-808.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Soc Psy60, 801.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Soc%20Psy60,%20801.pdf)

Abstract: Background: In the 1950s, researchers showed an association between low socio-economic status (SES) and psychosis. Two competing theories social causation and social drift were proposed to explain the findings. In the intervening years, contrasting evidence emerged as some studies showed no association between SES and schizophrenia. At present, the nature of the relationship is still unclear; currently, there are no reviews in the literature examining the association between social class at birth and psychosis. Aim: To search the literature to clarify the relationship between social class at birth, measured by paternal occupation at birth, and the risk of adult-onset psychosis. Methods: A systematic search of the literature using a combination of keywords in Group 1 together with the keywords in Group 2 was performed in October 2012 in the following online databases: (a) MEDLINE (1946-2012), (b) PubMed, (c) Embase (1980-2012), (d) PsycINFO (1806-2012) and (e) Web of Science (1899-2012). Reference lists were also hand searched. The search provided 3,240 studies; following screening of the titles and abstracts by inclusion and exclusion criteria and quality assessment of the full text, 14 studies were identified to be appropriate for the review. The keywords used for the search were as follows: Group 1 - social class, social status, socioeconomic, socio-economic, SES; Group 2 - psychosis, psychoses, schizophrenia. Results: Seven studies showed an association between low SES and psychosis. Four studies showed no association, and three studies showed an association with high SES. Conclusion: There is not enough evidence to support the association between social class and psychosis. While some findings showed an association between low social class and psychosis, there were a number of conflicting studies showing no association or a link with higher social class. Interestingly, the results followed a temporal pattern, as all the studies conducted after 2001 supported an association between low SES at birth and psychosis. Four of the six studies employed a prospective design with large sample populations, indicating the need for further investigation.

Keywords: Adversity, Assessment, Association, Birth, Brain-Development, Criteria, Databases, Design, Disorders, Drift, Epidemiology, Evidence, Investigation, Literature, Medline, Methods, National Cohort, Occupation, Online, Pattern, Populations, Prospective, Psychosis, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Quality, Reference, Reference Lists, Researchers, Results, Review, Reviews, Risk, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia, Science, Screening, Se, Ses, Social, Social Class, Socio-Economic Status, Socioeconomic Status, Socioeconomic-Status, Support, Systematic, Systematic Review, Temporal, Temporal Pattern, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Social Research Methodology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Social Research Methodology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Lee, R.M. and Esterhuizen, L. (2000), Computer software and qualitative analysis: trends, issues and resources. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, **3** (3), 231-243.

Full Text: Int J Soc Res Met3, 231

Abstract: Developments during the 1990s in the use of computer software for qualitative data analysis are surveyed. Salient trends are identified as are wider issues associated with software use. Also listed are some of the resources now available to potential and actual users of computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS).

# Title: International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Farhoodi, R., Garousi, V., Pfahl, D. and Sillito, J. (2013), Development of scientific software: A systematic mapping, a bibliometrics study, and a paper repository. *International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering*, **23** (4), 463-506.

Full Text: 2013\Int J Sof Eng Kno Eng23, 463.pdf

Abstract: Scientific and engineering research is heavily dependent on effective development and use of software artifacts. Many of these artifacts are produced by the scientists themselves, rather than by trained software engineers. To address the challenges in this area, a research community often referred to as “Development of Scientific Software” has emerged in the last few decades. As this research area has matured, there has been a sharp increase in the number of papers and results made available, and it has thus become important to summarize and provide an overview about those studies. Through a systematic mapping and bibliometrics study, we have reviewed 130 papers in this area. We present the results of our study in this paper. Also we have made the mapping data available on an online repository which is planned to be updated on a regular basis. The results of our study seem to suggest that many software engineering techniques and activities are being used in the development of scientific software. However, there is still a need for further exploration of the usefulness of specific software engineering techniques (e.g., regarding software maintenance, evolution, refactoring, re(v)-engineering, process and project management) in the scientific context. It is hoped that this article will help (new) researchers get an overview of the research space and help them to understand the trends in the area.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Community, Context, Data, Development, Engineering, Evolution, Management, Mapping, Online, Paper, Papers, Regular, Repository, Research, Scientists, Software, Software Engineering, Techniques, Trends

? Garousi, V. and Ruhe, G. (2013), A bibliometric/geographic assessment of 40 years of software engineering research (1969-2009). *International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering*, **23** (9), 1343-1366.

Full Text: 2013\Int J Sof Eng Kno Eng23, 1343.pdf

Abstract: Bibliometric rankings are quite common in the field of software engineering. For example, there are a series of ranking repeated every year which identify the top researchers and institutions at the international level in the field. There are also other studies to determine the most cited articles in software engineering journals, the most popular research topics in this area, or identify the top researchers and institutions in regional levels. However, there exists no existing bibliometric quantitative analysis of publications in the area of software engineering (SE), including relative and absolute growth in the number of all SE publications as well as an analysis among countries. This is the main goal and motivation of this article. Besides, this study intends to provide an overall quantitative trend of the software engineering papers, and compare that trend to research output in other areas of science. The bibliometric study reported in this paper is motivated by the fact that understanding the amount of geographical research contributions to the field of software engineering can help identify different countries’ level of commitment to support research activities in this area over years. We analyze how the contribution levels of top-ranked countries have changed over the years and how SE compares to other disciplines of engineering and science. Among the most interesting findings of this study are: (1) Over 40 years, in total about 60% of the SE literature has been contributed by only 7% of all countries, (2) the SE research output of different countries does not necessarily correlate with their GDPs, (3) the share of contributions to the SE discipline by the American researchers has declined from 71.43% (in 1980) to 14.90% (in 2008), and (4) China is the country with the biggest share growth in the number of publications (from 0.82% of the entire SE publications in 1991 to 13.82% in 2009).

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Articles, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Rankings, Bibliometric Study, China, Cited Articles, Commitment, Contribution, Country, Disciplines, Engineering, Field, Geographic Bibliometric Assessment, Grants, Growth, Institutions, International, Journals, Literature, Most Cited Articles, Motivation, Nov, Papers, Publications, Quantitative Analysis, Ranking, Rankings, Regional, Research, Research Output, Scholars, Science, Scopus, Se, Software, Software Engineering, Support, Systems, Trend, Understanding, Web

# Title: International Journal of Special Libraries

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Special Libraries

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0019-0217

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cawkell, A. (1973), The social sciences citation index-description and application. *International Journal of Special Libraries*, **8** (3-4), 58-63.

Full Text: Int J Spe Lib8, 58.pdf

Abstract: Appreciating that Governments and Society have recognised that present conditions require a much better understanding of human behaviour, ISI have now organised a comprehensive information system for the Social Sciences in a similar manner to their existing system for science generally.

Keywords: Application, Behaviour, Citation, Human, Information, ISI, Science, Sciences, Social, Social Sciences, Understanding

Fan, W.Y. (2001), The traditional Chinese medical literature analysis and retrieval system (TCMLARS) and its application. *International Journal of Special Libraries*, **35** (3), 147-156.

Full Text: [2001\Int J Spe Lib35, 147.pdf](2001\Int%20J%20Spe%20Lib35,%20147.pdf)

Abstract: The Traditional Chinese Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System TCMLARS is a database system established by the Institute of Information on Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, to meet the increased need for traditional Chinese medical information services in the 1980’s. The system contained over 340,000 references and abstracts to literature on Traditional Chinese Medicine including Chinese materia medica, acupuncture, qigong, Chinese massage and health promotion. Source material for TCMLARS is drawn from more than 800 Chinese biomedical journals published since 1984. Over 30,000 records are added to the system annually. There are 15 databases in the system, 4 of which include both Chinese and English versions. Extensive indexing according to *Chinese Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica Subject Headings and Medical Subject Headings* (MeSH) is done for each citation. Information can be searched from almost all of the fields including title, author, author affiliation, subject headings, key words, classification, publication type, and abstract. The database system is available via website (<http://www.cintcm.com>, http://www.cintcm.ac.cn, http://www.sinomd.com), or CD-ROM or floppy disk. A bibliometric study reviewing the traditional Chinese medical literature on neoplasm was conducted using TCMLARS. 10, 185 references were pulled up from the databases (1984-1998) by the subject heading ‘neoplasms’. For advanced searches, the following subheadings were used: traditional Chinese drug therapy, acupuncture-moxibustion therapy, qigong therapy, massage therapy, acupoint therapy, integrated Chinese traditional and Western medicine therapy. Further analyses were performed on neoplasm type, year of publication, author’s organizational affiliation, type of literature, and the research grant. This study clearly outlines the extent of clinical work and research on neoplasms treated by Traditional Chinese Medicine in China. TCMLARS is proving to be the most efficient and effective means of literature retrieval and analysis for Traditional Chinese Medicine in the world.

Keywords: Literature Database, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Neoplasms, Bibliometrics

# Title: International Journal of Sport Finance

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Sport Finance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Santos, J.M.S. and Garcia, P.C. (2011), A bibliometric analysis of sport economics research. *International Journal of Sport Finance*, **6** (3), 222-244.

Full Text: 2011\Int J Spo Fin6, 222.pdf

Abstract: In this paper, we carry out a bibliometric study of sports economics research Indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) database from 1956 to 2009. Quantitative evidence provided by some standard bibliometric indicators supports the idea that sports economics can be considered as a successful and fast-growing area. The statistical analysis of publications’ counts allows us to identify the authors, journals, and countries that have contributed in a decisive way to the progress of sports economics research. Furthermore, most recent authorship and citation concentration trends also reveal an advanced process of consolidation of this research field. In addition to journals specializing in sports which, mainly in recent years, have become significant channels for publishing sports economics research articles published in general journals maintain a significant relative weight within the total output. This reveals that the interest of research on sports economics goes beyond this specific field.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Bibliometrics, Citation, Departments, Economics, Interest, Journals, Market, Patterns, Publications, Published Research, Publishing, Relative Impacts, Research, Social Sciences, Social Sciences Citation Index, Sports, Sports Economics, SSCI, Statistical, Trends

# Title: International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Burdon, C.A., O’Connor, H.T., Gifford, J.A. and Shirreffs, S.M. (2010), Influence of beverage temperature on exercise performance in the heat: A systematic review. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **20** (2), 166-174.

Abstract: Purpose: Increased core temperature (T(c)), impaired cardiovascular function, and dehydration contribute to fatigue during prolonged exercise in the heat. Although many studies have examined mechanisms addressing these factors, few have investigated the effect of cold beverage temperature on thermoregulation and exercise performance in the heat. Methods: Citations from MEDLINE (Ovid), Sport Discus (EBSCOhost), AUSPORT and AusportMed (Informit), Web of Science, and SCOPUS were identified from the earliest record until September 2008 using the search terms drink temperature, beverage temperature, fluid temperature, water temperature, and cold fluid combined with body temperature and thermoregulation. To be included, studies needed to assess core or rectal temperature during exercise in moderate or hot environmental conditions. After quality rating was completed by two reviewers, the difference in mean T(c) and exercise performance was calculated. Results: Ten studies meeting search inclusion criteria were available for analysis. Three were excluded because sufficient detail or statistical data were not reported. A meta-analysis was not performed because the studies were deemed too different to group. Three of the remaining 7 studies found modulated T(c) with cold beverage consumption, and from the 4 that conducted exercise performance tests, performance improved by 10% with cold fluids. Conclusion: Cold fluid may attenuate T(c) rise and improve exercise performance in the heat; however, study findings are mixed. Research using well-trained athletes and fluid-ingestion protocols replicating competition scenarios is required. Potential sensory effects of cold fluid in maintaining motivation also need to be assessed as a mechanism underpinning improved performance.

Keywords: Analysis, Carbohydrate Mouth Rinse, Cardiovascular, Citations, Dehydration, Drink Temperature, Endurance Capacity, Endurance Performance, Environmental, Exercise, Fatigue, Fluid Ingestion, Fluid Temperature, Intensity Exercise, Meal Temperature, Mechanism, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Performance, Prolonged Exercise, Research, Review, Science, Scopus, Statistical, Systematic, Systematic Review, Thermoregulation, Thermoregulatory Responses, Volume, Voluntary Dehydration, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? De Pauw, K., Roelands, B., Cheung, S.S., de Geus, B., Rietjens, G. and Meeusen, R. (2013), Guidelines to classify subject groups in sport-science research. *International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*, **8** (2), 111-122.

Full Text: 2013\Int J Spo Phy Per8, 111.pdf

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this systematic literature review was to outline the various preexperimental maximal cycle-test protocols, terminology, and performance indicators currently used to classify subject groups in sport-science research and to construct a classification system for cycling-related research. Methods: A database of 130 subject-group descriptions contains information on preexperimental maximal cycle-protocol designs, terminology of the subject groups, biometrical and physiological data, cycling experience, and parameters. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, 1-way ANOVA, post hoc Bonferroni (P<.05), and trend lines were calculated on height, body mass, relative and absolute maximal oxygen consumption (VO2max), and peak power output (PPO). Results: During preexperimental testing, an initial workload of 100 W and a workload increase of 25 W are most frequently used. Three-minute stages provide the most reliable and valid measures of endurance performance. After obtaining data on a subject group, researchers apply various terms to define the group. To solve this complexity, the authors introduced the neutral term performance levels 1 to 5, representing untrained, recreationally trained, trained, well-trained, and professional subject groups, respectively. The most cited parameter in literature to define subject groups is relative VO2max and therefore no overlap between different performance levels may occur for this principal parameter. Another significant cycling parameter is the absolute PPO. The description of additional physiological information and current and past cycling data is advised. Conclusion: This review clearly shows the need to standardize the procedure for classifying subject groups. Recommendations are formulated concerning preexperimental testing, terminology, and performance indicators.

Keywords: Anova, Authors, Classification, Cold-Water Immersion, Competitive Cyclists, Complexity, Consumption, Cycling Time Trial, Data, Database, Endurance Exercise Performance, Exhaustive Exercise, Experience, Groups, Guidelines, Heart-Rate Recovery, Indicators, Information, Literature, Literature Review, Male Road Cycling, Mar, Maximal Oxygen Consumption, Methods, Oxygen, Performance, Performance Indicators, Power, Power Output, Preexperimental Testing, Procedure, Professional Road Cyclists, Protocols, Research, Results, Review, Subject-Group Description, Term, Terminology, Testing, Trend, Variable-Intensity Exercise, Well-Trained Cyclists, Workload

# Title: International Journal of STD & AIDS

Full Journal Title: International Journal of STD & AIDS

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Sheehan, D.M., Trepka, M.J. and Dillon, F.R. (2015), Latinos in the United States on the HIV/AIDS care continuum by birth country/region: A systematic review of the literature. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, **26** (1), 1-12.

Full Text: 2015\Int J STD AID26, 1.pdf

Abstract: Twenty percent of Latinos with HIV in the US are unaware of their HIV status, 33% are linked to care late, and 74% do not reach viral suppression. Disparities along this HIV/AIDS care continuum may be present between various ethnic groups historically categorised as Latino. To identify differences along the HIV/AIDS care continuum between US Latinos of varying birth countries/regions a systematic review of articles published in English between 2002 and 2013 was conducted using MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Studies that reported on one or more steps of the HIV/AIDS care continuum and reported results by birth country/region for Latinos were included. Latinos born in Mexico and Central America were found to be at increased risk of late diagnosis compared with US-born Latinos. No studies were found that reported on linkage to HIV care or viral load suppression by country/region of birth. Lower survival was found among Latinos born in Puerto Rico compared with Latinos born in mainland US. Inconsistent differences in survival were found among Latinos born in Mexico, Cuba, and Central America. Socio/cultural context, immigration factors, and documentation status are discussed as partial explanations for disparities along the HIV/AIDS care continuum.

Keywords: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS, Articles, Barriers, Birth, Care, Central America, Context, Country Of Birth, Cuba, Diagnosis, Disparities, Documentation, English, Epidemiology, Ethnic Groups, Factors, Groups, Health Disparities, Health Interview Survey, Hispanics, Hispanics, Hiv, Hiv-Infection, Hiv, Aids, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Immigrants, Immigration, Latinos, Linkage, Literature, Load, Medline, Mexico, Mortality, Psycinfo, Puerto-Rico, Review, Risk, Science, Subgroups, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, United States, Us, Viral, Viral Load, Web, Web Of Science

? Wang, Y., Guo, J. and Lu, W.L. (2015), Effects of rapid versus standard HIV voluntary counselling and testing on receipt rate of HIV test results: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, **26** (3), 196-205.

Full Text: 2015\Int J STD AID26, 1.pdf

Abstract: Rapid HIV voluntary counselling and testing (RVCT) is an alternative method of standard HIV voluntary counselling and testing (SVCT). Less is known about whether RVCT improves the receipt rate of HIV test results among clients who seek HIV counselling and testing. We aimed to evaluate effectiveness of RVCT on result receipt rate. We conducted a comprehensive search of databases containing Medline, EBSCO, Web of science, and Cochrane library to identify studies published up to August 2012. Reviewers extracted information independently. Risk of bias was evaluated with Cochrane Collaboration’s tool for assessing study quality. Five randomised controlled trials were included and analysed for the result receipt rate using a random-effects model. The pooled receipt rate of HIV test results in the RVCT was significantly higher than in the SVCT (RR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.47-2.07). Our results suggest RVCT as a favourable method to increase the receipt of HIV test results. Only two included studies assessed the modification of risk behaviour after HIV-CT in a different manner; also, the sample size was small in the current meta-analysis. In future research, it is necessary to confirm the effect of RVCT on disinhibition of post-test risk behaviour.

Keywords: Adolescents, Aids, Alternative, Assessing, Behaviour, Bias, Counselling, Databases, Effectiveness, Health-Care Settings, HIV, HIV Test, Information, Interventions, Mar, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Modification, Outcomes, Pregnant-Women, Prevalence, Quality, Random Effects Model, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Randomized HIV Counselling And Testing, Rapid HIV Counselling And Testing, Research, Reviewers, Risk, Risk Behavior, Risk Behaviour, Risk Of Bias, Sample Size, Science, Size, Small, Standard, Standard HIV Counselling And Testing, Strategies, Testing, Transmission, United-States, VCT, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Surgery

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Surgery](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=28553&_auth=y&_acct=C000053193&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=1495547&md5=10e6df541a97a04f67ad1c5ab3022a7b)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Jaffer, U. and Cameron, A.E.P. (2006), Deceit and fraud in medical research. *International Journal of Surgery*, **4** (2), 122-126.

Full Text: [2006\Int J Sur4, 122.pdf](2006\Int%20J%20Sur4,%20122.pdf)

Abstract: Deceit and fraud in medical research is a serious problem for the credibility of published literature. Although estimating its prevalence is difficult, reported incidences are alarming. The spectrum of the problem ranges from what may seem as rather innocuous gift authorship to wholesale fabrication of data. Potential factors which may have promoted fraud and deceit include financial gain, personal fame, the competitive scientific environment and scientific hubris. Fraud and deceit are difficult to detect and are generally brought to the fore by whistleblowers. Although most cases may be dealt with at an institutional level, regulatory organisations such as the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and Medical Research Ethics Committee (MREC) have been established to monitor and try to remedy the problem.

Keywords: Fraud, Deceit, Medical Research, Medical Ethics

? Markar, S.R., Venkat-Raman, V., Ho, A., Karthikesalingam, A., Kinross, J., Evans, J. and Bloom, I. (2011), Laparoscopic versus open appendicectomy in obese patients. *International Journal of Surgery*, **9** (6), 451-455.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Sur9, 451.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Sur9,%20451.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Although there appears to be no outright benefit of laparoscopic versus open surgery for acute appendicitis in the general population, it has been suggested that in obese patients a laparoscopic approach may offer more conclusive gains. The aim of this pooled analysis of comparative studies was to evaluate clinical outcome following laparoscopic and open appendicectomy in the obese population. Methods: A systematic literature search of MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science and the Cochrane Library databases was performed. Primary outcomes were length of operation (min) and length of hospital stay (days). Secondary outcomes were presence of post-operative complications, wound and intra-abdominal complications. Weighted mean differences were calculated to assess the size of the effect of laparoscopic appendicectomy on continuous variables and Pooled odds ratio were calculated for discrete variables. Results: 2309 appendicectomies were included in this analysis, 1122 laparoscopic and 1187 open appendicectomies. Analysis of primary outcome measures revealed a shorter length of post-operative stay associated with laparoscopic appendicectomy (weighted mean difference = -1.26; 95% confidence interval = -2.36 to -0.16; p = 0.02). There was no significant difference between the groups for length of operation, post-operative complications, intra-abdominal or wound complications. Conclusion: The results of this pooled analysis indicate that laparoscopic appendicectomy may be beneficial in the obese population with a shorter length of hospital stay, and a similar incidence of postoperative complications. (C) 2011 Surgical Associates Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Acute, Analysis, Appendectomy, Appendicectomy, Appendicitis, Author, Choice, Cochrane, Complications, Databases, Differences, England, Hospital, Incidence, Laparoscopy, Literature, MEDLINE, Metaanalysis, Methods, Obesity, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Pooled Analysis, Postoperative Complications, Primary, Ratio, Science, Surgery, Systematic, Web of Science

? Weledji, E.P. and Ngowe, M.N. (2013), The challenge of intra-abdominal sepsis. *International Journal of Surgery*, **11** (4), 290-295.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Sur11, 290.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Sur11,%20290.pdf)

Abstract: An overview of intra-abdominal sepsis is necessary at this time with new experimental studies, scoring systems and audits on management outcomes. The understanding of the pathophysiology of the peritoneum in the manifestation of surgical sepsis and the knowledge of the source of pathogenic organisms which reach the peritoneal cavity are crucial in the prevention of intra-abdominal infection. Inter-individual variation in the pattern of mediator release and of end-organ responsiveness may play a significant role in determining the initial physiological response to major sepsis and this in turn may be a key determinant of outcome. The ability to identify the presence of peritoneal inflammation probably has the greatest influence on the final surgical decision. The prevention of the progression of sepsis is by early goal-directed therapy and source control. Recent advances in interventional techniques for peritonitis have significantly reduced the morbidity and mortality of physiologically severe complicated abdominal infection. In the critically ill patients there is some evidence that the prevention of gut mucosal acidosis improves outcome. The aim of this review is to ascertain why intra-abdominal sepsis remains a major clinical challenge and how a better understanding of the pathophysiology may enable its prevention and better management. Method: Electronic searches of the MEDLINE (PubMed) database, Cochrane library, and science citation index were performed to identify original published studies on intra-abdominal sepsis and the current management. Relevant articles were searched from relevant chapters in specialized texts and all included. (C) 2013 Surgical Associates Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal, Abdominal-Surgery, Abscesses, Acidosis, Advances, Challenge, Citation, Citation Index, Clinical, Control, Database, Decision, Early Goal-Directed Therapy, Evidence, Experimental, Generalized Peritonitis, Guidelines, Gut, Gut Tonometry, Index, Infection, Inflammation, Intra-Abdominal Abscess, Knowledge, Localized Peritonitis, Management, Mannheim Peritonitis Index (MPI), MEDLINE, Morbidity, Mortality, Mucosal, Outcome, Outcomes, Pathophysiology, Patients, Pattern, Percutaneous Drainage, Peritoneum, Peritonitis, Prevention, Progression, Pubmed, Recent, Release, Resection, Review, Rights, Role, Science, Science Citation Index, Scoring Systems, Sepsis, Septic Shock, Source, Source Control, Systems, Techniques, The Peritoneum, Therapy, Understanding

? Weledji, E.P. (2014), Benefits and risks of splenectomy. *International Journal of Surgery*, **12** (2), 113-119.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Sur12, 113.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Sur12,%20113.pdf)

Abstract: Splenectomy is a powerful therapeutic procedure in a wide variety of medical disorders provided that it is not undertaken lightly and the risks are weighed against the potential benefits in each individual case. Most of this risk seems to be due to the underlying splenectomy indication and not to splenectomy alone. There has been an increased tendency in recent years towards splenic preservation to prevent not only the risk of subsequent overwhelming post-splenectomy infection (OPSI) but the long term risk of cardiovascular complications. As there is no condition that can be cured by splenectomy, this paper reviewed the rationale behind the indications for, and the associated risks. Method: Electronic searches of the medline (PubMed) database, Cochrane library, and science citation index were performed to identify original published studies on splenectomy. Relevant articles were searched from relevant chapters in specialized texts and all included. (C) 2013 Surgical Associates Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Abdominal-Trauma, Absolute, Adult Patients, Benefits, Cardiovascular, Citation, Citation Index, Complications, Database, Elective Splenectomy, Hazards, Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Index, Indication, Indications, Infection, Long Term, Long-Term, Medical, Medline, Pneumococcal Septicemia, Portal-Vein Thrombosis, Potential, Preservation, Prevent, Prevention, Procedure, Pubmed, Pulmonary-Hypertension, Recent, Relative, Rights, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Sickle-Cell-Anemia, Spleen, Splenectomy, Surgical, Term, Therapeutic

? Nagaraja, V., Eslick, G.D. and Edirimanne, S. (2015), Recurrence and functional outcomes of partial adrenalectomy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Surgery*, **16**, 7-13.

Full Text: [2015\Int J Sur16, 7.pdf](2015/Int%20J%20Sur16,%207.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Partial adrenalectomy is typically performed for the treatment of hereditary and sporadic bilateral tumours, to reduce the risk of adrenal failure, particularly in younger patients. Partial adrenalectomy proposes a postoperative steroid-free course nevertheless, is associated with the risk of local recurrence. In this study we evaluate the recurrence and functional outcomes of partial adrenalectomy. Methods: A systematic search was conducted using MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Current Contents Connect, Cochrane library, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Web of Science. The search identified 60 relevant articles reporting on patients who underwent partial adrenalectomy. Data was extracted from each study and used to calculate a pooled event rate and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results: The overall recurrence rate was 8% (95% CI: 0.05-0.12) and the 85% (95% CI: 0.78-0.9) of the patients were steroid free. The recurrence rates were the least in the retroperitoneoscopic group 1% (95% CI: 0-0.04) and Conn’s syndrome group 2% (95% CI: 0.01-0.05) and highest in open group 15% (95% CI: 0.07-0.28) and Pheochromocytoma group 10% (95% CI: 0.07-0.16). Steroid independence rates were best in the Conn’s syndrome group 97% (95% CI: 0.85-0.99) and laparoscopic group 88% (95% CI: 0.75-0.95). Conclusions: Partial adrenalectomy can obviate the need for steroid replacement in the majority of patients and local recurrence rates appear to be infrequent. For patients with hereditary and bilateral adrenal tumours, partial adrenalectomy should be recommended as a primary surgical approach whenever possible. Crown Copyright (C) 2015 Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of Surgical Associates Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Adrenalectomy, Adrenocortical Function, Aldosterone-Producing Adenoma, Approach, Articles, Bilateral, Bilateral Pheochromocytomas, Confidence, Cortical-Sparing Adrenalectomy, Course, Data, Embase, Failure, From, Google, Google Scholar, Hereditary Pheochromocytoma, Hippel-Lindau-Disease, Interval, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Partial Adrenalectomy, Local, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Open, Outcomes, Patients, Postoperative, Primary, Pubmed, Rates, Recurrence, Reporting, Results, Retroperitoneoscopic Partial Adrenalectomy, Review, Rights, Risk, Science, Subtotal Adrenalectomy, Surgery, Surgical, Syndrome, Systematic, Systematic Review, Treatment, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Journal of Sustainable Energy

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Sustainable Energy

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Cindrella, L., Fu, H.Z. and Ho, Y.S. (2013), Global thrust on fuel cells and their sustainability: An assessment of research trends by bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*, **33** (1), 125-140.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Sus Eng33, 125.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Sus%20Eng33,%20125.pdf); [2012\Int J Sus Eng-Cindrella.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Sus%20Eng-Cindrella.pdf); [2012\Int J Sus Eng-Cindrella-1.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Sus%20Eng-Cindrella-1.pdf); [2013\Int J Sus Eng-Cindrella.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Sus%20Eng-Cindrella.pdf)

Abstract: We presented a bibliometric analysis of publications on global scientific and technological research in the field of fuel cell based on the data from Science Citation Index Expanded, Web of Science from 1992 to 2011, to provide insights into the characteristics, research activities and technological breakthrough and identify patterns and tendencies. Articles were assessed by many aspects, including model regression fitting the trend of publication outputs, distribution of words in source title, author keyword and KeyWords Plus. By synthetically analysing the keywords, it can be inferred that application of fuel cell ranges from automobiles to consumer electronic devices. Research especially related to ‘proton exchange membrane fuel cell’, ‘direct methanol fuel cell’, ‘molten carbonate fuel cell’, ‘solid oxide fuel cell’ and ‘catalysts’ is the orientation of the fuel cell research in the twenty-first century.

Keywords: Fuel Cell Research, Bibliometric Analysis, Platinum Catalysts, SCI-Expanded

# Title: International Journal of Systems Science

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Systems Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Long, Y. and Yang, G.H. (2013), Fault detection for networked control systems subject to quantisation and packet dropout. *International Journal of Systems Science*, **44** (6), 1150-1159.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Sys Sci44, 1150.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Sys%20Sci44,%201150.pdf)

Abstract: This article addresses the stochastic fault detection (SFD) problem in finite-frequency domain for a class of networked control systems (NCSs) with respect to signal quantisation and data packet dropout. Considering a logarithmic quantiser and Markovian packet dropout, the NCS is modelled as a Markov jump linear system (MJLS) with quantisation error. Further, a new definition of finite-frequency stochastic H Index is given, which gives a measurement of sensitivity. Subsequently, sufficient conditions are derived to guarantee that the MJLS can achieve such a performance. By virtue of the obtained conditions, the fault detection filters (FDFs) are designed in finite-frequency domain, which are valid in characterising the disturbance attenuation performance and finite-frequency fault sensitivity performance. Finally, a simulation example is given to illustrate the method and its effectiveness.

Keywords: Control, Data, Data Packet Dropout, Delay, Detection Filter Design, Discrete-Time-Systems, Disturbance, Dropout, Effectiveness, Error, Fault Detection, Feedback-Control, Finite-Frequency, Frequency-Domain, h Index, h-Index, H-Infinity Control, Index, Linear-Systems, Measurement, Measurement Quantisation, Networked Control Systems, Performance, Sensitivity, Simulation, Stochastic, Systems

# Title: International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care](http://www.journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=THC)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN: 0266-4623

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

Notes: UUniversity

? Eckerlund, I. and Gerdtham, U.G. (1998), Econometric analysis of variation in cesarean section rates: A cross-sectional study of 59 obstetrical departments in Sweden. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **14** (4), 774-787.

Full Text: 1998\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car14, 774.pdf

Abstract: The objective of this study was to explain the variation in cesarean section rates among hospitals (obstetrical departments) in Sweden, and to discuss its potential economic consequences. Using data from The Swedish Medical Birth Registry 1991, we made a cross-sectional study of the cesarean section rate at the departmental level. We identified some 20 determinants, demand-related as well as supply-related. A general model including all these regressors was specified, After reducing this model, we were able to explain about one-quarter of the variation, We conclude that the large variation in cesarean section rates indicates inefficiency, due mainly to overutilization, but perhaps also underutilization. It is difficult to calculate the economic consequences or the welfare loss to society, We estimated an additional cost for unnecessary cesarean sections of 13-16 million Swedish crowns (SEK) per year.

Keywords: Cesarean Section, Practice Patterns, Economics, Regression Analysis, Medical-Care, Health-Insurance, Birth-Rate, Delivery, Demand, Cost, Information, Technology, Behavior

Notes: TTopic

? Ramsay, C.R., Grant, A.M., Wallace, S.A., Garthwaite, P.H., Monk, A.F. and Russell, I.T. (2000), Assessment of the learning curve in health technologies: A systematic review. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **16** (4), 1095-1108.

Full Text: [2000\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car16, 1095.pdf](2000\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car16,%201095.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: We reviewed and appraised the methods by which the issue of the learning curve has been addressed during health technology assessment in the past.

Method: We performed a systematic review of papers in clinical databases (BIOSIS, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, HealthSTAR, MEDLINE, Science Citation Index, and Social Science Citation Index) using the search term ‘learning curve: ‘

Results: The clinical search retrieved 4,571 abstracts for assessment, of which 559 (12%) published articles were eligible for review. of these, 272 were judged to have formally assessed a learning curve. The procedures assessed were minimal access (51%), other surgical (41%), and diagnostic (8%). The majority of the studies were case series (95%). Some 47% of studies addressed only individual operator performance and 52% addressed institutional performance. The data were collected prospectively in 40%, retrospectively in 26%, and the method was unclear for 31%. The statistical methods used were simple graphs (44%), splitting the data chronologically and performing a t test or chi-squared test (60%), curve fitting (12%), and other model fitting (5%).

Conclusions: Learning curves are rarely considered formally in health technology assessment. Where they are, the reporting of the studies and the statistical methods used are weak. As a minimum, reporting of learning should include the number and experience of the operators and a detailed description of data collection. Improved statistical methods would enhance the assessment of health technologies that require learning.

Keywords: Learning, Clinical Competence, Technology Assessment, Biomedical Models, Statistical, Laparoscopic Colorectal Surgery, Randomized Controlled Trial, Heart-Transplantation, Radiofrequency Ablation, Vein Harvest, Experience, Complications, Competence, Cholecystectomy, Outcomes

? Royle, P. and Milne, R. (2003), Literature searching for randomized controlled trials used in Cochrane reviews: Rapid versus exhaustive searches. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **19** (4), 591-603.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car19, 591.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car19,%20591.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: To analyze sources searched in Cochrane reviews, to determine the proportion of trials included in reviews that are indexed in major databases, and to compare the quality of these trials with those from other sources. Methods: All new systematic reviews in the Cochrane Library, Issue1 2001, that were restricted to randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-RCTs were selected. The sources searched in the reviews were recorded, and the trials included were checked to see whether they were indexed in four major databases. Trials not indexed were checked to determine how they could be identified. The quality of trials found in major databases was compared with those found from other sources. Results: The range in the number of databases searched per review ranged between one and twenty-seven. The proportion of the trials in the four databases were Cochrane Controlled Trials Register = 78.5%, MEDLINE = 68.8%, Embase = 65.0%, and Science/Social Sciences Citation Index = 60.7%. Searching another twenty-six databases after Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (CCTR), MEDLINE, and Embase only found 2.4% additional trials. There was no significant difference between trials found in the CCTR, MEDLINE, and Embase compared with other trials, with respect to adequate allocation concealment or sample size. Conclusions: There was a large variation between reviews in the exhaustiveness of the literature searches. CCTR was the single best source of RCTs. Additional database searching retrieved only a small percentage of extra trials. Contacting authors and manufacturers to find unpublished trials appeared to be a more effective method of obtaining the additional better quality trials.

Keywords: Allocation, Database, Databases, Literature, MEDLINE, Quality, Quality of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Review, Reviews, Sample Size, Size, Small, Source, Sources, Systematic Reviews

? Hopewell, S. and Clarke, M. (2003), How important is the size of a reprint order? *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **19** (4), 711-714.

Full Text: [2003\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car19, 711.pdf](2003\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car19,%20711.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study aims to assess the impact of articles with very high reprint orders (“high-reprint articles”) by measuring their citation in the subsequent literature as compared with a control group of articles. Methods: The twenty-one articles (published in the Lancet in 1998) with reprint orders of over 10,000 were matched with a control set of twenty-one articles with smaller reprint orders. The Science Citation Index was used to obtain the number of citations for each of the forty-two articles. Results: The twenty-one high-reprint articles were cited 2,548 times; the mean number of citations was 121 (range, 3 to 499 citations per article). Five of the twenty-one high-reprint articles had more than 200 citations, but seven (33%) were cited twenty-five times or fewer. The twenty-one control articles were cited 986 times; the mean number of citations was forty-seven (range, 1 to 165). Fifteen (71%) of the twenty-one control articles were cited twenty-five times or fewer. Thirteen of the high-reprint articles were reports of randomized trials with a mean of 163 citations. In the control articles, six were reports of randomized trials with a mean of eighty-eight citations. Conclusions: Articles with a high-reprint order were cited more frequently than other articles. However, some high-reprint articles were cited infrequently. If the size of a reprint order is related to the importance of an article, those articles with very high reprint orders may, therefore, be perceived as more important. Further research is needed to explore other aspects of the relative importance and impact of high-reprint articles.

Keywords: Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Literature, Publication Bias, Reprints, Research

? Meads, C. and Nouwen, A. (2005), Does emotional disclosure have any effects? A systematic review of the literature with meta-analyses. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **21** (2), 153-164.

Full Text: 2005\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car21, 153.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: Emotional disclosure has been widely publicized as having beneficial effects on physical and psychological health. A full systematic review was undertaken, with standard health technology appraisal methods, with the aim to assess the effects of emotional disclosure on healthy participants and those with pre-existing morbidity, particularly on longer-term physical health, performance, and psychological outcomes. Methods: Randomized controlled trials of emotional disclosure were obtained from database searches (MEDLINE (1966-2003), EMBASE (1980-2003), Cochrane Library (2002, issue 4), Web of Science (1981-2003), Cinahl (1982-2003), and Theses (March 2003), Internet sites (including Professor J.W. Pennebaker’s home pages), and personal contacts. Quality was assessed qualitatively and by Jadad score. Meta-analysis was conducted, using Revman 4.1 software, where more than two trials reported the same outcome. Results: Sixty-one trials were found meeting the inclusion criteria. Most had less than 100 participants and the median Jadad score was 0. A wide variety of physical, physiological, immunological, performance, and psychological outcomes were measured, but fewer were reported. There was no clear improvement for emotional disclosure compared with controls in objectively measured physical health and most other outcomes assessed. Conclusions: The opinion that this intervention is beneficial needs to be reassessed in light of the totality of evidence available.

Keywords: Cochrane, Disclosure, Emotional Disclosure, Events, Expression, Health Technology Assessment, Internet, Intervention, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Morbidity, Outcome, Outcomes, Physical Health, Psychotherapy, Quality, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trials, Review, Rheumatoid-Arthritis, Science, Self-Regulation, Software, Stressful Experiences, Systematic, Systematic Review, Traumatic Experiences, Web of Science, Written Disclosure

? Cook, J.A., Ramsay, C.R. and Fayers, P. (2007), Using the literature to quantify the learning curve: A case study. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **23** (2), 255-260.

Full Text: [2007\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car23, 255.pdf](2007\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car23,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess whether a literature review of a technology can allow a learning curve to be quantified. Methods: The literature for fiberoptic intubation was searched for studies reporting information relevant to the learning curve. The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, Embase, and Science Citation index were searched. Studies that reported a procedure time were included. Data were abstracted on the three features of learning: initial level, rate of learning, and asymptote level. Random effects meta-analysis was performed. Results: Only twenty-one studies gave explicit information concerning the previous experience of the operator(s). There were thirty-two different definitions of procedure time. From four studies of fiberoptic nasotracheal intubation, the mean starting level and time for the 10th procedure was estimated to be 133 seconds (95 percent confidence interval, 113-153) and 71 seconds (95 percent confidence interval, 62-79), respectively. Conclusions: The review approach allowed learning to be quantified for our example technology Poor and insufficient reporting constrained formal statistical estimation. Standardized reporting of nondrug techniques with adequate learning curve details is needed to inform trial design and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Keywords: Airway, Citation, Clinical Competence, Fiberoptic Nasotracheal Endoscopy, Learning, Literature, Literature Review, Meta-Analysis, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Trials, Review, Tracheal Intubation

? Lundberg, J., Brommels, M., Skår, J. and Tomson, G. (2008), Measuring the validity of early health technology assessment: Bibliometrics as a tool to indicate its scientific basis. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **24** (1), 70-75.

Full Text: [2008\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car24, 70.pdf](2008\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car24,%2070.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess whether publications of importance for improving the health system and its technologies are highly cited intrascientifically. Methods: Bibliometric assessment of the 596 publications used as sources in the fifty SBU Alerts from 2001 to 2004 from the Swedish Council on Technology Assessment in Health Care was carried out using the Thomson Scientific citation indexes. Normalized citation scores were calculated for all included studies. Additional factors such as the time and place of the research, subject categories, and journal source were analyzed. Results: On average, the sources in SBU Alert have been cited eight times more than the world average consistently during the time period and across research areas. Articles used as its scientific basis are often published in a few, high impact, general medical journals. However, many of the articles are published in field-specific journals with low impact factors. Most articles used in SBU Alert are published by authors based in the United States or the United Kingdom. However, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch publications are overrepresented in its science base, whereas Japanese, Taiwanese, Indian, and Russian publications are underrepresented. Conclusions: Publications used as sources in a Swedish system for identification and early assessment of new methods in health care are also highly cited within the scientific community. This finding increases the appropriateness of using bibliometric indicators in evaluations of clinical research and suggests that decision makers through SBU Alert are getting scientifically sound advice.

Keywords: Assessment, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Biomedical, Biomedical Funding Decisions, Biomedical Research, Care, Citation, Citation Indexes, Clinical, Clinical Research, Community, Decision, Dutch, Evaluating Payback, General, Health, Health Care, Health System, Health Technology Assessment, Identification, Impact, Impact Factors, Indian, Indicators, Japanese, Journal, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Methods, Performance, Publications, Research, Russian, Science, Source, Sources, Taiwanese, Technologies, Technology, Technology Assessment, Tool, United Kingdom, United States, Validity, World

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Full Text: [2012\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car28, 133.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car28,%20133.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study is to determine the relative value and contribution of searching different sources to identify adverse effects data. Methods: The process of updating a systematic review and meta-analysis of thiazolidinedione-related fractures in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus was used as a case study. For each source searched, a record was made for each relevant reference included in the review noting whether it was retrieved with the search strategy used and whether it was available but not retrieved. The sensitivity, precision, and number needed to read from searching each source and from different combinations of sources were also calculated. Results: There were 58 relevant references which presented sufficient numerical data to be included in a meta-analysis of fractures and bone mineral density. The highest number of relevant references were retrieved from Science Citation Index (SCI) (35), followed by BIOSIS Previews (27) and EMBASE (24). The precision of the searches varied from 0.88% (Scirus) to 41.67% (CENTRAL). With the search strategies used, the minimum combination of sources required to retrieve all the relevant references was; the GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) website, Science Citation Index (SCI), EMBASE, BIOSIS Previews, British library Direct, Medscape DrugInfo, handsearching and reference checking, AHFS First, and Thomson Reuters Integrity or Conference Papers Index (CPI). Conclusions: In order to identify all the relevant references for this case study a number of different sources needed to be searched. The minimum combination of sources required to identify all the relevant references did not include MEDLINE.

Keywords: Adverse Drug Reactions, Adverse Effects, Bone, Case Study, Citation, Conference, Data, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Effects, Fractures, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Minimum, Numerical Data, Papers, Patients, Precision, Record, Reference, References, Review, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategies, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Source, Sources, Strategy, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Systematic Reviews, Thiazolidinediones, Thomson-Reuters, Type 2 Diabetes, Value

? Wright, D., Milne, R., Price, A. and Tose, N. (2013), Assessing the international use of health technology assessments: Exploring the merits of different methods when applied to the national institute of health research health technology assessment (Nihr Hta) Programme. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **29** (2), 192-197.

Full Text: [2013\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car29, 192.pdf](2013/Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car29,%20192.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: This study presents findings from a study that explores the merits of different methods for assessing the international use of UK funded research by the National Institute of Health Research Health Technology Assessment (NIHR HTA) Programme. Methods: The study adopted an exploratory approach and used three core methods: (i) Academic use was explored through bibliometric and citation analysis of the top ten most cited health technology assessment (HTA) reports. (ii) Internet use was assessed using Webtrends software to identify the proportion of international visits of the top ten most downloaded HTA reports from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2010. (iii) International HTA use was assessed by searching the Center for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) HTA database to explore the citation of NIHR HTA reports in reports by non-UK HTA agencies. Results: Bibliometric analysis identified published output and international citations with 41 percent of the 549 journals citing NIHR HTA reports being based in the United States. Nine of ten most downloaded reports from the NIHR HTA Web site (www.hta.ac.uk) had in excess of 50 percent of visits outside the United Kingdom. Four of five selected NIHR HTA reports were cited in twenty-eight other HTA reports, eighteen of these outside the United Kingdom. Conclusions: Assessing international use is important when exploring the uptake of research evidence. Methods used in identifying research impact, such as bibliometrics and Webtrends, are helpful in generating evidence of international use. HTA agencies should consider these techniques and international use when assessing the uptake of findings from research they undertake and/or commission.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Assessing, Assessment, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Database, Dissemination, Evidence, Health, Health Technology Assessment, Impact, International, Internet, Internet Use, Journals, Methods, Outcomes, Research, Research Impact, Research Methods, Results, Site, Software, Techniques, Technology, Technology Assessment, UK, United Kingdom, United States, Uptake, Utilization

? Minniti, D., Gualano, M.R., Gianino, M.M. and Davini, O. (2014), Techniques for diagnosing osteoporosis: A systematic review of cost-effectiveness studies. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **30** (3), 273-281.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car30, 273.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Tec%20Ass%20Hea%20Car30,%20273.pdf)

Abstract: Objectives: The study question was whether dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) alone is more cost-effective for identifying postmenopausal women with osteoporosis than a two-step procedure with quantitative ultrasound sonography (QUS) plus DXA. To answer this question, a systematic review was performed. Methods: Electronic databases (PubMed, INAHTA, Health Evidence Network, NIHR, the Health Technology Assessment program, the NHS Economic Evaluation Database, Research Papers in Economics, Web of Science, Scopus, and EconLit) were searched for cost-effectiveness publications. Two independent reviewers selected eligible publications based on the inclusion/exclusion criteria. Quality assessment of economic evaluations was undertaken using the Drummond checklist. Results: Seven journal articles and four reports were reviewed. The cost per true positive case diagnosed by DXA was found to be higher than that for diagnosis by QUS+DXA in two articles. In one article it was found to be lower. In three studies, the results were not conclusive. These articles were characterized by the differences in the types of devices, parameters and thresholds on the QUS and DXA tests and the unit costs of the DXA and QUS tests as well as by variability in the sensitivity and specificity of the techniques and the prevalence of osteoporosis. Conclusions: The publications reviewed did not provide clear-cut evidence for drawing conclusions about which screening test may be more cost-effective for identifying postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.

Keywords: Absorptiometry, Article, Articles, Assessment, Bone, Comparative Cost Analysis, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost-Effective, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Database, Databases, Diagnosis, Economic, Economic Evaluation, Economics, Evaluation, Evidence, Fractures, Health, Journal, Journal Articles, Metaanalysis, Methods, Network, NHS, Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal, Postmenopausal Women, Prevalence, Procedure, Prostatectomy, Publications, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Assessment, Quantitative Ultrasound, Research, Results, Review, Reviewers, Science, Scopus, Screening, Sensitivity, Sonography, Specificity, Strategies, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Technology, Technology Assessment, Thresholds, Ultrasound, Variability, Web Of Science, Women, X-Ray

? Lai, Y.Z., Li, K., Li, J.B. and Liu, S.X. (2014), Cost-effectiveness of navigated radiofrequency ablation for hepatocellular carcinoma in China. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **30** (4), 400-408.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car30, 400.pdf

Abstract: Objectives: Real-time virtual sonography (RVS) is a promising navigation technique for percutaneous radiofrequency ablation (RFA) treatment, especially in ablating nodules poorly visualized on conventional ultrasonography (US). However, its cost-effectiveness has not been established. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of RVS navigated RFA (RVS-RFA) relative to US guided RFA (US-RFA) in patients with small hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in China, from the modified societal perspective. Methods: A state-transition Markov model was created using TreeAge Pro (TM) 2012. The parameters used in the model, including natural history of HCC patients, procedure efficacy and related costs, were obtained from a systematic search of literature through PubMed, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index databases. The simulated cohort was patients with solitary, small HCC (<3 cm in diameter) and Child-Pugh class A or B, whose tumors are poorly visualized in B-mode US but clearly detectable by CT or MRI. Results: In this cohort of difficult cases, RVS-RFA was a preferred strategy saving 2,467 CNY ($392) throughout the patient’s life while gaining additional 1.4 QALYs compared with conventional US guidance. The results were sensitive to the efficacy of US-RFA and RVS-RFA including complete ablation rate and local recurrence rate, the median survival for patients with progressive HCC, the probability of performing RFA for recurrent HCC, and the cost of RVS navigation, disposable needle or hospitalization. Conclusions: RVS-RFA is a dominant strategy for patients with small HCC unidentifiable in B-mode US, in terms of cost savings and QALYs gained, relative to the conventional US-guided method.

Keywords: Ablation, Carcinoma, China, Citation, Cohort, Complete, Conventional, Conventional Sonography, Cost, Cost Effectiveness, Cost Savings, Cost-Effectiveness, Costs, Criteria, Ct, Databases, Efficacy, Embase, From, Guidance, Hcc, Hepatic Resection, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, History, Hospitalization, Lesions, Life, Literature, Liver-Tumors, Local, Markov Model, Methods, Model, Modified, Mri, Natural, Natural History, Patients, Percutaneous, Probability, Procedure, Pubmed, Purpose, Radiofrequency Ablation, Real-Time Virtual Sonography, Realtime, Recurrence, Recurrent, Results, Rfa, Science, Science Citation Index, Small, Sonography, Strategy, Surgical Resection, Survival, Systematic, Time Virtual Sonography, Treatment, Ultrasonography, US

? Golder, S., Wright, K. and Rodgers, M. (2014), The contribution of different information sources to identify adverse effects of a medical device: A case study using a systematic review of spinal fusion. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, **30** (4), 423-429.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Tec Ass Hea Car30, 423.pdf

Abstract: Background: The most effective sources to search to identify adverse effects data for medical devices are currently unknown. Methods: The included studies from a systematic review of the safety of recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 (rhBMP-2) for spinal fusion were used for analysis. For each source searched, a record was made for each relevant publication of whether it was retrieved by the search strategy used and whether it was available in the database but not retrieved. To account for multiple publications of the same study, a record was made of the relevant studies identified. The sensitivity, precision, and number needed to read were calculated as well as the minimum combination of sources to identify all the publications or studies. Results: There were eighty-two publications (forty-nine studies) included in the systematic review. Only one article was available in a database searched but not retrieved by our search strategy. Science Citation Index (SCI) and EMBASE both achieved the highest sensitivity (62 percent), followed closely by MEDLINE/PubMED (56 percent). With the search strategies used, the minimum combination of sources needed to identify all the publications was SCI, EMBASE, CENTRAL, and either MEDLINE or PubMED, in addition to reference checking, contacting authors and an automated current awareness service. In relation to identifying all the relevant studies, the minimum combination of studies was similar with the exclusion of CENTRAL. Conclusions: To identify all the relevant publications or studies included in this case study systematic review, several different sources needed to be searched.

Keywords: Adverse Effects, Analysis, Article, Authors, Awareness, Bibliographic Databases, Bone, Case Study, Citation, Contribution, Data, Database, Effects, Embase, From, Fusion, Human, Information, Information Sources, Information Storage And Retrieval, Medical, Medical Devices, Medline, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Minimum, Precision, Publication, Publications, Record, Reference, Results, Review, Safety, Sci, Science, Science Citation Index, Search Strategies, Search Strategy, Sensitivity, Service, Source, Sources, Spinal, Spinal Fusion, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review

# Title: International Journal of Technology Management

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Technology Management

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. J. Technol. Manage.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Int J Technol Manage

ISSN: 0267-5730

Issues/Year: 8

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Switzerland

Publisher: Inderscience Enterprises Ltd

Publisher Address: World Trade Center Bldg, 29 Route De Pre-Bois, Case Postale 896, CH-1215 Geneva, Switzerland

Subject Categories:

Engineering, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.419, 53/79 (2009)

Operations Research & Management Science: Impact Factor 0.419, 66/73 (2009)

? Geisler, E. (2002), The metrics of technology evaluation: Where we stand and where we should go from here. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **24** (4), 341-374.

Full Text: 2002\Int J Tec Man24, 341.pdf

Abstract: The complexities of technology generation, transfer, and commercialisation processes have always gravely taxed the way we measure and assess them. This paper reviews the existing metrics for evaluation of science and technology, with emphasis on evaluation of industrial R&D and technology. Among the categories of metrics, this paper reviews econometric methods, patents, process methods, and bibliometric methods. The paper also reviews models of the innovation continuum, in an effort to link such models to the metrics categories. Based on the review of the state of the art, the paper proposes future directions for the development and the application of metrics of technology evaluation. A process-outcomes stage model is outlined and its advantages are listed. This stage-model is suggested as a more effective method to evaluate R&D and technology along the entire innovation continuum.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Methods, Development, Development Performance, Development Portfolios, Evaluation, Industrial Innovation, Innovation, Metrics, Patents, Process Model, R&D, Science, Science and Technology, Technology

? Etemad, H. (2004), E-commerce: the emergence of a field and its knowledge network. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **28** (7-8), 776-800.

Abstract: Electronic commerce (e-commerce) describes the manner in which transactions take place over electronic networks, mostly over the internet. It includes the process of supplying, buying and selling goods, services and information electronically. This paper uses bibliometric epistemology to suggest that a number of publications have played catalytic roles in the formation of a knowledge network that underlies the rapidly developing field of e-commerce. The first four of the six properties of knowledge (Latour, 1987) the ‘what’, ‘where’, ‘when’, by ‘whom’, ‘how’, and ‘why’, - are presented in the results. The paper presents the most highly cited e-commerce documents (including books and journals), highly cited researchers, their respective fields, topics and the publication media that disseminated their works. The formation stages of e-commerce clearly point to the emergence of an inter-disciplinary and comprehensive field.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Epistemology, E-Commerce, Entrepreneurship, Inter-Disciplinary Studies, Journals, Knowledge Network, Management, Network, Publication, Publications

? Lin, C.H., Yang, H.L. and Liou, D.Y. (2010), A cross-national comparative analysis of industrial policy and competitive advantage. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **49** (1-3), 93-106.

Full Text: 2010\Int J Tec Man49, 93.pdf

Abstract: While many schools of thought in economic planning agree that innovation constitutes the driving force behind the competitive performance of nations, the efficiency of its supporting industrial policy is still subject to debate. This paper applies the performance framework in competitive advantage issues associated with the data envelopment analysis (DEA) method to evaluate the relative efficiency of industrial technology investments across countries. Each country’s annual research and development (R&D) expenditures are treated as input while patents and academic publications, indexed by Science Citation Index (SCI) and Engineering Index (EI), are considered as outputs. Three of the ten countries studied were the most efficient: China, Singapore and Taiwan. The latter two are members of ‘the East Asian Tigers’. Further, Malmquist Index (MI) analysis indicates that the total observed countries achieved higher efficiency in 2003 compared with 2002. Technological change contributed more to the improvement of MI than did technical efficiency change.

Keywords: China, Citation, Competitive Advantage, Data Envelope Analysis, DEA, Economic, Efficiency, Industrial Policy, Innovation, Input, Output, Patents, Productivity, Publications, R&D, Research, Research and Development, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Technology

? Klincewicz, K. and Miyazaki, K. (2011), Sectoral systems of innovation in Asia. The case of software research activities. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **53** (2-4), 161-189.

Full Text: [2011\Int J Tec Man53, 161.pdf](2011\Int%20J%20Tec%20Man53,%20161.pdf)

Abstract: The article compares sectoral systems of innovation (SSI) related to software in the selected Asian countries: China, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, focusing on outputs of scientific research for years 2002-2006 and using tech mining research method. The paper characterises the relative importance of specific domains of applied software research in every country and measures the responsiveness of researchers to emerging technologies. The analysis helps identify potential inefficiencies and strategic threats in the software sectors of the concerned countries.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Bibliometrics, China, Country, Emerging Technologies, India, Innovation, Japan, Korea, Mining, Potential, R&D Management, Research, Research Method, Scientific Research, Software, Software Industry, Strategic, System of Innovation, Systems, Taiwan, Tech Mining, Technologies, Technology Transfer

? Ye, X.T., Liu, Y. and Porter, A.L. (2012), International collaborative patterns in China’s nanotechnology publications. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **59** (3-4), 255-272.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Tec Man59, 255.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Tec%20Man59,%20255.pdf)

Abstract: Nanotechnology research has emerged as a monumental scientific endeavour worldwide. Over the past decade, China’s nanotechnology publication activity has grown exponentially at an annual rate of about 20%. International collaboration plays a major role in this Chinese research advance. This paper explores these nanotechnology collaboration patterns and collaborators’ performance through bibliometric and text mining analyses to draw policy implications for promoting further research.

Keywords: Advance, Analyses, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, China, Chinese, Collaboration, Collaboration Patterns, Collaborative Pattern, Countries, Impacts, India, Interdisciplinarity, International Collaboration, Journals, Mining, Nanoscience, Nanotechnology, Nanotechnology Publication, Patents, Performance, Policy, Publication, Publication Activity, Publications, Research, Research Performance, Role, Science, Terms, Text Mining

? Lee, S., Mortara, L., Kerr, C., Phaal, R. and Probert, D. (2012), Analysis of document-mining techniques and tools for technology intelligence: Discovering knowledge from technical documents. *International Journal of Technology Management*, **60** (1-2), 130-156.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Tec Man60, 130.pdf](2012/Int%20J%20Tec%20Man60,%20130.pdf)

Abstract: This research proposes a method for extracting technology intelligence (TI) systematically from a large set of document data. To do this, the internal and external sources in the form of documents, which might be valuable for TI, are first identified. Then the existing techniques and software systems applicable to document analysis are examined. Finally, based on the reviews, a document-mining framework designed for TI is suggested and guidelines for software selection are proposed. The research output is expected to support intelligence operatives in finding suitable techniques and software systems for getting value from document-mining and thus facilitate effective knowledge management.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometrics, Business Intelligence, Cartography, Data, Data-Mining Techniques, Database Tomography, Document-Mining, First, Framework, Guidelines, Information, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Management, Patent Analysis, Research, Research Output, Reviews, Si, Software, Software Systems, Sources, Support, Systems, Technical Documents, Techniques, Technology, Technology Intelligence, Ti, Value, Visualization

# Title: International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Tuberc. Lung Dis.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Tuberc Lung D

ISSN: 1027-3719

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: France

Language: English

Publisher: Int Union Against Tuberculosis Lung Disease (I U A T L D)

Publisher Address: 68 Boulevard Saint-Michel, 75006 Paris, France

Subject Categories:

Infectious Diseases: Impact Factor 1.737, / (2001)

Respiratory System: Impact Factor 1.737, / (2001)

? Angeby, K.A.K., Hoffner, S.E. and Diwan, V.K. (2004), Should the ‘bleach microscopy method’ be recommended for improved case detection of tuberculosis? Literature review and key person analysis. *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, **8** (7), 806-815.

Abstract: SETTING: it has been proposed that the sensitivity of direct sputum smear microscopy can be improved if sputum is liquefied with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl or household bleach), and concentrated by centrifugation before acid-fast staining. OBJECTIVE: To summarise the results of the studies of the bleach method for improved sensitivity of sputum microscopy and to describe the opinions and knowledge of key persons in National Tuberculosis Control Programmes (NTPs) about this method. DESIGN: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE and Web of Science for studies comparing the bleach method to direct sputum smear microscopy in low- or middle-income countries. Each study was assessed regarding methodology and field applicability. We also sent out questionnaires concerning the bleach method to key persons in NTPs in 85 countries. RESULTS: In 15 of the 19 studies identified there was a statistically significant improvement in the proportion of positive tests or sensitivity ranging from 7-253%. The majority (73%) of the key persons had heard of the bleach method. Forty-four per cent thought it could improve case detection in their countries, while 49% did not know; 93% of them would promote the bleach method; the most common reasons for doing so would be recommendations from the WHO or the IUATLD, or favourable studies performed in their own country. The bleach method was used routinely in only three countries. CONCLUSION: There is enough evidence to recommend the evaluation and introduction of the bleach method in most settings where mycobacterial culture is not performed routinely.

Keywords: Acid-Fast Bacilli, Analysis, Culture, Design, Developing-Countries, Diagnosis, Diagnosis, Digestion, Embase, Evaluation, Improved Sensitivity, Knowledge, Literature Review, Methodology, Microscopy, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Questionnaires, Review, Science, Sedimentation, Sodium Hypochlorite, Sputum, Sputum Smear Technique, Tuberculosis, Web of Science, Who

Notes: TTopic

? Ramos, J.M., Padilla, S., Masia, M. and Gutierrez, F. (2008), A bibliometric analysis of tuberculosis research Indexed in PUBMED, 1997-2006. *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, **12** (12), 1461-1468.

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To describe a bibliometric review of the literature oil tuberculosis (TB)) research Indexed in PUBMED over a 10-year period. METHODS: MEDLINE was used via the PUBMED online service of the US National Library of Medicine from 1997 to 2006. The search strategy was: [(tuberculosis) OR (tuberculosis) In all fields]. RESULTS: A total of 35735 references were located. The average annual growth rate was +4.7%. The articles were published in 2874 scientific journals. Sixteen journals contained 25% of the TB journal literature. The main journal was the International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. Western Europe was the most productive region, with 31.1% of the articles. The USA ranked second (21%)and Asia third (19.9%). The USA is the predominant country, followed by India Japan and the United Kingdom. When normalised by population, the order of prominence is Switzerland, New Zealand and Denmark. Normalised by GDP, Gambia, Malawi and Guinea-Bissau were the most productive countries. Normalised by estimated number of TB cases, Iceland, Switzerland and Norway were in leading positions. CONCLUSIONS: There was increasing research activity in the field of TB during the period 1997-2006. The countries with more estimated cases of TB produced less research in TB than industrialised countries.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Asia, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometry, Cases, Country, Denmark, Europe, European-Union, Field, Geography, Growth, Growth Rate, Health Research, Iceland, Impact, India, Japan, Journal, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Malawi, Methods, New Zealand, Norway, Parasitology, Population, Publications, PUBMED, References, Research, Research Productivity, Results, Review, Scientific Journals, Search, Search Strategy, Service, Strategy, Switzerland, Trends, Tuberculosis, United Kingdom, US, USA, Western Europe, Western-Europe

? Chang, S.H. and Cataldo, J.K. (2014), A systematic review of global cultural variations in knowledge, attitudes and health responses to tuberculosis stigma. *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, **18** (2), 168-173.

Full Text: 2014\Int J Tub Lun Dis18, 168.pdf

Abstract: SETTING: Tuberculosis (TB) related stigma is associated with lack of treatment adherence. Individual perceptions of stigma differ by societal context. Limited data are available on variations of TB stigma worldwide. OBJECTIVE: To describe the influence of TB stigma on knowledge, attitudes and responses to TB and to identify similarities and differences across countries. DESIGN: Systematic review of international descriptive studies. RESULTS: A total of 1268 studies were identified from PubMed/Medline, Web of Science, Cochrane, PsycINFO and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature database searches. Eighty-three studies from 35 countries met the inclusion criteria for English, peer-reviewed, original and non-interventional studies. Variation and similarities in the influence of TB stigma on knowledge, attitudes and responses to TB across countries were identified. Stigma antecedents included negative attitudes and misperceptions regarding the causes of TB and the association with the human immunodeficiency virus. Decisions about illness disclosure and choices between traditional healers and public or private providers were influenced by TB stigma. Sex-influenced perceptions and management of TB and public health responses contributed to TB stigma. CONCLUSION: Our findings confirm cultural variations with respect to TB and the potential for stigma. Cultural variations should be considered in the development of interventions aimed at reducing stigma and improving treatment adherence.

Keywords: Adherence, Association, Attitudes, Context, Criteria, Cultural, Data, Database, Design, Development, Disclosure, Global, Health, Human, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Influence, International, Interventions, Knowledge, Literature, Management, Nursing, Peer-Reviewed, Potential, Providers, Psycinfo, Public, Public Health, Review, Science, Stigma, Systematic Review, Treatment, Tuberculosis, Web of Science

# Title: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

Full Journal Title: [International Journal of Urban and Regional Research](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=ijur)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. J. Urban Regional

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int J Urban Regional

ISSN: 0309-1317

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher: Blackwell Publ Ltd, Oxford

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Findlay, A.M., Jones, H. and Davidson, G.M. (1998), Migration transition or migration transformation in the Asian dragon economies? *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, **22** (4), 643-663.

Full Text: [1998\Int J Urb Reg Res22, 643.pdf](1998\Int%20J%20Urb%20Reg%20Res22,%20643.pdf)

Abstract: There has been a marked tendency to interpret the recent transformation of international migration systems in Eastern Asia in terms of a ‘migration transition’ model. The transition in these countries from net emigration to net immigration, with major inflows from poorer adjacent countries, is seen as being driven by an intricate regional pattern of uneven development but growing economic integration. This paper challenges this view through an examination of the trade, investment and migration linkages of the region’s four dragon economies (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan). It argues that the key influences on their international migration streams reflect, above all, the functions of these states as second-order, global city regions. Their place in the global capitalist system creates a shared demand for very particular types of both highly skilled and unskilled labour, but the migration policies of the four states are independently, and therefore distinctively, socially constructed.

Keywords: World

# Title: International Journal of Urology

Full Journal Title: International Journal of Urology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Lumen, N., Fonteyne, V., De Meerleert, G., Ost, P., Villeirs, G., Mottrie, A., De Visschere, P., De Troyer, B. and Oosterlinck, W. (2012), Population screening for prostate cancer: An overview of available studies and meta-analysis. *International Journal of Urology*, **19** (2), 100-108.

Full Text: [2012\Int J Uro19, 100.pdf](2012\Int%20J%20Uro19,%20100.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the present review was to evaluate the effect of population-based screening on the incidence of prostate cancer, prostate cancer tumor stage and grade, prostate cancer mortality, and overall mortality. A systematic review was carried out in April 2011, searching the MEDLINE and Web of Science databases. The records were reviewed to identify comparative and randomized controlled trials evaluating the effect of screening on prostate cancer. Eight trials were identified containing personalized data on a screened versus a non-screened cohort. Prostate-specific antigen and digital rectal examination were the main screening tools. Prostate-specific antigen threshold and screening interval was not uniform among the different trials. Screening was associated with a significant increase in prostate cancer detection (relative risk 1.55; P = 0.002), and a significant shift towards more localized (relative risk 1.81; P = 0.01) and more low-grade tumors (relative risk 2.32; P = 0.001). In overall analysis, no significant effect on prostate cancer mortality (relative risk 0.88; P = 0.18) and overall mortality (relative risk 0.90; P = 0.27) in favor of screening was observed. An adjusted analysis excluding papers with short follow up, high prostate-specific antigen contamination in the non-screening group and low participation in the screening group was able to show a significant reduction in prostate cancer mortality of 24%. The ideal screening strategy is unclear. Screening is associated with better PC detection and this in a more localized stage and of less aggressive tumors. Excluding the main shortcomings in screening studies (short follow up, high prostate-specific antigen contamination in non-screening group and low participation in screening group), screening is able to reduce prostate cancer mortality.

Keywords: Analysis, Antigen, Cancer, Conservative Management, Contamination, Databases, Decreases, Early Diagnosis, Follow-Up, Incidence, Level, Low, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Mortality, Outcomes, Overview, Papers, Participation, Personalized, Prostate Biopsy, Prostate Cancer, Prostate-Specific Antigen, PSA, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reduction, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Science, Screening, Strategy, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Komninos, C., Tuliao, P. and Rha, K.H. (2014), Current status of robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy. *International Journal of Urology*, **21** (10), 954-959.

Full Text: [2014\Int J Uro21, 954.pdf](2014/Int%20J%20Uro21,%20954.pdf)

Abstract: Robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy is increasingly carried out in an attempt to improve the cosmetic outcome of minimally-invasive procedures. However, the actual role of this novel technique remains to be determined. The present article reviews evidence and examines updates of robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy outcomes reported in more contemporary studies. A comprehensive online systematic search of PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses criteria recommendations was carried out in January 2014, identifying data from 2008 to 2014 regarding robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy. The majority of medical evidence to date is based on case reports or retrospective studies. Current studies show that robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy is a feasible procedure carried out in an acceptable length of operative time, and resulting in a desirable cosmetic outcome and less postoperative pain. However, comparable studies show that robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy is inferior to the conventional approach, especially with regard to warm ischemia time. Furthermore, the numerous limitations that exist with the utilization of the current commercial single-site devices make robotic laparoendoscopic single-site PN more challenging and more complicated for surgeons compared with conventional procedures. Further significant improvements, along with more studies, are required in order to develop the ideal robotic laparoendoscopic single-site robotic platform and overcome the current limitations. For the time being, robotic laparoendoscopic single-site partial nephrectomy procedures could be applicable in patients with low tumor size and complexity, and should not be routinely applied in all cases.

Keywords: Approach, Article, Case Reports, Complexity, Conventional, Criteria, Data, Databases, Evidence, Experience, From, Instruments, Ischemia, Kidney Surgery, Laparoendoscopic Single-Site, Length, Medical, Meta-Analyses, Multiinstitutional Outcome Analysis, Nephrectomy, Oncological Outcomes, Online, Operative, Operative Time, Outcome, Outcomes, Pain, Partial Nephrectomy, Patients, Postoperative, Postoperative Pain, Procedure, Procedures, Pubmed, Radical Nephrectomy, Recommendations, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Retrospective Studies, Reviews, Robotic, Robotics, Role, Science, Scopus, Size, Surgical Robot, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Tumor, Urology, Utilization, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: International Library Review

Continued as [The International Information & Library Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=6828&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=fd59de0a60354431098b035e1c9189ce)

Full Journal Title: [International Library Review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&_cdi=23223&_auth=y&_acct=C000047720&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=2007471&md5=d1c1fa1e9a483b354fcf3598a7391c81)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

Shalini, R. and Khan, M.A. (1987), Communication behaviour of Indian geophysicists: A citation analysis. *International Library Review*, **19** (4), 401-411.

Full Text: [1987\Int Lib Rev19, 401.pdf](1987/Int%20Lib%20Rev19,%20401.pdf)

? Adeniran, O.R. (1988), Bibliometrics of computer-science literature in Nigeria. *International Library Review*, **20** (3), 347-359.

Full Text: [1988\Int Lib Rev20, 347.pdf](1988/Int%20Lib%20Rev20,%20347.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics

Notes: CCountry

Islam, M. (1989), Research and scientific publication in Saudi Arabia. *International Library Review*, **21** (3), 355-361.

Full Text: [1989\Int Lib Rev21, 355.pdf](1989\Int%20Lib%20Rev21,%20355.pdf)

# Title: International Neurourology Journal

Full Journal Title: International Neurourology Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Huh, S. (2014), How far has the *International Neurourology Journal* progressed since its transformation into an English language journal? *International Neurourology Journal*, **18** (1), 3-9.

Full Text: [2014\Int Neu J18, 3.pdf](2014/Int%20Neu%20J18,%203.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose: The publisher of the International Neurourology Journal changed the text to English in 2010 to promote the journal as an international publication. Four years later, what has happened to this journal? This paper will use citation indicators to describe the degree of internationalization. Methods: Citation indicators such as impact factors, total citations from Web of Science, Science Journal Rankings (SJR), cites per documents (2 years), and Hirsch indexes (h-indexes) from Web of Science, digital object identifier (DOI)/CrossRef, Scimago-JR, or Scopus were calculated. In addition, the native countries of the authors and researchers citing the journal in Web of Science were analyzed. Results: Impact factors in 2012 and 2013 were 0.645 and 0.857, respectively. Total citations in 2011, 2012, and 2013 from Web of Science were 15, 51, and 99, respectively, and the SJRs in 2011 and 2012 were 0.220 and 0.390, respectively. The h-indexes from DOI/CrossRef, Scopus, and Web of Science were 7, 8, and 6, respectively. Out of 153 unsolicited published papers, 27 (17.6%) were from outside of Korea. The researchers citing the journal in Web of Science and Scopus were primarily from the United States, Korea, China, the United Kingdom, and France. Funding agencies supported 39 of 101 original articles (38.6%). Conclusions: After changing the text to the English language, the citation indicators show that the International Neurourology Journal has been elevated to an international journal. Although the nationality of authors varies from year to year, the increase in the number of manuscripts from international authors is obvious.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Bibliographic Database, China, Citation, Citation Indicators, Citations, Documents, English, France, Funding, Hirsch, Impact, Impact Factors, Indicators, International, Internationalization, Journal, Journal Impact Factor, Korea, Language, Mar, Medicine, Methods, Papers, Publication, Publisher, Pubmed, Rankings, Researchers, Results, Science, Scopus, Sjr, Total Citations, Transformation, United Kingdom, United States, Web Of Science

# Title: International Nursing Review

Full Journal Title: [International Nursing Review](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/servlet/useragent?func=showIssues&code=inr)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Int. Nurs. Rev.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Int Nurs Rev

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Bjørn, A., Hundrup, Y.A. and Wagner, L. (2008), Doctoral prepared nurses in Denmark and their scientific production between 1976 and 2005. *International Nursing Review*, **55** (2), 227-233.

Full Text: [2008\Int Nur Rev55, 227.pdf](2008\Int%20Nur%20Rev55,%20227.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Nursing research in Denmark has evolved over the last 30 years. By 2005, 48 Danish nurses had earned a doctoral degree. The Danish Nurses Organization formalized a strategy for development of nursing research for the period 1999-2002. The strategy was evaluated in 2004. One point in the evaluation was that the nurses’ publication of peer-reviewed articles in journals with an Impact Factor did not show in the bibliographic measure used in health sciences.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to identify the number of Danish nurses holding a doctoral degree by the end of 2005 and to document their scientific production.

Methods: A descriptive design based on a national register of all nurses in Denmark holding doctoral degrees was used to explore the curricula vitae and publication lists of 38 out of 48 (79%) nurses on the register. Authorship of all 48 graduated nurses was sought in the databases: PUBMED and CINAHL.

Conclusion: A pattern of growing engagement in publishing peer-reviewed articles was identified among the Danish nurses holding a doctoral degree. Fifty per cent of these doctoral prepared nurses published peer-reviewed papers. The majority apparently pursued a career in health sciences. Nursing as an academic discipline is evolving in Denmark but, with its roots in clinical nursing, scientists may have to be aware of the necessity to prevail as a discipline through scientific production.

Keywords: Denmark, Doctoral Prepared Nurses, Nursing Science, Peer Review, PhD, Publishing, Research, Nursing-Research

? Bennett, P.N. and Hany, A. (2009), Barriers to kidney transplants in Indonesia: A literature review. *International Nursing Review*, **56** (1), 41-49.

Full Text: 2009\Int Nur Rev56, 41.pdf

Abstract: People living with chronic kidney disease will require renal dialysis or a kidney transplant to maintain life. Although Indonesia has a developing healthcare industry, Indonesia’s kidney transplant rates are lower than comparable nations. To explore the healthcare literature to identify barriers to kidney transplants in particular in relation to Indonesia. Healthcare databases were searched (CINAHL, MEDLINE, EBSCOhostEJS, Blackwell Synergy, Web of Science, PUBMED, Google Scholar and Proquest 5000) using the search terms: transplant, kidney disease, renal, dialysis, haemodialysis, Indonesia and nursing. The search was limited to English and Indonesian language data sources from 1997 to 2007. Reference lists of salient academic articles were hand searched. The results of our search identified six articles that met our criteria. Costs are the major barrier to kidney transplant in Indonesia, followed by cultural beliefs, perception of the law, lack of information and lack of infrastructure. In addition, kidney disease prevention strategies are required. There are many complex socio-economic, geographical, legal, cultural and religious factors that contribute to low kidney transplant rates in Indonesia. Although an increase in transplantation rates will require strategies from various agencies, healthcare professionals, including nurses, can play a role in overcoming some barriers. Community education programmes, improving their own education levels and by increasing empowerment in nursing we may contribute to improved kidney transplant rates in Indonesia.

Keywords: Asia, Barriers, Chronic Kidney Disease, Community, Databases, Developing-Countries, Dialysis, Dialysis, Disease, Disease Prevention, Donors, Education, Google Scholar, Healthcare, Healthcare Professionals, Indonesia, Industry, Information, Kidney, Kidney Disease, Kidney Transplant, Literature, Literature Review, Nurses, Nursing, Organ Donation, Perception, Prevention, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Recipients, Renal, Replacement Therapy, Review, Science, Stage Renal-Disease, Synergy, Transplant, Web of Science

? Woodbridge, M. and Bland, M. (2010), Supporting Indian nurses migrating to New Zealand: A literature review. *International Nursing Review*, **57** (1), 40-48.

Full Text: 2010\Int Nur Rev57, 40.pdf

Abstract: Background: New Zealand, like many other Western countries, is struggling to cope with increasing demands for nursing services. Registered nurses are being actively recruited internationally and New Zealand has become a popular destination for nurses who wish to emigrate, including those from India. These nurses have unique cultural, professional and educational needs yet it is unclear how to best support them as they move to their destination countries. Aims: The issues around nursing migration and its effects have been discussed in many forums, but there is evidence of a gap in understanding the issues around acculturation and socialization. This selected literature review sought to identify the significant factors that impact on migrating nurses becoming competent and confident registered nurses in the New Zealand practice environment. Methods: A bibliographical database search was undertaken (Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, CINAHL, MEDLINE, Academic Search Elite, and Ebscohost EJS) along with national and international nursing websites for the period 2002-2009. Search terms included Indian nurse, international nurse, migration, experience, cultural safety, globalization, nurse migration, nurse recruitment, New Zealand and research. The search was limited to texts published in English, with preference given to peer-reviewed research-based articles. Results: A significant volume of literature was located. The key themes that arose were migration, education, language, nursing skills, competence, cultural safety and reflection on practice. Literature considered to best reflect these main themes, and of most relevance to New Zealand, was selected for this review, with preference given to research reports and official nursing publications. Conclusion: Strategies such as providing ongoing professional education, ensuring cultural safety and offering mentoring in practice environments will contribute to a safe passage for migrating nurses. Further research is required into the acculturation and socialization of Indian nurses, especially those moving to New Zealand.

Keywords: Acculturation, Barriers, Bibliographical Database, Cultural Safety, Education, Environment, Experiences, Globalization, Impact, India, Internationally Educated Nurses, Knowledge, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, New Zealand, Nurse Migration, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing-Students, Practice, Professional, Publications, Recruitment, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Trends, Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, Websites

Notes: CCountry

? Ergul, S., Ardahan, M., Temel, A.B. and Yildirim, B.Ö. (2010), Bibliometric review of references of nursing research papers during the decade 1994-2003 in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, **57** (1), 49-55.

Full Text: [2010\Int Nur Rev57, 49.pdf](2010\Int%20Nur%20Rev57,%2049.pdf)

Abstract: Aim: To identify important information on the state of academic nursing and the characteristics of academic nursing publications in Turkey. Methods: The study consists of retrospective bibliometric research. The selected sample of the research consisted of six Turkish nursing journals published between 1994-2003 from a total population of ten journals. Seventy-four issues of these six journals were included and 825 research papers were analysed. A series of classic bibliometric indexes were used. Results: The average number of references per scientific paper is 16.19 [+/- standard deviation (SD) 8.56]. The changes in the number of references taken from journals over time do not show strong fluctuations but were statistically significant (P < 0.001). The average number of references per paper is 17.71 (+/- SD 8.09) for research papers, while it is 14.50 (+/- SD 8.76) for reviews. The Price’s index is 23.8% and the insularity index is 31.8%. Conclusions: The number of references used for papers has been increasing in recent years. The use of journals within references is high while the use of books is low. The Price’s index tendency is decreasing. The high insularity index observed in the articles may be considered as a negative indicator of nursing journals in Turkey.

Keywords: Analysis of References, Articles, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indexes, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometrics, Books, Education, Impact, Journals, Nursing Research, Publications, Research, Research Papers, Review, Turkey

? Kiekkas, P., Theodorakopoulou, G., Spyratos, F. and Baltopoulos, G.I. (2010), Psychological distress and delusional memories after critical care: A literature review. *International Nursing Review*, **57** (3), 288-296.

Full Text: 2010\Int Nur Rev57, 288.pdf

Abstract: Background: A considerable number of intensive care unit (ICU) survivors report delusional memories, which refer to dreams, nightmares, paranoid delusions and hallucinations experienced in the ICU. These memories often have a strong vividness, long duration and high emotional impact. Aim: The aim of this review was to investigate and synthesize published literature about psychological distress associated with delusional memories of adult ICU survivors. Methods: Using key terms, a search was conducted in major health care electronic databases [Cumulative Index for Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PUBMED, Web of Science and PsycInfo] focusing on articles published between 1990 and 2009 in English-language journals. Findings: Ten articles met the inclusion criteria. Recall of delusional memories at various intervals after ICU discharge was associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)-related symptoms in many studies, while associations with other aspects of psychological distress, mainly feelings of fear, anxiety and depression, were also reported. Recent studies did not seem to confirm the protective role of factual memories. Conclusions: The findings support the association between delusional memories and PTSD-related symptoms, but further research is needed to confirm their association with other psychological disorders. Development of a safety sense in the ICU can protect patients against the emotional impact of both delusional and stressful factual ICU memories. Appropriate follow-up of high-risk patients could improve their long-term psychological recovery.

Keywords: Adult, Anxiety, Care, Critical, Critical Care, Databases, Depression, Disorder, Distress, Experiences, Follow-Up, Hallucinations, Health, Health Care, High-Risk Patients, Hypothesis, Icu, Impact, Intensive, Intensive Care, Intensive Care Unit, Intensive-Care, International Issues, Journals, Literature, Literature Review, Methods, Nursing, Posttraumatic Stress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Psychological, Psychology, Pubmed, Quality-of-Life, Research, Review, Safety, Science, Sedation, Stress, Symptoms, Trauma, Unit, Web of Science

Notes: CCountry

? Peng, J. and Hui, Z.Y. (2011), Nursing research in three regions in China: A bibliometric study. *International Nursing Review*, **58** (1), 21-25.

Full Text: [2011\Int Nur Rev58, 21.pdf](2011\Int%20Nur%20Rev58,%2021.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: To analyse scientific papers published by Chinese authors in nursing journals included in the Science Citation Index Expanded and compare the published scientific papers from mainland China (ML), Taiwan (TW) and Hong Kong (HK). Methods: All articles published in 62 journals that were related to nursing originating from ML, TW and HK from 1999 to 2008 were retrieved from the PUBMED and Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Knowledge database. The total number of articles published in nursing journals, impact factors and citation reports and articles were estimated for quantity and quality comparisons. Results: The number of articles from the three regions increased significantly from 1999 to 2008. There were 1015 articles in total from the three regions: ML (48), HK (414) and TW (553) in PUBMED. In the ISI Web of Knowledge database, TW derived the highest total citations (1755 citations from 500 articles), followed by HK (1316 citations from 347 articles) and ML (158 citations from 55 articles). HK had the highest average citations of 3.79, followed by TW (3.51) and then ML (2.87). Discussion: The difference between the quantity and quality of nursing research articles published in ML, TW and HK is significant, although the gap appears to be narrowing. Long-term job stresses, low levels of education and language barriers are likely the main factors. ML, TW and HK have the same culture and ethnicity. We expect that ML will benefit significantly from increased exchanges with TW and HK in nursing research and education. We also speculate that TW and HK will benefit from exchanges because ML may have diverse nursing problems.

Keywords: Authors, Barriers, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, China, Chinese, Citation, Citations, Culture, Database, Education, Ethnicity, Hong Kong, Impact, Impact Factor, Impact Factors, Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, Journals, Mainland China, Mar, Nursing, Nursing Journals, Nursing Research, Papers, PUBMED, Quality, Quality of, Research, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Taiwan

? Traynor, M. (2011), Bibliometrics as politics: The case of emerging disciplines. *International Nursing Review*, **58** (1), 26-27.

Full Text: [2011\Int Nur Rev58, 26.pdf](2011\Int%20Nur%20Rev58,%2026.pdf)

Abstract: Academic nurses are increasingly turning to bibliometrics to assess the state and status of research publication in nursing in countries around the world. Early bibliometric studies were carried out by Cattell as part of a project to advance research in psychology in the early decades of the 20th century. There are some echoes in nursing’s moves to increase its standing over the last 40 years. The interpretation of bibliometric studies can reveal embedded values about academic disciplinary activity and normative views of scientific work. Patterns of publishing by nurse academics appear increasingly to resemble those in biomedicine as a whole.

Keywords: Advance, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Bibliometrics, Biomedicine, Mar, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Research, Politics, Professionalization, Psychology, Publication, Publishing, Research, State, Work, World

? Li, Q.P., Mak, Y.W. and Loke, A.Y. (2013), Spouses’ experience of caregiving for cancer patients: A literature review. *International Nursing Review*, **60** (2), 178-187.

Full Text: [2013\Int Nur Rev60, 178.pdf](2013/Int%20Nur%20Rev60,%20178.pdf)

Abstract: Background The spouse is generally the primary informal caregiver for cancer patients. Many studies have explored the experience of caregiving for cancer patients, but it is unclear whether there are gender differences in the spoUSAl caring experience for cancer patients. Aim This review describes the recent published research on the stress process of spoUSAl caregiving experience for cancer patients, and aims to identify any gender differences in the caregiving experience. Methods Electronic, manual and author’s searches were conducted. Articles included were published in English and Chinese, from January 2000 to March 2012. Study population is couples coping with cancer. Focus is on caregiving experience for spouse with cancer, and findings include both male and female spoUSAl caregivers in quantitative studies. The databases searched included MEDLINE, CINAHL, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, PsycINFO and the China Academic Journal Full-text Database. The key search terms used were cancer’ or oncology’ or carcinoma’ and caregiver’ or caregiving’ or carer’ and gender differences’ or gender’ and spouse’ or couple’ or partner’. SpoUSAl caregiving experiences of cancer patients were explored by adopting the stress process’ of the Cancer Family Caregiving Experience Model from the gender perspective. Results Twenty-five articles were identified and included in this review. It was revealed that female spoUSAl caregivers perceived higher level negative experience in caregiving, such as lower mental health, lower physical health, poorer health-related quality of life, lower life satisfaction and decreased marital satisfaction than male spoUSAl caregivers. However, female spoUSAl caregivers are more likely to experience personal growth than male spoUSAl caregivers. Conclusion This review identified that female spoUSAl caregivers for cancer patients had higher levels of negative experience in caregiving. A better understanding of the spoUSAl caregiving experience will provide healthcare professionals with the information needed to develop interventions to support and prepare spoUSAl caregivers to care for their loved ones with cancer.

Keywords: Academic, Adjustment, Adult Attachment, Articles, Cancer, Care, Caregivers, Caregiving, Carers, Caring, China, Chinese, Citation, Colorectal-Cancer, Coping, Couple, Couples, Databases, Experience, Family Support, Female, Gender, Gender Differences, Gender-Differences, Growth, Health, Health Professionals, Health-Related Quality of Life, Information, Interventions, Journal, Life, Literature, Literature Review, Male, MEDLINE, Mental Health, Methods, Model, Oncology, Partner, Partners, Patients, Physical, Population, Primary, Psychological Distress, Psycinfo, Quality, Quality Of, Quality of Life, Quality-of-Life, Recent, Research, Results, Review, Satisfaction, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, SpoUSAl Caregivers, Stress, Stress Process In Caregiving, Support, Understanding

? Yan, Z., Li, J.A. and McDonald, T. (2014), Nursing education development in China (1887-1949): Influences on contemporary nursing. *International Nursing Review*, **61** (3), 380-388.

Full Text: [2014\Int Nur Rev61, 380.pdf](2014/Int%20Nur%20Rev61,%20380.pdf)

Abstract: Background: On 8 May 2013, the Chinese Nursing Association joined the International Council of Nurses. It is hoped that by sharing the history of nursing in China, scholars globally can incorporate into current thinking the challenges that Chinese nurses have faced in pursuing educational development and professional acknowledgement. Aim: To review the history of nurse education in China between 1887 and 1949 and summarize events marking its development; and to provide historical references for considering contemporary nurse education and discipline development in China. Methods: Content analysis using bibliometric and historical research methods on available documentation sources. Milestone events were listed and their historical significance analysed. Results: Nurse education development during this period was affected by three major influences: (1) international nursing collaboration and involvement with Chinese nursing in China and abroad, (2) the determination of leaders to develop nursing as a unique and ethical profession, and (3) the pressure of war and civilian need on the focus of nursing development in China. Conclusion: The development of nurse education in China occurred within an environment of social change, war and international collaboration. Throughout the Modern China period (1887-1949), nursing leadership has guided the growth of nurse education to be responsive to individual and community needs as well as ensuring nurse accountability for conduct and nursing practice. Contemporary Chinese nursing and education owes much to those throughout the Modern China period, who laid the foundations that support the current position and status of nursing. Implications for nursing and health policy: The study displays the benefits and challenges of participation in policy and forums that help nurse scholars and practitioners understand the development of nurse education in China.

Keywords: Accountability, Analysis, Association, Benefits, Bibliometric, China, Chinese, Collaboration, Community, Content Analysis, Development, Documentation, Education, Environment, Ethical, Events, Growth, Health, Health Policy, Historical Research, History, International, International Collaboration, Leadership, Methods, Modern China, Needs, Nurse, Nurse Education, Nurses, Nursing, Nursing Development, Nursing History, Nursing Practice, Participation, Policy, Position, Practice, Pressure, Profession, References, Research, Research Methods, Responsive, Results, Review, Significance, Social, Social Change, Sources, Support, War

? Poh, H.L., Koh, S.S.L. and He, H.G. (2014), An integrative review of fathers’ experiences during pregnancy and childbirth. *International Nursing Review*, **61** (4), 543-554.

Full Text: [2014\Int Nur Rev61, 543.pdf](2014/Int%20Nur%20Rev61,%20543.pdf)

Abstract: BackgroundWhile fathers are increasingly expected to participate during their partners’ pregnancies and childbirth and many studies have reported their experiences during these periods, no review studies have examined fathers’ experiences and needs during pregnancy and childbirth together. AimTo provide an overview of evidence on fathers’ experiences and needs during their partners’ pregnancies and childbirth to identify any gaps in the existing literature and practice. MethodsAn integrative literature review was performed to analyse and synthesize fathers’ experiences and/or needs during pregnancy and/or childbirth based on articles published in CINAHL, PubMed, Scopus, PsycINFO and Web of Science databases between the years 2002 and 2012. Only articles found in the National University of Singapore’s online library collection were retrieved. ResultsAltogether, 25 studies (six quantitative and 19 qualitative studies) that reported fathers’ experiences during pregnancy (n=8), childbirth (n=13) or during both periods (n=4) were reviewed. Fathers experienced mixed feelings both during pregnancy and childbirth. They required support from their partners and healthcare professionals and wanted to be informed, involved and respected. However, more studies are needed to explore this phenomenon in different cultural contexts or care models. ConclusionThis review provides evidence for healthcare professionals to pay more attention to fathers when delivering perinatal care. Sociocultural-sensitive interventions should be developed to facilitate a smoother transition to fatherhood. Implications for nursing and health policyFather-specific information should be given to prepare fathers for pregnancy and childbirth. Healthcare professionals and policymakers should take fathers’ feelings and concerns into consideration and provide family-centred care to the couple during the antenatal and intrapartum periods.

Keywords: Articles, Attention, Birth, Care, Childbirth, Collection, Couple, Cultural, Databases, Evidence, Fathers, From, Health, Healthcare, Information, Integrative, Interventions, Intrapartum, Literature, Literature Review, Men, Midwifery, Models, Needs, Nursing, Online, Overview, Perceptions, Perinatal, Perinatal Care, Practice, Pregnancy, Psycinfo, Pubmed, Qualitative, Review, Science, Scopus, Support, University, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: International Orthopaedics

Full Journal Title: [International Orthopaedics](http://www.springerlink.com/content/100518/?p=3e34de20b2d040d9b9f920720509eaa0&pi=0)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Changulani, M., Okonkwo, U., Keswani, T. and Kalairajah, Y. (2008), Outcome evaluation measures for wrist and hand - which one to choose? *International Orthopaedics*, **32** (1), 1-6.

Full Text: [2008\Int Ort32, 1.pdf](2008\Int%20Ort32,%201.pdf)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to critically analyse the various outcome measures available for assessing wrist and hand function. To this end, an extensive literature search was performed on MEDLINE, PUBMED and the Science Citation Index, focusing on terms associated with the method of development of the outcome measures item generation, item reduction, validity, reliability, internal consistency and their strengths and weaknesses. The most commonly used outcome measures described in literature were the DASH score (disability of shoulder, arm and hand questionnaire), The PRWE score (patient-rated wrist evaluation questionnaire), The Brigham and Women’s carpal tunnel questionnaire and the Gartland and Werley score. Our study provides very useful evidence to suggest that the PRWE score is the most responsive instrument for evaluating the outcome in patients with distal radius fractures, while the DASH score is the best instrument for evaluating patients with disorders involving multiple joints of the upper limb. The Brigham and Women’s score is a disease-specific outcome instrument for carpal tunnel syndrome; it has been validated and demonstrated to show good responsiveness and reliability in evaluating outcome in patients with carpal tunnel release. The Gartland and Werley score, although the most commonly described instrument in the literature for evaluating outcome after wrist surgery, has not been validated so to date.

Keywords: Arm, Citation, Development, Disability, Evaluation, Fracture, Literature, MEDLINE, Questionnaire, Reduction, Reliability, Science, Science Citation Index, Shoulder, Surgery, Validity

? Ibrahim, T., Tleyjeh, I.M. and Gabbar, O. (2008), Surgical versus non-surgical treatment of chronic low back pain: A meta-analysis of randomised trials. *International Orthopaedics*, **32** (1), 107-113.

Full Text: [2008\Int Ort32, 107.pdf](2008\Int%20Ort32,%20107.pdf)

Abstract: We performed a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials to investigate the effectiveness of surgical fusion for the treatment of chronic low back pain compared to non-surgical intervention. Several electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and Science Citation Index) were searched from 1966 to 2005. The meta-analysis comparison was based on the mean difference in Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) change from baseline to the specified follow-up of patients undergoing surgical versus non-surgical treatment. of the 58 articles identified, three studies were eligible for primary analysis and one study for sensitivity analysis, with a total of 634 patients. The pooled mean difference in ODI between the surgical and non-surgical groups was in favour of surgery (mean difference of ODI: 4.13, 95%CI: -0.82 to 9.08, p = 0.10, I-2 = 44.4%). Surgical treatment was associated with a 16% pooled rate of early complication (95%CI: 12-20, I-2 = 0%). Surgical fusion for chronic low back pain favoured a marginal improvement in the ODI compared to non-surgical intervention. This difference in ODI was not statistically significant and is of minimal clinical importance. Surgery was found to be associated with a significant risk of complications. Therefore, the cumulative evidence at the present time does not support routine surgical fusion for the treatment of chronic low back pain.

Keywords: Articles, Change, Chronic, Citation, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Databases, Disability, Effectiveness, Fusion, Groups, Instrumentation, Intensive Rehabilitation, Intervention, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Multicenter, Pain, Primary, Randomised Trials, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Sensitivity Analysis, Spondylolisthesis, Stabilization, Surgery, Swedish-Lumbar-Spine, Systematic Reviews, Treatment

? Chang, X., Chen, B., Li, H.Y., Han, X.B., Zhou, Y. and Li, C.Q. (2014), The safety and efficacy of minimally invasive discectomy: A meta-analysis of prospective randomised controlled trials. *International Orthopaedics*, **38** (6), 1225-1234.

Full Text: [2014\Int Ort38, 1225.pdf](2014/Int%20Ort38,%201225.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The objective of this study was to compare the safety and efficacy of minimally invasive discectomy (MID) with standard discectomy (SD) and determine whether the use of the MID technique could decrease the recurrence of lumbar disc herniation (LDH) after the surgery. Methods In February 2014, a comprehensive search was performed in PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library and the Chinese Biological Medicine Database. Only randomised controlled trials (RCT) that compared MID with SD for the surgical management of LDH were included. These trials were carefully picked out following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Using the Cochrane Collaboration guidelines, two authors independently extracted data and assessed these trials’ quality. The age of the patients, size of incision, surgical time, blood loss, visual analogue scale (VAS) score after the surgery, hospital stay, disc herniation recurrence, X-ray exposure and surgical costs in these studies were abstracted and synthesised by a meta-analysis with RevMan 5.2.0 software, and the main results (VAS score after the surgery and disc herniation recurrence) of publication bias were examined by Stata 12.0. Results Overall, 16 trials involving 2,139 patients meeting our criteria were included and analysed. Comparing MID and SD, the former was more likely to increase disc herniation recurrence [relative risk (RR) = 1.95, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.19-3.19, p = 0.008], and it involved a smaller size of incision [mean difference (MD) = -1.91, 95 % CI -3.33 to -0.50, p = 0.008], shorter hospital stay, longer operating time (MD = 11.03, 95 %C I 6.62-15.44, p < 0.00001) and less blood loss (MD = -13.56, 95 % CI -22.26 to -4.87, p = 0.002), while no statistical difference appeared with regard to the age of the patients, VAS score after the surgery, X-ray exposure, hospital stay and surgical costs. Conclusions Based on available evidence, MID results in less suffering for patients during the hospital course with a similar clinical efficacy compared to SD. This makes MID a promising procedure for patients with LDH; however, to popularise it greater effort is required to reduce disc herniation recurrence.

Keywords: Age, Authors, Back-Pain, Bias, Blood, Blood Loss, Chinese, Clinical, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Confidence, Conventional Microdiskectomy, Costs, Course, Criteria, Data, Database, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Exposure, Guidelines, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Interval, Invasive, Ldh, Lumbar Disc Herniation, Lumbar Disc Herniation, Management, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Microdiscectomy, Microendoscopic Diskectomy, Minimally Invasive Discectomy, Patients, Procedure, Prospective, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trial, Randomised Controlled Trials, Rct, Recurrence, Results, Risk, Safety, Scale, Sciatica, Science, Size, Software, Standard, Standard Discectomy, Stata, Suffering, Surgery, Surgical Management, Surgical Procedures, Systematic Reviews, Tubular Diskectomy, Vas, Web Of Science, X-Ray

? Sabharwal, S., Patel, N. and Johal, K. (2014), Open access publishing: A study of current practices in orthopaedic research. *International Orthopaedics*, **38** (6), 1297-1302.

Full Text: [2014\Int Ort38, 1297.pdf](2014/Int%20Ort38,%201297.pdf)

Abstract: Background Open access (OA) publications have changed the paradigm of dissemination of scientific research. Their benefits to low-income countries underline their value; however, critics question exorbitant publication fees as well as their effect on the peer review process and research quality. purpose This study reports on the prevalence of OA publishing in orthopaedic research and compares benchmark citation indices as well as evidence quality derived from OA journals with conventional subscription based orthopaedic journals. Methods All 63 orthopaedic journals listed in ISI’s Web of Knowledge Journal Citation Report (JCR) were examined. Bibliometric data attributed to each journal for the year 2012 was acquired from the JCR. Studies that fulfilled the criteria of level I evidence were identified for each journal within PubMed. Individual journal websites were reviewed to identify their open access policy. A total of 38 (60.3 %) journals did not offer any form of OA publishing; however, 20 (31.7 %) hybrid journals were identified which offered authors the choice to publish their work as OA if a publication fee was paid. Only five (8 %) journals published all their articles as OA. There was variability amongst the different publication fees for OA articles. Journals that published OA articles did not differ from subscription based journals on the basis of 2012 impact factor, citation number, self citation proportion or the volume of level I evidence published (p > 0.05). Conclusions OA journals are present in orthopaedic research, though in small numbers. Over a third of orthopaedic journals catalogued in the ISI Web of Knowledge JCRA (R) are hybrid journals that provide authors with the opportunity to publish their articles as OA after a publication fee is paid. This study suggests equivalent importance and quality of articles between OA and subscription based orthopaedic journals based on bibliometric data and the volume of level I evidence produced. Orthopaedic researchers must recognize the potential benefits of OA publishing and its emerging presence within the field. Further examination and consensus is required in orthopaedic research to generate an OA system that is robustly regulated and maintains research quality.

Keywords: Access, Articles, Authors, Benefits, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Data, Choice, Citation, Consensus, Conventional, Cost, Criteria, Data, Evidence, Examination, Field, Hybrid, Impact, Impact Factor, Indices, Isi, Jcr, Journal, Journal Citation Report, Journals, Knowledge, Methods, Open, Open Access, Open Access Journals, Open Access Publishing, Paradigm, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policy, Potential, Practices, Prevalence, Publication, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Quality Of, R, Research, Research Quality, Review, Review Process, Scientific Research, Self, Self-Citation, Small, Surgery, Value, Variability, Volume, Web Of Knowledge, Websites, Work

? Liu, Y., Tao, X.Q., Wang, P., Zhang, Z., Zhang, W.L. and Qi, Q. (2014), Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials comparing unipolar with bipolar hemiarthroplasty for displaced femoral-neck fractures. *International Orthopaedics*, **38** (8), 1691-1696.

Full Text: [2014\Int Ort38, 1691.pdf](2014/Int%20Ort38,%201691.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose Unipolar and bipolar hemiarthroplasty (HA) are used to treat displaced femoral-neck fractures. However, which type is best for treating displaced femoral-neck fractures in elderly patients remains a subject for debate. Our aim was to review randomised controlled trials to establish which type provides superior clinical outcome for this patient population. Methods We searched PubMed, Embase and Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials databases and Web of Science for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing unipolar with bipolar HA to treat femoral-neck fracture in the elderly. Risk ratios (RRs) and mean differences (MDs) from each trial were pooled using random-effects or fixed-effects models depending on study heterogeneity. Analysis was performed using RevMan5.2 from the Cochrane Collaboration. Results A total of 1,100 patients from nine studies were assessed in this meta-analysis. Results showed no significant differences in function score [MD=-0.14, 95% confidence interval (CI) -2.42-2.13], mortality (RR=0.97, 95% CI 0.65-1.46), dislocation (RR=1.33, 95 % CI 0.53-3.34), deep infection (RR=0.79, 95 % CI 0.35-1.79), acetabular erosion (RR=1.99, 95 % CI 0.61-6.52), operating time (MD=2.14, 95 % CI -9.85 to 14.14), blood loss (MD=13.40, 95 % CI -49.60 to 76.39) and length of hospital stay (MD=0.12, 95 % CI -0.49to0.73) between unipolar and bipolar HA. Conclusions Unipolar and bipolar HA achieved similar clinical outcomes in patients with displaced femoral-neck fractures.

Keywords: Analysis, Bipolar, Blood, Blood Loss, Clinical, Clinical Outcomes, Cochrane Collaboration, Collaboration, Confidence, Databases, Elderly, Erosion, Fracture, Function, Heterogeneity, Hospital, Hospital Stay, Infection, Interval, Length, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Mortality, Outcome, Outcomes, Patients, Population, Pubmed, Randomised, Randomised Controlled Trials, Results, Review, Risk, Science, The Elderly, Trial, Unipolar, Web Of Science

? Urrutia, J., Zamora, T. and Prada, C. (2014), The fifty most cited Latin-American articles in the orthopaedic literature. *International Orthopaedics*, **38** (8), 1723-1729.

Full Text: [2014\Int Ort38, 1723.pdf](2014/Int%20Ort38,%201723.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The number of citations of an article is a marker of its academic influence. Several medical specialties, including orthopaedics, have ranked the articles with more citations. We identified the 50 most cited orthopaedic articles from Latin-America and analyzed the characteristics that made them citable. Methods Science Citation Index Expanded was searched for citations of articles originated in Latin-America, published in any of the 63 journals in the category “Orthopaedics” from 1988 to 2013. We created a list ranking the 50 most commonly cited articles and determined the citation density (Citations/years since publication). Information noted for each article included authors, year of publication, country of origin, source journal, article type, and field of research. Results Latin-American countries were the origin of 1 % of orthopaedic articles. The top 50 most cited articles had between 29 and 150 citations (mean, 44.48); the citation density ranged from 1.43 to 15.5 citations/years (mean, 5.25). The articles were published in 19 of the 63 journals (11 general and eight sub-specialty journals), and all were published in English. Most articles (n = 29) were published in 2000 or later. The majority were clinical articles (n = 40), and the most common fields were arthroscopy (n = 15) and hip surgery (n = 13). The top 50 articles originated mainly from Brazil (n = 20) and Argentina (n = 15). Conclusions This top 50 list displays articles that have become important references for the orthopaedic scientific community. Researchers may use this work to make their future publications more influential on future investigators.

Keywords: Argentina, Arthroscopy, Article, Articles, Authors, Brazil, Characteristics, Citation, Citations, Clinical, Community, Country, Country Of Origin, English, Field, General, Influence, Information, Journal, Journals, Latin America, Latin American Countries, Literature, Marker, Medical, Methods, Most Cited Articles, Origin, Orthopaedics, Publication, Publications, Ranking, References, Research, Researchers, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientific Community, Source, Surgery, Work

? Chang, X., Lv, Y.F., Chen, B., Li, H.Y., Han, X.B., Yang, K., Zhang, W., Zhou, Y. and Li, C.Q. (2015), Vertebroplasty versus kyphoplasty in osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture: A meta-analysis of prospective comparative studies. *International Orthopaedics*, **39** (3), 491-500.

Full Text: [2015\Int Ort39, 491.pdf](2015/Int%20Ort39,%20491.pdf)

Abstract: Purpose The goal of this article is to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of the percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) versus percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) in dealing with the osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (OVCF). Methods In July 2014, a comprehensive systematic computer-based online search was performed by using the databases of PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Wan Fang, and the China Biological Medicine. Only prospective comparative trials (PCT) and randomized controlled trials (RCT) that compared PVP with PKP were included. Trials were screened based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria previously formed. The Cochrane collaboration guidelines were also used to assess the quality of these included studies. The primary data of these studies [volume of the cement, postoperative vertebral height, visual analog scale (VAS) score and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) score after the surgery, and so on] were carefully abstracted and processed by Revman 5.2.0 software The publication bias of the main results (cement leakage and adjacent-level fracture) were examined by Stata 12.0 (Begg and Egger test). Furthermore, the stability of the main results were also detected by sensitivity and cumulative analyses. Results Six RCT and 14 PCT studies involving 1,429 patients met our criteria and were included finally. Comparing these two methods, the PKP group took more operation time [SMD = 0.66, 95 % CI (0.28, 1.03), p = 0.0006] with higher anterior vertebral body height [SMD = 1.40, 95 % CI (0.49, 2.32), p = 0.003], greatly reduced Cobb angle in the long run [SMD = -0.61, 95 % CI (-1.04, -0.19), p = 0.005] and had lower risk of cement leakage. However, in VAS scores and ODI scores after the surgery whether for the short-term efficacy (no more than 1 week after the surgery) or long-term efficacy (more than six months), Cobb angle in the short run and new fracture in the adjacent level, no statistically differences were found between the two groups. Conclusions Based on current evidence, PVP takes less time in the operation, while it has greater risk of cement leakage, was inferior in reducing Cobb angle in the long term and results in lower anterior vertebral body height after the surgery. For pain relief, which is the main desire of the patients, both procedures provide significant improvement in VAS and ODI pain scores. PVP is still an effective procedure.

Keywords: Analyses, Article, Bias, Cement, China, Collaboration, Comparative Studies, Criteria, Cumulative, Data, Databases, Disability, Efficacy, Embase, Evidence, Follow-Up, Fracture, Groups, Guidelines, Improvement, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Medicine, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Online, Operation, Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fractures, Pain, Pain Relief, Patients, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Kyphoplasty, Percutaneous Vertebroplasty, Percutaneous Vertebroplasty, Postoperative, Primary, Procedure, Procedures, Prospective, Prospective Comparative Trials, Publication, Publication Bias, Pubmed, Quality, Quality Of, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Rct, Results, Risk, Safety, Scale, Science, Sensitivity, Software, Stability, Stata, Surgery, Systematic, Systematic Reviews, Technologies, Term, Vas, Visual Analog Scale, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Psychogeriatrics

Full Journal Title: International Psychogeriatrics

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. Psychogeriatr.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Int Psychogeriatr

ISSN: 1041-6102

Issues/Year: 12

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Publisher: Cambridge Univ Press

Publisher Address: 32 Avenue of The Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473

Subject Categories:

Geriatrics & Gerontology: Impact Factor 2.240, 23/45 (2011)

Psychiatry: Impact Factor 2.240, 67/130 (2011)

Psychology: Impact Factor 2.240, 32/75 (2011)

? Sampson, E.L., Ritchie, C.W., Lai, R., Raven, P.W. and Blanchard, M.R. (2005), A systematic review of the scientific evidence for the efficacy of a palliative care approach in advanced dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **17** (1), 31-40.

Full Text: [2005\Int Psy17, 31.pdf](2005\Int%20Psy17,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Patients with dementia often receive poor end-of-life care, with inadequate pain control and without access to the palliative care services that patients with cancer are offered. This has been identified as an area of need in recent U.K. Government reports and by the Alzheimer’s Society (U.K.). Our objective was to perform a systematic review of the scientific literature regarding the efficacy of a palliative care model in patients with dementia. Methods: A systematic review was carried out to identify controlled trials that investigated the efficacy of palliative care in patients with dementia. Data sources included were MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, British Nursing Index, AMED, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, International Standard Randomised Controlled Trial register, the NHS Economic Evaluation Database and the System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe. Other data was sourced from hand searches of papers identified on electronic databases and review articles. Results: The search identified 30 review articles, but only four papers were eligible for full appraisal and only two of these met the full criteria for inclusion. These papers gave equivocal evidence of the efficacy for a palliative model of care in dementia. Conclusion: Despite the increased interest in palliative care for patients with dementia there is currently little evidence on which to base such an approach. This may in part be due to the ethical difficulties surrounding such research, prognostic uncertainty in clinicians and the lack of clear outcome measures for patients who are unable to express their needs or wishes. Further systematic research is urgently needed to educate an important and developing area of clinical practice.

Keywords: Alzheimer’s Disease, Alzheimers-Disease, Cancer, Caregivers, Clinician, Cochrane, Control, Databases, Death, Dementia, Efficacy, Embase, End-of-Life Care, End-Stage Dementia, Europe, Evaluation, Families, Hospice, Interest, Literature, Metastatic Cancer, Methods, Model, Nursing, Of-Life Care, Outcome, Pain, Palliative Care, Papers, Practice, Research, Review, Science, Systematic, Systematic Review, Terminal Care, Web of Science

? Unutzer, J. (2009), Top cited papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 2. Quality adjusted life years in older adults with depressive symptoms and chronic medical disorders. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (2), 265-267.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 265.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%20265.pdf)

Keywords: Chronic Diseases, Collaborative Care, Cost, Health-Services, HMO, Major Depression, Management, Outcomes, Primary-Care Patients, Randomized Controlled-Trial

? Gauthier, S. and O’Brien, J. (2009), Top cited papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 3. Efficacy of donepezil on behavioral symptoms in patients with moderate to severe Alzheimer’s disease. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (3), 454-456.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 454.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%20454.pdf)

Keywords: BPSD, Memantine, Psychological Symptoms

? Gerdner, L.A. (2009), Top cited papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 4. Effects of individualized vs. classical “relaxation” music on the frequency of agitation in elderly persons with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (4), 667-671.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 667.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%20667.pdf)

Keywords: Dementia, Residents

? O’Brien, J.T. (2009), Top Cited Papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 5. A controlled study of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation as a treatment of depression in the elderly. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (5), 855-860.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 855.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%20855.pdf)

Keywords: Consensus Statement, Depression, Electroconvulsive-Therapy, Geriatric Depression, Late-Life Depression, Major Depression, Subcortical Hyperintensities, Subsyndromal Depression, Treatment Response, Vascular Depression, White-Matter Hyperintensities

? Ballard, C., Margallo-Lana, M., O’Brien, J.T., James, I., Howard, R. and Fossey, J. (2009), Top cited papers in international psychogeriatrics: 6A. Quality of life for people with dementia living in residential and nursing home care: the impact of performance on activities of daily living, behavioral and psychological symptoms, language skills, and psychotropic drugs. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (6), 1026-1030.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 1026.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%201026.pdf)

Keywords: Agitation, Disease, Facilities, Management, Nursing, Randomized-Trial

? Fuh, J.L. and Cummings, J.L. (2009), Top cited papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 6B. Behavioral disorders and caregivers’ reaction in Taiwanese patients with Alzheimer’s disease. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (6), 1031-1036.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 1031.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%201031.pdf)

Keywords: Abilities Screening Instrument, Chinese Version, Dementia Patients, Mental-State-Examination, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Neuropsychiatric-Inventory, Nursing-Home Residents, of-the-Literature, Older-Adults, Psychological Symptoms

? Han, L. and Ames, D. (2009), Top cited papers in *International Psychogeriatrics*: 6C. tracking cognitive decline in Alzheimer’s disease using the mini-mental state examination: A meta-analysis (“Mini” Is Not Necessarily Trivial!). *International Psychogeriatrics*, **21** (6), 1037-1040.

Full Text: [2009\Int Psy21, 1037.pdf](2009\Int%20Psy21,%201037.pdf)

Keywords: Care, Dementia, Efficacy

? Vasse, E., Vernooij-Dassen, M., Spijker, A., Rikkert, M.O. and Koopmans, R. (2010), A systematic review of communication strategies for people with dementia in residential and nursing homes. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **22** (2), 189-200.

Full Text: [2010\Int Psy22, 189.pdf](2010\Int%20Psy22,%20189.pdf)

Abstract: Background: The impairment of verbal skills of people with dementia challenges communication. The aim of this review was to study the effects of nonpharmacological interventions in residential and nursing homes on (1) communication between residents with dementia and care staff, and (2) the neuropsychiatric symptoms of residents with dementia. Method: PUBMED, PsychInfo, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, and reference lists from relevant publications were systematically searched to find articles about controlled interventions with communication strategies. The data collected were pooled and subjected to a meta-analysis. Results: Nineteen intervention studies were selected for this review. They included structured and communicative “sessions at set times” for residents (e.g. life review) and communication techniques in activities of “daily care” applied by care staff (e.g. sensitivity to nonverbal communication). A meta-analysis of five set-time interventions (communication) and another meta-analysis of four set-time interventions (neuropsychiatric outcomes) found no significant overall effects. Individual set-time intervention studies report positive effects on communication when interventions are single-task sessions, like life review or one-on-one conversation. Interventions around daily care activities had positive effects on communication outcomes. Effects of both types of interventions on neuropsychiatric symptoms were divergent. Conclusion: This review indicates that care staff can improve their communication with residents with dementia when strategies are embedded in daily care activities or interventions are single-task sessions at set times. These results offer the possibility of improving the quality of care, but not of directly reducing neuropsychiatric symptoms. More research is needed to study the effect of communication interventions on neuropsychiatric symptoms.

Keywords: Activities, Alzheimers-Disease, Assistants, Caregivers, Clinical-Trial, Cochrane, Cognitive Impairment, Communication, Dementia, Homes, Intervention, Intervention Studies, Interventions, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Morning Care, Neuropsychiatric Symptoms, Nonpharmacological Intervention, Nursing, Nursing Homes, Outcomes, Program, Psychosocial Intervention, Publications, Quality of Care, Research, Residential, Residential Facilities, Residents, Review, Science, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Web of Science

? Pitfield, C., Shahriyarmolki, K. and Livingston, G. (2011), A systematic review of stress in staff caring for people with dementia living in 24-hour care settings. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **23** (1), 4-9.

Full Text: [2011\Int Psy23, 4.pdf](2011\Int%20Psy23,%204.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Family carers of people with dementia are at risk of psychological morbidity, and it is suggested that this may also be the case in paid carers as caring for people with dementia can be emotionally and physically demanding. Care homes have historically had difficulty recruiting and retaining staff, and job stress has previously been linked to high turnover amongst long-term care staff. We performed a systematic review of studies of the prevalence of psychological stress in staff caring for people with dementia in residential long-term care settings. Methods: We conducted a comprehensive literature search of MEDLINE, PsychINFO and Web of Science databases up to May 2009, supplemented by a search of the references of all relevant articles. Search terms encompassed nursing staff, residential care and psychological distress. Validity of studies was graded by two authors independently using a standardized checklist. Results: We identified 601 studies of which five met our inclusion criteria. Two studies reported on prevalence rates of staff distress and found 37% and 5% levels of being “at risk” from burnout, four studies reported mean stress scores and all were low. Conclusions: All studies were either small or used instruments with unsatisfactory psychometric properties and so our conclusions are limited by the lack of good quality evidence. The preliminary evidence suggests that most staff who remain working in homes do not have a high prevalence of psychological stress or level of symptoms.

Keywords: Attitudes, Authors, Burnout, Burnout, Care, Caregivers, Carers, Databases, Dementia, Distress, Homes, Homes, Job Strain, Laser-Ad, Literature, Long-Term Care, MEDLINE, Methods, Morbidity, Nursing, Nursing Staff, Old Age, Prevalence, Psychological Stress, Residential, Residents, Review, Risk, Satisfaction, Science, Stress, Symptoms, Systematic, Systematic Review, Web of Science, Workers

? Lapp, L.K., Agbokou, C. and Ferreri, F. (2011), PTSD in the elderly: The interaction between trauma and aging. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **23** (6), 858-868.

Full Text: [2011\Int Psy23, 858.pdf](2011\Int%20Psy23,%20858.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Because an increasingly large cohort of individuals is approaching their elderly years, there is concern about how the healthcare system will cope with the greater demands placed upon it. One area of concern is the impact of trauma and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the aged. Although several reviews have highlighted the lack of knowledge and research on the topic, there still remain gaps in the literature. Nevertheless, some recent behavioral, endocrinological and neuroimaging studies may provide new insights into the discussion. The central aims of this paper are to summarize the etiological, epidemiological and clinical aspects of PTSD, trauma, and the elderly, and to integrate this knowledge with (i) what is known about PTSD in adults, and (ii) the behavioral, hormonal and cerebral changes associated with healthy aging. Methods: A comprehensive search was performed with ISI Web of Science and PUBMED for articles pertinent to the psychology and biology of PTSD, trauma, and the elderly. Results: There exist both significant similarities and differences between adults and elderly with PTSD concerning cognitive and biological profile. Evidence suggests that PTSD in the elderly does not follow a simple clinical trajectory. Conclusions: PTSD in the elderly must be considered within the context of normal aging. Strong claims about an interaction between PTSD and aging are difficult to make due to sample heterogeneity, but it is clear that PTSD in this age group presents unique aspects not seen in younger cohorts. Further research must integrate their studies with the biological, psychological, and social changes already associated with the aging process.

Keywords: Adults, Aged, Aging, Biology, Case Series, Combat Veterans, Disorder, Elderly, Former Prisoners, Hippocampal Volume, Holocaust Survivors, Impact, ISI, Knowledge, Literature, Methods, Myocardial-Infarction, Normal, Older-Adults, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Profile, Ptsd, Pubmed, Research, Risk-Factors, Science, Social, Stress, Trajectory, Trauma, War-II Survivors, Web of Science

? Robinson, L., Gemski, A., Abley, C., Bond, J., Keady, J., Campbell, S., Samsi, K. and Manthorpe, J. (2011), The transition to dementia - individual and family experiences of receiving a diagnosis: A review. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **23** (7), 1026-1043.

Full Text: [2011\Int Psy23, 1026.pdf](2011\Int%20Psy23,%201026.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Consensus recommends early recognition of memory problems through multi-disciplinary assessment in memory clinics; however, little is known about the experiences of people accessing such services. The aim of this review was to synthesis empirical evidence on patient and carer experiences in the transition to dementia. Methods: This review updates an earlier review (Bamford et al., 2004) on the topic of disclosure of the diagnosis of dementia. Key electronic databases were searched including OVID MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, EMBASE, and Sociological Abstracts; this was supplemented by hand searching of reference lists and contact with experts in the field. Only papers published after 2003 were included. Results: of the 35 papers included in the review, only one study observed the process of disclosure and only two papers explored the effects on the person with dementia’s health. The vast majority of people with dementia wished to know their diagnosis. The key challenges for the person with dementia were coming to terms with losses on multiple levels. Although there may be short-term distress, the majority of people with dementia do not appear to experience long-term negative effects on their psychological health. For family carers, becoming the main decision-maker and adjusting to increased responsibility were common concerns. Conclusions: There is still little empirical research observing the process of diagnostic disclosure in dementia. Studies exploring the views of patients and their families suggest this should be an ongoing process with the provision of support and information tailored to individual needs. The term “Alzheimer’s disease” appears to have more negative connotations than the word “dementia”.

Keywords: Alzheimers-Disease, Assessment, Attitudes, Caregivers, Carers, Databases, Dementia, Diagnosis, Disclosure, Distress, Embase, Families, Family, Hand, Impact, Information, Life, Memory, Methods, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Papers, Patients, Perspectives, Primary-Care, Psychological, Research, Review, Science, Sense, Web of Science

? Nilsson, F. (2011), Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE): Probably one of the most cited papers in health science. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **23**, S325.

Full Text: [2011\Int Psy23, S325.pdf](2011\Int%20Psy23,%20S325.pdf)

Keywords: Health, Papers, Science

? Chagas, M.H.N., Linares, I.M.P., Garcia, G.J., Hallak, J.E.C., Tumas, V. and Crippa, J.A.S. (2013), Neuroimaging of depression in Parkinson’s disease: A review. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **25** (12), 1953-1961.

Full Text: [2013\Int Psy25, 1953.pdf](2013/Int%20Psy25,%201953.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Depression is the most common psychiatric manifestation in patients with Parkinson’s disease (PD). In addition, depressive symptoms may be considered to be a prodromal manifestation of PD. In recent years, the association between PD and depression has been the focus of neuroimaging studies using functional and structural techniques. Methods: The aim of this study was to review the main neuroimaging studies assessing the comorbidity between depression and PD. Literature searches were conducted to find the major neuroimaging studies that consider primarily the comorbidity between depression and PD using the indices Web of Science and Lilacs. Results: In total, 296 papers were identified, and 18 of these studies were selected for the current review. The principal neuroimaging technique used was SPECT. The structural neuroimaging studies that have evaluated the impact of current or previous bouts of depression on the neurodegenerative process of PD are scarce and inclusive. The instruments that were used to evaluate depression differed among the studies. Several brain regions appear to be involved in depression, particularly the limbic system and the basal ganglia. In addition, the serotonergic, dopaminergic, and noradrenergic systems also appear to be associated with depressive symptoms in PD. Conclusion: Several brain regions and neurotransmitter systems are involved in depression in PD; however, the variety of criteria used to evaluate depressive symptoms precludes more specific conclusions.

Keywords: America, Assessing, Association, Brain, Brazil, Comorbidity, Criteria, Depression, Depressive Symptoms, Disease, Dopamine, Impact, Indices, Instruments, Int, Literature, Major Depression, Matter, Methods, Neuroimaging, New-York, Papers, Parkinson’S Disease, Patients, Pd, Press, Prevalence, Psychiatry, Psychology, Recent, Results, Review, Science, Sonography, Spect, Symptoms, Systems, Techniques, Thalamus, USA, Voxel-Based Morphometry, Web of Science

# Title: International Public Management Journal

Full Journal Title: International Public Management Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Van de Walle, S. and van Delft, R. (2015), Publishing in public administration: Issues with defining, comparing, and ranking the output of universities. *International Public Management Journal*, **18** (1), 87-107.

Full Text: [2015\Int Pub Man J18, 87.pdf](2015/Int%20Pub%20Man%20J18,%2087.pdf)

Abstract: The measurement and comparison of the public administration output of universities is an important means for mapping the state of the field. However, such exercises are very sensitive to design choices made in the ranking and measurement methodology. Following an overview of existing research on journal reputation and quality in public administration and studies of institutional reputation and productivity, this article presents five alternative rankings of journal article output in public administration to illustrate how rankings of universities in the field of public administration vary depending on what is considered to be a “good journal.” Article output extracted from Web of Science and Scopus for the period 2009-2013 is used. It was found that using SSCI Journal Citation Reports as opposed to journal reputation has a considerable effect on the regional composition of the rankings. The article discusses key challenges in measuring and ranking article output in the discipline of public administration.

Keywords: Administration, Affairs Programs, Alternative, Article, Citation, Comparison, Composition, Design, Economics Departments, Exercises, Faculty, Field, From, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Mapping, Measurement, Members, Methodology, Overview, Political-Science, Productivity, Public, Public Administration, Publishing, Quality, Ranking, Rankings, Regional, Reputation, Research, Research Productivity, Science, Scientists, Scopus, Si, Ssci, State, Trends, Universities, Web, Web Of Science

# Title: International Review of Administrative Sciences

Full Journal Title: [International Review of Administrative Sciences](http://ras.sagepub.com/content/by/year)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Hu, G.W., Pan, W.W. and Wang, J. (2010), The distinctive lexicon and consensual conception of e-Government: An exploratory perspective. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, **76** (3), 577-597.

Full Text: [2010\Int Rev Adm Sci76, 577.pdf](2010\Int%20Rev%20Adm%20Sci76,%20577.pdf)

Abstract: Presently, the field of e-Government still lacks a coherent identity. For its future development, it would be useful to identify a distinctive lexicon and widely shared conception to help scholars understand its essence. In this study, exploratory work was conducted using a large-scale survey of e-Government articles from 1993 to 2008. A total of 752 abstracts from the world’s leading databases (i.e. Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) and Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S)) were retrieved, and 528 were analyzed using Computer-Aided Text Analysis (CATA) software. Based on the content analysis, a widely shared conception of the field held by its members was determined and a methodology to obtain a consensual definition of an academic field was designed.

Keywords: Citation, Cities, Conceptual Construction, Consensual Conception, E-Govemment, E-Government, Electronic Government, Firm, Issues, Knowledge, Lexicographic Analysis, Management, Opinion, Public Administration, Public-Services, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Semantic Reasoning, United-States

# Title: International Review of Psychiatry

Full Journal Title: International Review of Psychiatry

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? White, C.J., de Burgh, H.T., Fear, N.T. and Iversen, A.C. (2011), The impact of deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan on military children: A review of the literature. *International Review of Psychiatry*, **23** (2), 210-217.

Abstract: The aim of this review is to evaluate what is known about the impact on children of parental deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan. We searched for relevant studies with a minimum sample size of 50 which were published between 2003 and 2010 using Google Scholar, MEDLINE, PUBMED, PsycINFO and Web of Science. Bibliographies of retrieved articles were also searched. Nine US-based studies were identified for inclusion in the review, five were cross-sectional, two were longitudinal and two were analyses of routinely collected data. Researchers found an increase in emotional and behavioral problems in children when a parent was deployed. Several mediating factors were identified, such as the family demographics and the number and duration of parental deployments. Parental psychopathology was most consistently identified as a risk factor for childhood emotional and behavioral disorders in the research. Limitations of the current research and subsequent recommendations for future research are also outlined.

Keywords: Army, Behavior, Bibliographies, Children, Families, Google Scholar, Impact, Induced Separation, Literature, Maltreatment, MEDLINE, Parent, Parental Deployment, Pubmed, Research, Researchers, Resilience, Review, Risk, Science, Service Members, Veterans, Web of Science, Young-Children

# Title: International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning

Full Journal Title: International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Liyanagunawardena, T.R., Adams, A.A. and Williams, S.A. (2013), MOOCs: A systematic study of the published literature 2008-2012. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, **14** (3), 202-227.

Full Text: [2013\Int Rev Res Ope Dis Lea14, 202.pdf](2013/Int%20Rev%20Res%20Ope%20Dis%20Lea14,%20202.pdf)

Abstract: Massive open online courses (MOOCs) are a recent addition to the range of online learning options. Since 2008, MOOCs have been run by a variety of public and elite universities, especially in North America. Many academics have taken interest in MOOCs recognising the potential to deliver education around the globe on an unprecedented scale; some of these academics are taking a research-oriented perspective and academic papers describing their research are starting to appear in the traditional media of peer reviewed publications. This paper presents a systematic review of the published MOOC literature (2008-2012): Forty-five peer reviewed papers are identified through journals, database searches, searching the Web, and chaining from known sources to form the base for this review. We believe this is the first effort to systematically review literature relating to MOOCs, a fairly recent but massively popular phenomenon with a global reach. The review categorises the literature into eight different areas of interest, introductory, concept, case studies, educational theory, technology, participant focussed, provider focussed, and other, while also providing quantitative analysis of publications according to publication type, year of publication, and contributors. Future research directions guided by gaps in the literature are explored.

Keywords: MOOC, Massive Open Online Course, Massively Open Online Course, Systematic Review, Connectivism, Open Online Courses, Education

# Title: International Sociology

Full Journal Title: International Sociology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Sooryamoorthy, R. (2015), Sociological research in South Africa: Post-apartheid trends. *International Sociology*, **30** (2), 119-133.

Full Text: [2015\Int Soc30, 119.pdf](2015/Int%20Soc30,%20119.pdf)

Abstract: South African sociology has a long and varied past. Over a period of nearly a century it has gone through several phases. Sociology as a course of study is offered widely in the country and sociologists - mainly at universities - have made a significant contribution to the development of the sociological literature through their research. The major outlet for this research is the South African Review of Sociology (SARS), which is the official journal of the association of sociologists in the country. Although there is some understanding of what South African sociologists are currently studying, there has been no systematic or scientific attempt to examine their endeavors. Using a novel bibliometric approach, this article analyzes the research articles that have appeared in SARS in the post-apartheid era over a period of 18 years. The findings relate to the backgrounds of the authors (race, gender, sectoral, institutional and departmental affiliation) and to the nature of the articles (collaboration, methodology, and topics). The inferences that are drawn from these could assist in determining the directions sociological research is taking in the country.

Keywords: Affiliation, Africa, Approach, Article, Articles, Association, Authors, Bibliometric, Collaboration, Contribution, Country, Course, Development, From, Gender, Journal, Literature, Mar, Methodology, Post-Apartheid, Race, Research, Review, Sar, Sars, Sociology, South Africa, South African Review Of Sociology, South African Sociology, Systematic, Trends, Understanding, Universities

# Title: International Sportmed Journal

Full Journal Title: International Sportmed Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Schwabe, K., de Villiers, R., Collins, M. and Schwellnus, M.P. (2007), Achilles tendon blood flow changes in response to acute exercise. *International Sportmed Journal*, **8** (3), 117-140.

Abstract: Objective: This review examines the relationship between symptoms/signs of Achilles tendon injury and changes in morphology and blood flow in the tendon and also the effects of an acute exercise bout on morphology and blood flow in the Achilles tendon. Data sources: PUBMED and ISI Web of Science were searched from 1983 to 2007 using the terms Achilles tendon, blood flow and vascular, disease, imaging and ultrasound, and exercise. Additionally, the references of papers identified through this search were examined for relevant studies. Study section: One hundred and fourteen studies were identified that examined Achilles tendon disorders, risk factors for disease, and imaging of the Achilles tendon. A further twenty-four studies were identified that looked at the vascularity of the Achilles tendon, the association of the vascularity with symptoms and pathology, and the effect of exercise on tendon vascularity. Data extraction: Studies were critically evaluated and summarised in this review. No meta-analytic procedures were performed. Data synthesis: There is not always a clear relationship between morphological changes and the presence of symptoms and signs. The majority of studies show that there is a relationship between neovacularisation and chronic painful tendinosis. However, more recent studies show no association between tendon symptoms and the presence on neovascularisation. Studies show an increase in the blood flow in the Achilles tendon in response to exercise. Conclusions: Some, but not all, studies show an association between neovascularisation and chronic painful tendons. Studies show that blood flow in a tendon increases in response to an acute bout of exercise, and that this returns back to normal post-exercise and that this response may not always be pathological. Future studies should examine the long-term consequences of this repeated transient increase in tendon blood flow in response to an acute exercise bout. The precise mechanism for these changes in blood flow will also require further investigation.

Keywords: Achilles Tendon, Badminton Players, Blood, Blood Flow, Color Doppler, Disease, Exercise, Imaging, Injury, Intrinsic Risk-Factors, Ironman Triathlon, ISI, Mechanism, Normal, Papers, Patellar Tendons, Pathology, Peritendinous Tissue, Power Doppler, Pubmed, Review, Risk, Risk Factors, Science, Skeletal-Muscle, Surgical Findings, Symptoms, Tendon, Ultrasound, Ultrasound Stimulation, Web of Science

# Title: International Studies Perspectives

Full Journal Title: International Studies Perspectives

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Sillanpaa, A. and Koivula, T. (2010), Mapping conflict research: A bibliometric study of contemporary scientific discourses. *International Studies Perspectives*, **11** (2), 148-171.

Abstract: This paper employs bibliometric methods to map the structure of conflict research. Citation information is restructured by means of cluster and network analyses for the purpose of identifying the different discourses and fields contributing to conflict research. The data are derived from more than 1,300 articles published in 40 high-quality journals between 2000 and 2006. Four main discourses are identified within the field, and it is concluded that Democratic Peace Theory constitutes a powerful discursive core of contemporary conflict research, affecting most other discourses as well. It is suggested that instead of systemic foci, contemporary conflict research is dominated by the investigation of dyadic forms of interaction and that, somewhat surprisingly, the substantive focus of the most frequently cited research has remained on interstate war. The study intends to help researchers to be sensitive to gaps and focal points in contemporary research, and promote further discussion about the current state of the field. Applied approach provides academics, students, and practitioners with a USAble and transparent procedure for structuring discourses and communicating about them further.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation Analysis, Civil-War, Cocitation Analysis, Conflict Research, Democracy, Disputes, Domestic Conflict, Economic Interdependence, International Conflict, Journals, Liberal Peace, Research, Researchers, Scientific Discourse, Trade

# Title: International Studies Quarterly

Full Journal Title: International Studies Quarterly

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Lake, D.A. (2010), Rightful rules: Authority, order, and the foundations of global governance. *International Studies Quarterly*, **54** (3), 587-613.

Full Text: [2010\Int Stu Qua54, 587.pdf](2010\Int%20Stu%20Qua54,%20587.pdf)

Abstract: Global governance is an important and increasingly popular topic of inquiry. Nonetheless, existing research remains too statist, privileging states and limiting other forms of governance to the interstices of state power. Drawing on social contract theory, I offer an alternative approach that begins with the central role of authority in political life and develops a synthetic understanding of governance that applies equally to its myriad forms. I argue that we have, as a discipline, relied on a formal-legal conception of authority that is inappropriate to an international setting and has unduly limited enforcement to violence. I propose that global governance and its many forms can be understood and unified by a concept of relational authority, which treats authority as a social contract in which a governor provides a political order of value to a community in exchange for compliance by the governed with the rules necessary to produce that order. This conception of relational authority is followed by three illustrations of its central logic in (i) state-to-state hierarchy by the United States over Caribbean states, (ii) supranational authority by the World Trade Organization over member states, and (iii) private authority by credit rating agencies over corporations and sovereign borrowers. The conclusion outlines the research agenda that follows from this approach.

Keywords: Anarchy, Choice, Institutions, Politics, Power, Research

# Title: International Urology and Nephrology

Full Journal Title: International Urology and Nephrology

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Diokno, A.C. (2010), Editorial comment: Hippocratic Oath and plagiarism. *International Urology and Nephrology*, **42** (3), 709.

Full Text: [2010\Int Uro Nep42, 709.pdf](2010/Int%20Uro%20Nep42,%20709.pdf)

Keywords: Plagiarism

? Liu, N., Wazir, R., Wang, J. and Wang, K.J. (2014), Maximizing the donor pool: Left versus right laparoscopic live donor nephrectomy-systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Urology and Nephrology*, **46** (8), 1511-1519.

Full Text: [2014\Int Uro Nep46, 1511.pdf](2014/Int%20Uro%20Nep46,%201511.pdf)

Abstract: To assess the current evidence regarding the efficiency, safety, and potential advantages of right-laparoscopic live donor nephrectomy (LLDN) compared with left-LLDN. We comprehensively searched PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science to perform a systematic review and cumulative meta-analysis of a randomized controlled trial (RCT) and prospective and retrospective comparative studies assessing the two techniques. A single RCT and 28 comparative studies including a total of 32,426 cases were identified. Although left-LLDN was associated with lower delayed renal function [odds ratio (OR) 0.73; 95 % confidence interval (CI) 0.62, 0.87, p = 0.0003] and less thrombosis (OR 0.35; 95 % CI 0.13, 0.96, p = 0.04) in our meta-analysis, sensitivity analysis did not show any significant difference between the two groups. There were no other considerable differences between the two groups. With enough surgical experience, right-LLDN can be performed with equivalent safety and efficacy. Although large-volume centers are routinely performing right-LLDN, there is under appreciation of the right side in smaller centers given the associated fear of poor outcomes and technically demanding procedure. Due to the inherent limitations of the included studies, future well-designed RCTs are awaited to confirm and update the findings of this analysis.

Keywords: Analysis, Arteries, Assessing, Center Experience, Complications, Confidence, Controlled Trial, Cumulative, Efficacy, Efficiency, Evidence, Experience, Fear, Function, Groups, Interval, Laparoscopic, Laparoscopic Nephrectomy, Live Donor, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Nephrectomy, Outcomes, Potential, Procedure, Prospective, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trial, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Rct, Reluctance, Renal, Renal Function, Review, Right, Right Kidney, Safety, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity Analysis, Single-Center, Survival, Systematic, Systematic Review, Techniques, Thrombosis, Transplantation, Trial, Web Of Science

? Su, L.Y., Tam, N., Deng, R.H., Chen, P., Li, H.B. and Wu, L.W. (2014), Everolimus-based calcineurin-inhibitor sparing regimens for kidney transplant recipients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *International Urology and Nephrology*, **46** (10), 2035-2044.

Full Text: [2014\Int Uro Nep46, 2035.pdf](2014/Int%20Uro%20Nep46,%202035.pdf)

Abstract: Calcineurin inhibitors (CNI) associated nephrotoxicity remains a risk factor for long-term graft dysfunction after renal transplantation. Everolimus is a mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor and exhibits synergistic immunosuppressive activity with CNI to permit CNI-reduction. We conducted a systematic review to compare the efficacy of everolimus-based CNI sparing and standard CNI regimens in renal transplantation recipients. We searched PubMed and Web of Science databases to identify relevant randomized controlled trials. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR), biopsy-proven acute rejection (BPAR), death or graft loss and incidence of adverse events were the major estimates of renal function, efficacy, and tolerability of the two regimens. Seven studies providing data for 2,067 patients were included. Six of the seven studies used cyclosporine as the CNI. The patients were divided into two groups: everolimus-based CNI sparing (elimination and minimization) group and standard CNI group. Everolimus-based regimen was associated with increased GFR [P = 0.02; weighted mean difference (WMD) 4.83 mL/min], decreased serum creatinine (P = 0.004; WMD -9.94 mu mol/L) and no more death or graft loss [P = 0.72; relative risk (RR) 1.07]. CNI-minimization was not associated with increased BPAR (P = 0.25; RR 0.85) while CNI-elimination was associated with more BPAR Grade 1 (P < 0.00001; RR 4.20). Use of everolimus reduced the risk of CMV infection (P = 0.0002; RR 0.47). There was a higher risk of discontinuation of everolimus (P < 0.00001; RR 1.69) and non-fatal adverse events (P < 0.00001; RR 1.73) in patients on the everolimus based CNI sparing regimens. Everolimus-based CNI sparing regimen could optimize long-term graft function without leading to more death or graft loss. Although CNI elimination was associated with higher risk of BPAR, everolimus use with CNI minimization did not increase the risk of acute rejections. Use of everolimus was associated with reduction in the incidence of CMV infection, but there was a higher risk of discontinuation of this drug and other non-fatal adverse events.

Keywords: Activity, Adverse Events, Calcineurin Inhibitor, Chronic Allograft Nephropathy, Creatinine, Cyclosporine, Cyclosporine-A, Data, Databases, Death, Drug, Efficacy, Elimination, Estimates, Events, Everolimus, Filtration, Function, Graft, Groups, Incidence, Infection, Inhibitor, Inhibitors, Kidney, Long Term, Long-Term, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Mtor Inhibitors, Mycophenolate-Mofetil, Nephrotoxicity, P, Patients, Pubmed, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized-Trial, Reduced-Exposure, Reduction, Rejection, Relative Risk, Renal, Renal Function, Renal Transplantation, Renal-Transplant, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Serum, Signal Inhibitors, Sirolimus, Standard, Systematic, Systematic Review, Transplantation, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

? Li, T.T., Shi, Y., Yin, J.Y., Qin, Q., Wei, S., Nie, S.F. and Liu, L. (2015), The association between lipid metabolism gene polymorphisms and nephropathy in type 2 diabetes: A meta-analysis. *International Urology and Nephrology*, **47** (1), 117-130.

Full Text: [2015\Int Uro Nep47, 117.pdf](2015/Int%20Uro%20Nep47,%20117.pdf)

Abstract: Hyperlipidaemia has been identified as a risk factor for diabetic nephropathy via exacerbation of glomerular injury through the activation of multiple signaling pathways. This study’s aim is to assess the associations between polymorphisms of genes involved in lipid metabolism, such as apolipoprotein E (ApoE), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR gamma), acetyl-CoA carboxylase beta (ACACB), and type 2 diabetic nephropathy (T2DN). A search of the MEDLINE and Web of Science databases was used to identify relevant studies, and allele or genotype frequencies were pooled using fixed- or random-effects models. Forty-five studies were included in this meta-analysis, consisting of 10,920 type 2 diabetic patients with nephropathy and 16,203 type 2 diabetic patients without nephropathy. The OR for ApoE epsilon 2 versus epsilon 3 was 1.49 (95 % CI 1.13-1.95) in T2DN. The progression of T2DN was related to the presence of the epsilon 2 allele and epsilon 2 carrier with ORs of 1.72 (95 % CI 1.10-2.69) and 1.78 (95 % CI 1.18-2.69), respectively. The rs1801282 C > G variant in PPAR gamma presented a significant association with decreased T2DN risk, both in the G allele and GC/GG genotype with ORs of 0.77 (95 % CI 0.68-0.87) and 0.79 (95 % CI 0.69-0.92), respectively. The T allele in rs2268388 within ACACB showed an increased risk for T2DN, exhibiting an OR of 1.35 (95 % CI 1.12-1.63). Our meta-analysis supports that the ApoE epsilon 2 allele and ACACB rs2268388 C > T might act as promotion factors of nephropathy in type 2 diabetes, whereas PPAR gamma rs1801282 C > G is a promising candidate genetic variation for reducing susceptibility to T2DN.

Keywords: Acetyl-Coa Carboxylase Beta, Activated-Receptor-Gamma, Activation, Apolipoprotein E, Apolipoprotein-E Polymorphism, Association, Body-Mass Index, Chronic Kidney-Disease, Databases, Decreased Risk, Diabetes, Diabetic Nephropathy, Factors, Gamma, Gene, Genes, Genetic, Glomerulosclerosis, Injury, Lipid, Lipid Metabolism, Medline, Mellitus, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Models, Nephropathy, Pathways, Patients, Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Gamma, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Ppar-Gamma, Pro12ala Polymorphism, Progression, Promotion, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Signaling, Susceptibility, Type 2 Diabetes, Web, Web Of Science, Web Of Science Databases

# Title: International Urogynecology Journal

Full Journal Title: International Urogynecology Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Cartwright, R. and Cardozo, L. (2007), What is the best method of assessing academic performance in urogynaecology? Comparison of peer evaluation and bibliometric indices. *International Urogynecology Journal*, **18** (S1), S97-S98.

Full Text: [2007\Int Uro J18, S97.pdf](2007/Int%20Uro%20J18,%20S97.pdf)

? El-Nashar, S.A., Bacon, M.M., Kim-Fine, S., Weaver, A.L., Gebhart, J.B. and Klingele, C.J. (2014), Incidence of female urethral diverticulum: A population-based analysis and literature review. *International Urogynecology Journal*, **25** (1), 73-79.

Full Text: [2014\Int Uro J25, 73.pdf](2014/Int%20Uro%20J25,%2073.pdf)

Abstract: Urethral diverticulum (UD) is a protrusion of the urethra through the periurethral fascia. We aimed to determine the population-based incidence of female UD. Using the records-linkage system of the Rochester Epidemiology Project (REP), we identified women 18 years and older with a new diagnosis of UD in Olmsted County, Minnesota, USA, from 1 January 1980, through 31 December 2011. We also identified cases meeting the same criteria diagnosed at Mayo Clinic, regardless of county of residency. Incidence rates were calculated and trends for changes in incidence over time were tested. We conducted a systematic search of the MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Systematic Reviews, CENTRAL, Web of Science, and Scopus databases from inception through 30 March 2013, to identify published reports of UD incidence or prevalence. We identified 164 incidence cases, including 26 women residing in Olmsted County. Age-adjusted annual incidence of UD in Olmsted County was 17.9 per 1,000,000 women (< 0.02 %) per year (95 % CI, 10.9-24.9). We observed a trend toward increased incidence during the past 3 decades (P = 0.03). In our literature review, only 7 studies included an estimate of incidence or prevalence of UD; these estimates ranged from 6.4 per 1,000,000 per year (< 0.01 %) having surgical intervention related to UD to a 4.7 % rate of UD diagnosed in asymptomatic women admitted for gynecological or obstetric issues. In this population-based study, female UD was a rare disease, affecting fewer than 20 per 1,000,000 women (< 0.02 %) per year.

Keywords: Analysis, Changes, Criteria, Databases, Diagnosis, Disease, Diverticulum, Embase, Epidemiology, Estimates, Female, Incidence, Intervention, Issues, Literature, Literature Review, Medline, Obstetric, P, Population Based, Population-Based, Population-Based Study, Prevalence, Rates, Residency, Review, Rochester Epidemiology Project, Science, Scopus, Systematic Reviews, Trend, Trends, Urethra, Urogynecology, Urology, USA, Web of Science, Women

? Zhang, P., Hu, W.L., Cheng, B., Cheng, L., Xiong, X.K. and Zeng, Y.J. (2015), A systematic review and meta-analysis comparing immediate and delayed catheter removal following uncomplicated hysterectomy. *International Urogynecology Journal*, **26** (5), 665-674.

Full Text: 2015\Int Uro J26, 665.pdf

Abstract: The use of an indwelling catheter after uncomplicated hysterectomy is common, but remains controversial because of the occurrence of catheter-associated urinary tract infections (UTIs) and discomfort. To examine the evidence on the benefits and harm from the use of an indwelling catheter after uncomplicated hysterectomy. Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Electronic databases including PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, and Science Citation Index up to July 2014 were searched for relevant RCTs and the reference lists of the included studies were also searched manually. Included studies were RCTs comparing immediate and delayed catheter removal following uncomplicated hysterectomy without concomitant pelvic floor surgery. Two independent reviewers identified relevant RCTs, assessed their methodological quality and extracted data. Mantel-Haenszel estimates were calculated and pooled using a fixed or random effects model data are expressed as relative risks (RRs) and 95 % confidence intervals (CIs). Ten RCTs with a total of 1,188 patients that met the inclusion criteria were analysed. Early catheter removal was associated with a reduced risk of positive urine culture (RR 0.60, 95 % CI 0.40 to 0.88) and symptomatic UTI (RR 0.23, 95 % CI 0.10 to 0.52). However, the incidence of recatheterization was lower among patients with delayed catheter removal (RR 3.32, 95 % CI 1.48 to 7.46). There was no significant difference in febrile morbidity associated with UTI between the two approaches (RR 0.38, 95 % CI 0.11 to 1.36). In addition, delayed catheter removal was associated with a longer time to first ambulation (standard mean difference -2.73, 95 % CI -4.00 to -1.47]. The existing evidence from RCTs suggests that delayed catheter removal following uncomplicated hysterectomy increases the incidence of postoperative bacteriuria and symptomatic UTI but reduces the risk of recatheterization.

Keywords: Bacteriuria, Bladder Drainage, Catheter, Citation, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Criteria, Culture, Data, Databases, Diagnosis, Effects, Estimates, Evidence, Febrile Morbidity, First, Hysterectomy, Incidence, Infections, Intervals, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Model, Morbidity, Patients, Pelvic, Pelvic Floor, Postoperative, Prevention, Prospective Randomized-Trial, Pubmed, Quality, Random Effects Model, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Reference, Reference Lists, Removal, Retention, Review, Risk, Risks, Science, Science Citation Index, Standard, Surgery, Systematic Review, Total Abdominal Hysterectomy, Urinary, Urinary Retention, Urinary Tract Infection, Urinary Tract Infections, Urinary-Tract-Infections, Urine, Vaginal Hysterectomy

# Title: ISMOT’07: Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Management of Technology, Vols 1 and 2 - Managing Total Innovation and Open Innovation in the 21st Century

Full Journal Title: ISMOT’07: Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Management of Technology, Vols 1 and 2 - Managing Total Innovation and Open Innovation in the 21st Century

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

IDS Number: BGL01

ISBN: 978-7-89490-375-4

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Zeyuan, L., Yongxia, L., Jie, P. and Hui, L. (2007), Bibliometrics analysis on service innovation from 1994 to 2006. *ISMOT’07: Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Management of Technology, Vols 1 and 2 - Managing Total Innovation and Open Innovation in the 21st Century*, 737-739.

Abstract: Using the literatures on service innovation since 1994 in SCI-E, this paper statistically classifies the papers from the aspects, of their numbers, types, source journals, authors, institutions, regions and subject categories, hoping to show the current research situation and some problems of service innovation studies.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibiometrics, Bibliometrics, Innovation, Institutions, Journals, Papers, Research, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Service, Service Innovation, Source, Toolkits, Users

# Title: First International Workshop on Database Technology and Applications, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: First International Workshop on Database Technology and Applications, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Deng, S., Tian, Y.G. and Zhang, H. (2009), Using the bibliometric analysis to evaluate global scientific production of data mining papers. *First International Workshop on Database Technology and Applications, Proceedings*, 233-238.

Abstract: A bibliometric analysis was applied in this work to evaluate global scientific production of data mining papers of the Science Citation Index (SCI), which was compiled by Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia, USA. The published output analysis showed that data mining research steadily increased over the past 20 years and the annual paper production in 2007 was about three times that in 1999. The analytical results eventually lead to several key findings. Several author keywords became the focus in the last few years, and might be a new research direction in the future. There are clear distinctions among author keywords used in publications from the five most productive countries (USA, China, Germany, England and Canada) in data mining research. Bibliometric methods could quantitatively characterize the development of global scientific production in a specific research field.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, China, Citation, Citation Analysis, Data Mining, ISI, Lead, Publications, Research, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, The Science Citation Index (SCI), USA, Web

# Title: WKDD: 2009 Second International Workshop on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Proceedings

Full Journal Title: WKDD: 2009 Second International Workshop on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Proceedings

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Li, C. and Ke, J. (2009), Bibliometric Analysis of Data Mining in the Chinese Social Science Circle. *WKDD: 2009 Second International Workshop on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Proceedings*, 231-234.

Abstract: In this paper, papers about data mining recorded by CSSCI (1998 similar to 2007) are collected and analyzed with statistical analysis and bibliometric analysis such as year distribution, journal distribution, subject distribution, the core author and the geographical distribution of the author. So we can identify the core author, core journals, research institutes and the law of research on data mining in the Chinese social science circle, and reveal the review of data mining study and the main theme in the Chinese social science circle. In collusion, this paper indicates some problems and trends about study on data mining.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Chinese, Collusion, Data, Data Mining, Data-Mining, Distribution, Journal, Journals, Law, Mining, Papers, Research, Review, Science, Social, Social Science, Statistical, Statistical Analysis, The Chinese Social Science Circle, Trends

# Title: Investigacion Bibliotecologica

Full Journal Title: [Investigación Bibliotecológica](http://www.ejournal.unam.mx/cuadros2.php?r=13)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Costas, R. and Bordons, M. (2007), Algorithms to solve the lack of normalization in author names in bibliometric studies. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **21** (42), 13-32.

Full Text: [2007\Inv Bib21, 13.pdf](2007/Inv%20Bib21,%2013.pdf)

Abstract: Two algorithms to detect and solve normalization problems of author names in data originated in Thomson’s ISI Science Citation Index are presented. The first algorithm allows detection of different names which could belong to the same person. The second One, based on the degree of similarity between two variants of the same name on a document, helps to determine whether two similar names correspond or not to the same person. In order to determine the efficacy of the algorithms, a control of normalized author data from a previous study has been used. The First algorithm detects 67% of name variants existing in the Population under study, and the second one was successful in 74% of the cases.

Keywords: Algorithms, Author Name Normalization, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Studies, Citation, Citation Index, MEDLINE, Model, Name Variations, Science, Science Citation Index, Similarity, Thomson ISI

? Gorbea Portal, S. (2007), Foremost Latin American journals in library and information science: Their subject and geographic dissemination and concentration. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **21** (42), 79-108.

Full Text: [2007\Inv Bib21, 79.pdf](2007/Inv%20Bib21,%2079.pdf)

Abstract: A study is presented on the principal Latin American scientific journals in library and information science processed by the INFOBILA System. Starting from the most productive publication nucleus, the level of dissemination attained by these journals in the main commercial data bases and specialized services (ULRICH, LISA, ISA, LL and others) is determined, and their subject and geographic concentration, through the application of Pratt’s Index, is also shown. Application of this indicator in these disciplines in the Latin American region reveals a high Subject dispersion and a high geographic concentration among the 25 “key” journals studied, while the correspondence analysis between the subject and the Country of edition of the journals corroborates these patterns of behavior, as indicated by the spatial distribution between these two variables.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric Survey, Correspondence Analysis, Geographic Concentration, Information Science, Journals, Latin American Region, Library and Information Science, Library and Information Science Periodicals, Pratt’s Index, Publication, Science, Scientific Journals, Subject Concentration

? Miguel, S., Moya-Anegón, F. and Herrero-Solana, V. (2007), Co-citation analysis as research method in Library Information Science. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **21** (43), 139-155.

Full Text: [2007\Inv Bib21, 139.pdf](2007/Inv%20Bib21,%20139.pdf)

Abstract: The pertinence and Utility of co-citation analysis as a research method in Library and Information Science (LIS) are shown by means of bibliometric nd content analysis of the main works published on this topic. The size and evolution of the literature are analysed, as well as the documentary typology and the subject of the journals where the main contributions are published. The most frequently used methods and techniques for the analysis and visualization of the knowledge structures of scientific domains are described, and the proposed models of maps are presented. Some of the applications and possible uses of the results of these analyses are shown, as well as their advantages and limitations.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Cocitation, Bibliometric, Bibliometrics, Co-Citation, Co-Citation Analysis, Cocitation Analysis, Content Analysis, Decision-Support Systems, Domains, Intellectual Structure, Journals, Knowledge, Library and Information Science, Literature, Literatures, Representation, Research, Research Methods, Retrieval, Scholarly Communication, Science, Science Maps, Visualization

? Urbizagástegui Alvarado, R. and Suárez, J. (2008), Epidemic theory in the literature on Lotka’s law. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **22** (46), 91-111.

Full Text: [2008\Inv Bib22, 91.pdf](2008/Inv%20Bib22,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: The objective of the present study is to analyse the epidemic model as a deterministic process represented by a system of differential equations and apply it to authors producing literature on Lotka’s law from 1922 to 2005. An epidemic process starting in 1965 and showing a high rate or transient authors is observed. Those authors publishing in languages different from English found the area already infected.

Keywords: Authors, Authors’ Productivity, Bibliometrics, Communication, Epidemic, Epidemic Process, Goffman’s Law, Growth, Ideas, Infected, Informetrics, Languages, Law, Literature, Lotka’s Law, Mathematical Approach, Model, Objective, Process, Publishing, Scientometrics, Spread, Transient

? Sierra-Flores, M.M. and Russell Barnard, J.M. (2009), The most productive research groups of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in the area of physics, 1990-1999. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **23** (48), 127-155.

Full Text: [2009\Inv Bib23, 127.pdf](2009/Inv%20Bib23,%20127.pdf)

Abstract: In today’s world knowledge exchange and scientific collaboration have become fundamental for the scientific development of countries. Consequently, the study of collaboration and its characteristics should constitute an element of analysis and evaluation for regional and national organizations, as well as for science policy units associated with universities. Bibliometrics is one of the techniques applied to the study of collaboration, which has permitted the identification of research groups and their dynamics over time. Although many Studies have been carried Out on collaboration, these have been primarily at macro level; few are available on more micro levels of analysis within universities. For this reason, the present paper focuses on the application of metric indicators for the Study of physics research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and its characteristic specialists groups in the decade of the 90s. In particular, the characteristics of the highly productive research groups (GIMP) and their evolution are explored. The results and the methodology applied can be extrapolated to other knowledge areas and can be used as a point of comparison and evaluation for other disciplines at the UNAM and like universities.

Keywords: Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Cooperation, Evaluation, Groups, Indicators, Physics, Research, Science, Scientific Co-Authorship, Scientific Collaboration, UNAM, Universities

? Gorbea Portal, S. and Ávila Uriza, M. (2009), Serialized *Journals on Library and Information Science*: Current status. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **23** (48), 179-209.

Full Text: [2009\Inv Bib23, 179.pdf](2009/Inv%20Bib23,%20179.pdf)

Abstract: A general overview of serialized journals on Library and Information Science is provided based on their bibliometric behavior in sources such as ULRICH’s and JCR-SSCI; additionally, using the specialized services of the Library and Information Sciences Abstracts (LISA), in accord with the Bradford Mathematical Model, a nucleus of the most “productive” journals is identified. The journals making up this nucleus are assessed in accord with the algorithm developed by Ali, Young and Ali.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Evaluation of Scientific Journals, Library and Information Sciences, Scientific Journals

? Morillas, J.L.H. and Guerrero, A.P. (2010), Quantitative analysis of sixteenth to eighteenth century Mexican book collections listed in the collective catalogue of Spanish bibliographic heritage. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **24** (52), 173-215.

Full Text: [2010\Inv Bib24, 173.pdf](2010/Inv%20Bib24,%20173.pdf)

Abstract: Quantitative analysis of sixteenth to eighteenth century mexican book collections listed in the collective catalogue of spanish bibliographic heritage Jose Luis Herrera Morillas and Antonio Pulgarin Guerrero The Collective Catalogue of the Spanish Bibliographic Heritage (CCPBE) is and important source in bibliometric research to locate and study works published in Mexico in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and preserved in Spanish libraries. The study specifically analyzes the 939 books identified and located, providing a definition of the number of documents by year of publication, author productivity, printer, subject matter and language. The number of copies of each document is indicated as is the library holding each copy. These data are cross-checked against the Mexican Rare Books Catalogue to determine coincidences and discrepancies.

Keywords: Analysis, Author Productivity, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Heritage, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Research, Bibliometrics, Books, Collective Catalog, Data, Language, Mexico, Productivity, Publication, Quantitative Analysis, Rare Book Collections, Research, Source

? Arango, C.R. (2011), Biblographical productivity of historians from El Colegio de Mexico. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **25** (54), 111-140.

Full Text: [2011\Inv Bib25, 111.pdf](2011/Inv%20Bib25,%20111.pdf)

Abstract: The demographic characteristics of the publications produced by researchers at the Centre for Historical Studies (CEH) of El Colegio de Mexico (COLMEX) from 1948 to June 2010 are analyzed. The visibility and impact of the journals used by researchers at the CEH it is also studied. 4.304 documents published in that period were found. This production is concentrated in five types of documents, book chapters (23.95%), papers (22.8%), congresses’ presentations (21.07%), books (14.75%) and critical reviews (11.13%). These documents are published primarily in Mexico (70.8%) and in Spanish language (87.04%). The journal Historia Mexicana holds the largest number of articles and reviews published. The journal with the highest h-Index and JIF index was Hispanic American Historical Review. The bibliographical production of these researchers is growing exponentially.

Keywords: Anthropology, Bradford Act,Exponential Growth, Characteristics, Collaboration, El, Growth, h Index, h-Index, Hispanic, Impact, Impact Factor Journals, Index, Index h of Journals, Journal, Journals, Language, Mexico, Papers, Productivity, Publications, Review, Reviews, Scientific Production, Center for Historical Studies, El Colegio De Mexico, Visibility

? Gamez, A.M. (2011), Relevance of the Spanish journals included in the databases of the Institute for Scientific Information measured by the renormalized impact factor. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **25** (55), 63-80.

Full Text: [2011\Inv Bib25, 63.pdf](2011/Inv%20Bib25,%2063.pdf)

Abstract: Nowadays the Impact Factor (IF) is used as a measure of the relevance or the quality of an institution, a research group or project, or a particular researcher’s scientific production, regardless of the scientific field to which they belong. This paper shows a classification of the Spanish journals included in the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) databases based on their relevance. To measure this relevance we propose the Renormalized Impact Factor (Fr) instead of the IF. The results show that 12.64% of Spanish journals included in the ISI may be considered relevant in their categories and that a high IF does not necessarily indicate a high relevance of the journal, so the IF perhaps is not an appropriate index to evaluate scientific activities belonging to different fields.

Keywords: Am, Articles, Bibliometric Indexes, Citation, Classification, Databases, Field, Impact, Impact Factor, Index, Indicators, Institute For Scientific Information, Institute For Scientific Information (ISI), ISI, Journal, Journals, Limitations, Measure, Quality, Quality Of, Relevance, Renormalized Impact Factor, Research, Scientific Activities, Scientific Journals Evaluation, Scientific Production, Spain, Spanish Journals

? Ortiz-Sanchez, S. and Martin-Moreno, C. (2011), Dissertations as tools for knowing the evolution of production on library and information science: The case study of the library and information science department of Carlos III University. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **25** (55), 151-174.

Full Text: [2011\Inv Bib25, 151.pdf](2011/Inv%20Bib25,%20151.pdf)

Abstract: Doctoral studies lead to the top academic degree and given its significance they are regulated by norms. Therefore, it is important to know the University departments’ profile and research evolution. This study analyzes the case of the Library and Information Science Department at Carlos III University of Madrid, focusing on the 46 doctoral theses produced in the mentioned department during the following periods: 1996-1997 and 2005-2006. The scope is the study of evolution of theses production, collaboration between that Department and other Institutions, the current profile of the authors, most cited publications and authors. The methodology is based on the use of bibliometric techniques applied to the study of the 16,208 references cited in the theses. Results show an average of 352 references per thesis distributed mainly in journals where the most common subjects are those related to Bibliometric and user studies. Regarding the authors’ current activities, we found that they keep working in the academy and still do research in their theses subjects. Concerning information consumption, it was found to be similar to the one used in their theses.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Techniques, Case Study, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Consumption, Distributed, Doctoral Thesis, Evolution, Information, Information Science, Journals, Lead, Library and Information Science, Library Sciences, Methodology, Norms, Publications, References, Research, Research Evolution, Science, Scope, Significance, Spain, Spanish Universities, Techniques, Theses, University, User Studies

? Moreno-Ceja, F., Zumaya-Leal, M.D. and Cortes-Vera, J.D. (2011), Scientific production in the state of Chihuahua, 1999-2008: Analysis of publications registered by ISI Web of Knowledge. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **25** (55), 201-225.

Full Text: [2011\Inv Bib25, 201.pdf](2011/Inv%20Bib25,%20201.pdf)

Abstract: This paper is based on the publications produced in a decade by researchers in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico; the analysis is predominantly quantitative and was undertaken through bibliometric techniques, being its objective to examine the production of scientific knowledge in the state, considering as starting point the documents included in the database of ISI Web of Knowledge during 1999-2008. The methodology followed considered the application of bibliometric indicators such as: output, subject areas, typology, language, collaboration, number of authors contributing to each article, among others. Regarding output, it was observed that the total production reported for the period under study was of 973 documents; it was also found that only 10 institutions had a presence in the total outcome; the main subject areas were Materials science (28.98%), followed by Physics (26.10%); the preferred format was the article (60.64%); the main language was English (93.53%). Concerning collaboration: most of it was international (39.47%), where the main partner was the United States (52.08%); the rate of authors per document was 4.66.

Keywords: Analysis, Analysis of Publications, Application, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Techniques, Bibliometrics, Chihuahua, Collaboration, Cooperation, Database, Impact, Indicators, Institutions, International, ISI, Knowledge, Latin-American Countries, Materials Science, Methodology, Mexico, Outcome, Publications, Science, Scientific Production, State, Techniques, United States, Web of Knowledge

? Luna-Morales, M.E. (2012), International scientific collaboration and recognition of Mexican science from 1980 to 2004. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **26** (57), 103-129.

Full Text: [2012\Inv Bib26, 103.pdf](2012/Inv%20Bib26,%20103.pdf)

Abstract: International scientific collaboration and recognition of Mexican science from 1980 to 2004 Maria Elena Luna-Morales This paper presents an analysis of publications recorded in the Science Citation Index (SCI) databases from 1980 to 2004, and in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) databases from 1997 to 2004. In order to establish the level of international recognition of the Mexican science, we define in our study the basic aspects of the scientific collaboration with other institutions, countries and disciplines. This work is supported by the bibliometric method and co-authorship network analysis using Pajek software. In these results, Mexico has performed an international collaboration from the early years of the study, although with less intensity during the 80’s and the first half of the 90’s. I.e., during this period, the publishing schema has been dominated by the practice of research in single authorship, as evidenced by the fact that 40% of the total production was released without collaboration. In the second half of the 90’s Mexico shows a stronger international collaboration through 4,000 different institutions from 143 different countries. The network analysis proves that Mexican collaboration with USA has the largest share, followed by those with Canada and England, in terms of the centrality measures of academic degree, proximity and mediators. Finally, according to the number of joint publications recorded in our study, the Mexican international collaboration is highlighted with United States, Canada, England, as well as with Italy, Germany, Argentina, Cuba and Brazil.

Keywords: Analysis, Argentina, Authorship, Bibliometric, Brazil, Canada, Citation, Co-Authorship, Coauthorship, Coauthorship Network, Collaboration, Databases, England, First, Germany, Institutions, International, International Collaboration, International Visibility of Mexican Science, Italy, Mexico, Network, Network Analysis, Practice, Publications, Publishing, Recognition of Mexican Science, Research, Schema, SCI, Science, Science Citation Index, Science in Mexico, Scientific Collaboration, Social Science Citation Index, Software, SSCI, United States, USA, Work

? Arango, C.R. and Alvarado, R.U. (2012), Publications on the pendulum: A comparative analysis. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **26** (58), 153-173.

Full Text: [2012\Inv Bib26, 153.pdf](2012/Inv%20Bib26,%20153.pdf)

Abstract: Publications on the Pendulum: a comparative analysis Cristina Restrepo Arango and Ruben Urbizagdstegui Alvarado This study examines the production of the literature on the pendulum published from 1629 to 1885. The findings of Moreno-Cabo & Solaz-Portoles (2008) are replicated. The data are analyzed through the following statistical methods: inverse square, generalized inverse power, and compound Poisson and Poisson log-normal by maximum likelihood models. The results show that the Poisson lognormal and generalized inverse power are those that estimate the observed authors most consistently. The statistical test Kolgomorov-Smirnov confirms the fit of the generalized inverse power, Poisson lognormal, and compound Poisson, while rejecting the inverse square model.

Keywords: Analysis, Authors, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Cienciometrics, Compund Poisson, Data, Generalized Inverse Power, Infometrics, Inverse Power, Literature, Lotka Law, Lotka’s Law, Maximum Likelihood, Methods, Model, Models, Pendulum, Poisson Lognormal, Power, Publications, Science

? Luna-Morales, E., Russell, J.M. and Mireles-Cardenas, C. (2012), Evolution and impact of research at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi. Publication patterns and the Mexican National Researchers System. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **26** (58), 175-213.

Full Text: [2012\Inv Bib26, 175.pdf](2012/Inv%20Bib26,%20175.pdf)

Abstract: Evolution and impact of research at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi. Publication patterns and the Mexican National Researchers System Evelia Luna-Morales; Jane M. Russell and Celia Mireles-Cardenas, The production and impact of. publications authored by researchers from the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi. (UASLP) from 1980 to October 2008 was studied using records from the Science Citation Index (SO) and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) via the Web of Science (WoS). Additionally, membership in the Mexican National Researchers System (SNI) was analyzed from 1993 to 2010. General and comparative results are presented for publications, citations, preferred journals for publication, document types, disciplines, categories, language, impact factors and their relationship with researchers who are members of the SNI in terms of total numbers for each year, membership grade, knowledge areas, gender and institute or faculty of affiliation within the university. We conclude that the activities and scientific publications of the UASLP have entered a new, unprecedented phase of growth, with advances in the number of researchers who are members of SNI, and significant diversification of research areas.

Keywords: Advances, Affiliation, Autonomous University of San Luis, Citation, Citations, Evolution, Faculty, Gender, Growth, Impact, Impact Factors, Journals, Knowledge, Language, National Researchers System, Publication, Publication Patterns, Publications, Records, Research, Research In Mexico, Researchers, Science, Science Citation Index, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Social Science Citation Index, SSCI, University, Web of Science, WOS

? Garcia, Y.H., Dray, M.K. and Russell, J.M. (2013), Methodological approaches to identify and describe Mexican chemistry research in bibliographic databases. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **27** (59), 35-66.

Full Text: [2013\Inv Bib27, 35.pdf](2013/Inv%20Bib27,%2035.pdf)

Abstract: The varying visions of a particular research field in diverse information sources are a recognized phenomenon in bibliometric and scientometric studies. The purpose of this paper is to provide an understanding of the impact of using distinct information sources for the identification and description of a scientific field in a specific context, in this instance the field of chemistry in Mexico. We use both international and national sources specializing in or related to chemistry, as well as suitable multidisciplinary services, including Web of Science (WoS), Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), PERIODICA and CAB Abstracts (CAB) for 2000-2004. Using an original methodology involving the construction of appropriate search strategies for each database and processes for the normalization, the authors compare and analyze the scientific production extracted from the distinct bibliographic databases, showing that the definition of the scientific field under study depends on the information source consulted. Our findings reveal the impact of a given database structure on search results. In the PERIODICA index, scientific articles are concentrated in 37 journals (44%), while in international journals it is distributed across a large number of titles, 1559 (WoS), 188 (CAB) and 1640 (CAS).

Keywords: Authors, Bibliographic, Bibliographic Databases, Bibliometric, Cab, Chemical-Abstracts, Chemistry, Construction, Context, Database, Databases, Distributed, Field, Identification, Impact, Index, Information, International, Journals, Methodology, Mexico, Multidisciplinary, Normalization, Purpose, Research, Scatter, Science, Scientific Production, Scientometric, Search Strategies, Services, Source, Sources, Structure, Understanding, Visions, Web of Science, WOS

? Guerrero, A.P., Morillas, J.L.H. and Pacheco, M.J.R. (2013), A biblometric study of the literature on old books in the ISOC database. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **27** (59), 121-140.

Full Text: [2013\Inv Bib27, 121.pdf](2013/Inv%20Bib27,%20121.pdf)

Abstract: A bibliometric study describes 907 works on old books included in the ISOC database (860 journal articles and 47 papers presented at conferences). The study analyzed distribution by type and year of publication, subject, journal name, and authors. The diffusion of the literature, the authors’ scientific productivity and the characteristics of the journals as indicated in RESH are also described.

Keywords: Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Study, Characteristics, Conferences, Database, Diffusion, Distribution, Isoc Database, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Law, Literature, Old Book, Papers, Productivity, Publication, Scientific Productivity

? Hernandez, A.G. (2013), A bibliometric analysis of scientific collaboration networks and their effect on productivity. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **27** (59), 159-175.

Full Text: [2013\Inv Bib27, 159.pdf](2013/Inv%20Bib27,%20159.pdf)

Abstract: Bibliometric studies of scientific collaboration show a relationship between collaboration and scientists’ productivity; however, little is known about how collaboration might inhibit or enhance scientific productivity. Social Network Analysis (SNA) provides tools and methods for analyzing the structure of collaboration networks. Some bibliometric studies of co-authorship networks are applying network techniques to study scientific networks within certain disciplines. This paper is focused on the relationship between co-authorship networks and productivity of research groups. The study samples 76 academic research groups of the Polytechnic University of Valencia. The principal results show that there is a relationship between network variables and a given group’s productivity, demonstrating that network centralization and size are important variables explaining variations of a group’s productivity. Moreover, network density and structural gaps in a network had no effect on a group’s productivity.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Studies, Co-Authorship, Co-Authorship Networks, Coauthorship, Collaboration, Collaboration Networks, Groups, Impact, Methods, Network, Networks, Organization, Patterns, Performance, Productivity, Research, Research Groups, Scientific Collaboration, Scientific Productivity, Scientists, Size, Social Network Analysis, Structure, Techniques, University

? Morales, M.E.L., Morales, E.L. and Martinez, U.S. (2013), Patterns of Scientific Production and Impact of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) between 1966 and 2010. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **27** (60), 97-124.

Full Text: 2013\Inv Bib27, 97.pdf

Abstract: We present a bibliometric study of scientific production and citations of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT, by its Spanish acronym) contained in Web of Science (WoS) citation indices. Since its inception, CIMMYT has focused on the development of research in plant genetics, to improve yields and quality of new seeds varieties, a success story widely known as the Green Revolution. Currently CIMMYT operates centers in fourteen countries and enjoys wide recognition for its service to society. This study examines papers published by CIMMYT and CIMMYT-Mexico in mainstream journals included in the WoS database between 1966 and 2010 in order to determine CIMMYT’s contribution of the development of science in Mexico and around the world. As a. working hypothesis, we assume that the academic contributions of Nobel laureate N. Borlaug, significantly influenced the growth of this center. Results, however, show that the Nobel Peace Prize had little or no influence on the growth of scientific production issuing from CIMMYT research centers. Moreover, this influence was even less detectable in the CIMMYT-Mexico, which accounted for 76 % of the published research and 84 % of the citations in the period assessed, making it CIMMYT’s leading research center in terms of scientific production and bibliometric impact. Moreover, CIMMYT scientific publications accounted for 1.0 % of Mexico’s scientific output and 1.6 % of citations.

Keywords: Agriculture, Article, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Bibliometric Study, Citation, Citations, Cities, City, Database, Development, Genetics, Growth, Impact, Improvement, Indices, Influence, Information, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Journals, Mexico, Mexico-City, N, Papers, Plant, Production, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, Research, Research Centers, Results, Science, Science-Mexico, Scientific Impact, Scientific Output, Scientific Production, Scientific Publications, Service, Society, Web of Science, World, WOS

? Miguel, S., Hidalgo, M., Stubbs, E., Posadas, P. and Jaureguizar, E.O. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of authorship gender in the field vertebrate paleontology: Case study of Argentine journal Ameghiniana (1957-2011). *Investigacion Bibliotecologica*, **27** (61), 133-155.

Full Text: 2013\Inv Bib27, 133.pdf

Abstract: The objective of this work is to assess gender distribution differences in authorship of papers in the field of vertebrate paleontology published in the Argentine journal Ameghiniana from 1957 to 2011. The bibliometric method was used to analyze gender distribution and evolution of the signing authors, their productivity, geographical origin, authorship composition (i.e., author and co-author), order of authors, taxon and citation levels. Results show predominance of men in number of signatures, mean annual productivity rates and average citation levels. No significant differences were found between gender for the taxa studied or in the order of the signatures. Significant differences were observed in the geographical origin of the authors. In view of the authorship gender distribution of papers published in Ameghiniana, we conclude that men continue to lead in the discipline of vertebrate palaeontology. The increase of women authors, the levelling of productivity over the last decade and the increase co-authorships including women, however, are clear signs of a shifting trend.

Keywords: Ameghiniana, Analysis, Argentina, Article, Authors, Authorship, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Citation, Cities, City, Co-Author, Collaboration, Composition, Distribution, Evolution, Field, Gender, Impact, Information, Journal, Lead, Men, Mexico, Mexico-City, Origin, Papers, Productivity, Rates, Results, Science, Scientific Production, Trend, Vertebrate Paleontology, Women, Work

? Portal, S.G. and Pozas, M.M.P. (2013), Proposal of an indicator to measure the performance of the disciplinary development of Library and Information Science in Academic Institutions. *Investigación Bibliotecológica*, **27** (60), 153-180.

Full Text: 2013\Inv Bib27, 153.pdf

Abstract: The proposal is focused on developing an index to measure the disciplinary development of Library and Information Science in academic institutions. This index proposes a correlation between a set of potential input and bibliometric output indicators. To obtain indicators of this kind, researchers carried out a study of the research and teaching potentials in a sample of institution’s performing these tasks.

Keywords: Academic, Article, Assessment Institutions, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicators, Cities, City, Correlation, Developing, Development, Discipline Development, Index, Index Numbers, Indicator, Indicators, Information, Institutions, Library and Information Science, Measure, Mexico, Mexico-City, Performance, Potential, Research, Science, Scientific Indicators, Teaching

? Alvarado, R.U. (2014), Synchronic study of literature obsolescence: the case of Lotka’s Law. *Investigacion Bibliotecologica*, **28** (63), 85-113.

Full Text: 2014\Inv Bib28, 85.pdf

Abstract: This paper examines the obsolescence of literature produced on Lotka’s law up to 2010, over which time no definitive pattern of obsolescence is discernible. Cumulative data since then, however, shows a pattern of obsolescence at an annual rate of decrease of 9%, with a duplication rate of 17.4 years. These statistics indicate a good fit with the exponential model, with an R-2 of 0.985 at asignificance level of 0.01.

Keywords: Articles, Authors’ Productivity, Bibliometrics, Bradford Law, Citation, Data, Densities, Empirical Validity, Exponential Model, Growth, Half-Life, Informetrics, Law, Literature, Lotka’S Law, Model, Obsolescence, Obsolescence Of Literature, Pattern, Patterns, Productivity, Publication, Scientometrics, Statistics

? Garcia, P.E., Zorita, C.G. and Casado, E.S. (2014), Is parity the same as equality: Efficiency of scientific output of Venezuelan female researchers. *Investigacion Bibliotecologica*, **28** (62), 101-122.

Full Text: 2014\Inv Bib28, 101.pdf

Abstract: Gender equality policies currently in place in many countries have spurred significant progress in advancing women in the fields of science. Nonetheless, numerous of recent studies have sought to measure differences between the scientific activity of men and women. The aim of this paper is to ascertain possible differences in scientific productivity in certain scientific disciplines carried out by men versus women and to determine importance of professional standing with regard to these scientific outputs. To this end, a bibliometric analysis was conducted of the curricula vitae of 6015 Venezuelan researchers participating in the country’s Researcher Promotion Program up to 2009. Findings show that the Venezuelan research system has more female than male participants, but fewer women in the highest professional echelons. Women also proved to be less productive, with performance varying significantly from field to field.

Keywords: Activity, Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Curricula, Curriculum-Vitae, Disciplines, Efficiency, Equality, Female, Field, Gender, Gender Equality, Gender Parity, Gender-Differences, Life Sciences, Male, Measure, Men, Mobility, Parity, Performance, Policies, Productivity, Progress, Promotion, Recent, Research, Science, Scientific Output, Scientific Productivity, Venezuelan Researchers, Women

? Noblejas, C.J. and Rodriguez, A.P. (2014), Information retrieval and visualization in Web of Science and Scopus: A practical approach. *Investigacion Bibliotecologica*, **28** (64), 15-31.

Full Text: 2014\Inv Bib28, 15.pdf

Abstract: The emergence of Scopus (Elsevier) in November 2004 marked a major shift in the international market of databases exerting pressure on the monopoly traditionally held by Web of Science (Thomson Reuters). This paper aims to carry out an analysis of the graphical interfaces of both products as a key factor in the process of information retrieval and visualization. The methodology entails the execution of a series of searches in order to understand the respective performances of Scopus and Web of Science when put through the paces of searching, locating and retrieving information. Although the two databases exhibit deficiencies, results show that Scopus more effectively meets informational requirements in the indexing process by author.

Keywords: Analysis, Approach, Databases, Dimension, Graphical User Interfaces, Indexing, Information, Information Retrieval, Interfaces, International, Market, Methodology, Pressure, Science, Scopus, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Visualization, Web Of Science

# Title: Investigacion Clinica

Full Journal Title: Investigación Clínica

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Chacin-Bonilla, L. (2012), h-Index: A new bibliometric indicator of the academic activity. *Investigación Clínica*, **53** (3), 219-222.

Full Text: 2012\Inv Cli53, 219.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Indicator, h Index, h-Index, Indicator

# Title: Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science

Full Journal Title: Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Guo, Y.T., Zhang, H.T., Chen, X., Yang, X., Cheng, W.B. and Zhao, K.X. (2012), Association of TP53 polymorphisms with primary open-angle glaucoma: A meta-analysis. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, **53** (7), 3756-3763.

Full Text: [2012\Inv Oph Vis Sci53, 3756.pdf](2012/Inv%20Oph%20Vis%20Sci53,%203756.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE. To offer a comprehensive evaluation of the potential associations of TP53 polymorphisms with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) through a systematic review and meta-analysis of candidate genetic association study. METHODS. MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index, the Cochrane Library, and other databases (up to January 20, 2012) were searched by two investigators independently. Pooled odd ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to assess the strength of the associations between two TP53 polymorphisms (codon 72 in exon 4 and 16 base-pair [bp] insertion in intron 3) and POAG. Statistical analysis was performed with a commercial statistical and data analysis software package. RESULTS. Nine independent studies on TP codon 72 (1930 cases and 1463 controls) and four articles on TP intron 3 16-bp insertion (858 cases and 683 controls) were identified. The overall results showed that there was significant association between TP53 codon 72 genotype and POAG risk in the recessive model (OR = 1.31, 95% CI 1.05-1.64, P = 0.017). Also, our analysis suggested that TP53 intron 3 16-bp insertion polymorphism was associated with decreased POAG risk in overall population when examining the contrast of Ins versus Del (OR 0.75, 95% CI = 0.57-0.97, P = 0.031). In subgroup analyses for ethnicity (Caucasian, Asian), we detected the association between codon 72 polymorphism and risk for POAG in Asian populations (recessive model: OR = 1.36, 95% CI 1.03-1.80, P = 0.026) but not in Caucasian populations. However, no significant finding was noted between P53Arg72-Pro and risk for open-angle glaucoma either in high tension glaucoma or in normal tension glaucoma. Because of insufficient studies on TP53 16-bp insertion polymorphism, no subgroup analyses were conducted according to ethnicity and glaucoma subtype to detect the effect of this polymorphism on the susceptibility to POAG. CONCLUSIONS. This meta-analysis showed the evidence that TP53 codon 72 (CC versus CG+GG) and intron 3 16-bp insertion (Ins versus Del) polymorphisms may affect individual susceptibility to POAG. Moreover, stratified analyses that detected the effect of TP53 codon 72 polymorphism seemed to be varied by ethnicity. Given the limited sample size, further investigations are needed to validate the association. (Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2012;53:3756-3763) DOI: 10.1167/iovs.12-9818.

Keywords: Analyses, Analysis, Articles, Asian, Association, Caucasian, Cell-Death, Citation, Cochrane, Confidence, Data, Data Analysis, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Embase, Epidemiology, Ethnicity, Evaluation, Evidence, Genetic, Genetic Association, Identification, Interval, Investigations, Localization, Locus, MEDLINE, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Normal, P, P53 Codon-72 Polymorphism, Polymorphism, Polymorphisms, Population, Populations, Potential, Primary, Purpose, Replication Validity, Review, Risk, Risk-Factor, Sample Size, Science, Science Citation Index, Size, Software, Statistical Analysis, Strength, Systematic Review, TP

? Ye, J., Xu, Y.F., He, J.J. and Lou, L.X. (2014), Association between aspirin use and age-related macular degeneration: A meta-analysis. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, **55** (4), 2687-2696.

Full Text: [2014\Inv Oph Vis Sci55, 2687.pdf](2014/Inv%20Oph%20Vis%20Sci55,%202687.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE. We conducted a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies to evaluate the association between aspirin use and age-related macular degeneration (AMD). METHODS. The pertinent studies were identified via literature search through four databases (MEDLINE, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Embase) and reference lists of retrieved studies. Randomized controlled trials and cohort and case-control studies meeting the predefined criteria were included. We extracted relative risk (RR) or odds ratio (OR) or hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) from each study. Overall and study-specific risk estimates were pooled using fixed-effects and random-effects models, respectively. Subgroup analyses based on several stratified factors were also performed. RESULTS. In total, two RCTs, three cohort studies, and four case-control studies involving 177,683 subjects were included. The pooled effect of all nine studies showed no significant association between aspirin use and occurrence of AMD (RR, 1.00; 95% CI 0.96-1.04), and no significant association was observed in any specific study design (RR, 0.93; 95% CI 0.71-1.22 for RCT; RR, 1.02; 95% CI 0.87-1.20 for cohort study; RR, 1.00; 95% CI 0.96-1.04 for case-control study). However, subgroup analysis showed aspirin use to be significantly associated with an increased risk of neovascular AMD (RR, 1.59; 95% CI 1.09-2.31). CONCLUSIONS. The pooled effects from current literature suggest that aspirin use is not associated with AMD, but it increased the risk of the neovascular form of AMD.

Keywords: 10-Year Incidence, 5-Year Incidence, Age-Related, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Analyses, Analysis, Arterial Thrombosis, Aspirin, Association, Beaver Dam Eye, Blue Mountains Eye, Cardiovascular-Disease, Case-Control, Case-Control Studies, Case-Control Study, Choroidal Neovascularization, Circulating Markers, Cohort, Cohort Study, Conclusions, Confidence, Criteria, Databases, Design, Effects, Estimates, Hazard, Interval, Intraocular Hemorrhage, Literature, Literature Search, Macular Degeneration, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Observational, Observational Studies, Odds Ratio, Purpose, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rct, Reference, Reference Lists, Relative Risk, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Study Design, Web of Science

? Wu, H., Zhang, H.N., Li, P.W., Gao, T., Lin, J.J., Yang, J., Wu, Y.H. and Ye, J. (2014), Association between dietary carbohydrate intake and dietary glycemic index and risk of age-related cataract: A meta-analysis. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, **55** (6), 3660-3668.

Full Text: [2014\Inv Oph Vis Sci55, 3660.pdf](2014/Inv%20Oph%20Vis%20Sci55,%203660.pdf)

Abstract: PURPOSE. To assess the association of dietary carbohydrate intake and dietary glycemic index (GI), and risk of age-related cataract (ARC), and quantitatively estimate their dose-response relationships. METHODS. We searched Medline, the Cochrane Library, Excerpta Medica database (EMBASE), Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Science Citation Index, ISI Web of Knowledge, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases before October 2013. Two authors independently extracted data and assessed study quality. The random-effect model was used to calculate the pooled odds ratios (ORs). Dose-response analyses, subgroup analyses based on ARC subtypes, heterogeneity, and publication bias assessment were also carried out. RESULTS. Seven studies were included in our meta-analysis. The pooled ORs of ARC for the highest versus the lowest category of carbohydrate intake and GI were 1.18 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.01-1.38) and 1.15 (95% CI: 1.00-1.32), respectively. Further subgroup analyses based on ARC subtypes suggested a marginally significant association between higher carbohydrate intake and cortical cataract risk (OR: 1.37, 95% CI: 0.99-1.90), and a statistically significant association between higher GI and nuclear cataract risk (OR: 1.23, 95% CI: 1.03-1.46). In addition, a significant dose-response relationship was observed between carbohydrate intake and the risk of cortical cataract. CONCLUSIONS. Our results indicate that higher dietary carbohydrate quantity and GI may be associated with the risk of cortical and nuclear cataract, respectively. The results should be interpreted cautiously and more studies are warranted to clarify this issue.

Keywords: 5-Year Incidence, Age-Related, Age-Related Cataract, Analyses, Assessment, Association, Authors, Bias, Blue-Mountains-Eye, C-Reactive Protein, Carbohydrate, China, Citation, Conclusions, Confidence, Data, Database, Databases, Diabetes-Mellitus, Dietary Carbohydrate Intake, Embase, Epidemiology, Gi, Glycemic Index, Heterogeneity, In-Vivo, Index, Information, Institute For Scientific Information, Interval, Isi, Knowledge, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Nuclear Lens Opacities, Nutrient Intake, Oxidative Stress, Publication, Publication Bias, Purpose, Quality, Risk, Science, Science Citation Index, Senile Cataract, Web Of Knowledge

? Liu, R., Wang, T., Zhang, B., Qin, L., Wu, C.R., Li, Q.S. and Ma, L. (2015), Lutein and Zeaxanthin supplementation and association with visual function in age-related macular degeneration. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, **56** (1), 252-258.

Full Text: 2015\Inv Oph Vis Sci56, 252.pdf

Abstract: PURPOSE. To evaluate the effects of lutein and zeaxanthin on visual function in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of AMD patients. METHODS. Relevant studies were identified by searches on PubMed, EMBASE, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library database up to April 2014. Three investigators independently determined the eligibility of RCTs, which compared lutein and zeaxanthin intervention with placebo. The adjusted weighted mean differences (WMDs) from each study were extracted to calculate a pooled estimate with its corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). The main outcome measurements included visual acuity (VA), contrast sensitivity (CS), glare recovery time (GRT), and subjective perception of visual quality. RESULTS. Eight RCTs involving 1176 AMD patients were included in the meta-analysis. Xanthophyll carotenoids supplementation was associated with significant decrease in logMAR levels compared with the placebo group (WMD, -0.04; 95% CI, -0.06 to -0.03), and during intervention, each 1-mg/day increase in these carotenoids supplementation was related to a 0.003 reduction in logMAR level of VA. Remarkable benefit was also observed at all four spatial frequencies of CS (WMD ranging from 0.08-0.18; all P < 0.05) in contrast to placebo. Furthermore, association was observed between the postintervention increase in macular pigment optical density and improvements in VA (r = -0.58; P = 0.02), and in CS at 12 cycles/degree as well (r = 0.94; P < 0.001). CONCLUSIONS. Lutein and zeaxanthin supplementation is a safe strategy for improving visual performance of AMD patients, which mainly showed in a dose-response relationship.

Keywords: Acuity, Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Amd, Antioxidants, Association, Carotenoids, Conclusions, Confidence, Contrast Sensitivity, Damage, Database, Density, Dietary Supplementation, Dose-Response, Effects, Embase, From, Function, Interval, Intervention, Lutein, Maculopathy, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Optical-Density, Outcome, P, Patients, Perception, Performance, Pigment, Placebo, Pubmed, Purpose, Quality, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Recovery, Reduction, Science, Sensitivity, Strategy, Visual Function, Web, Web Of Science, Zeaxanthin

# Title: Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences

Full Journal Title: Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Zarifmahmoudi, L., Kianifar, H.R. and Sadeghi, R. (2013), Citation analysis of *Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences* in ISI Web of Knowledge, Scopus, and Google Scholar. *Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences*, **16** (10), 1027-1030.

Full Text: [2013\Ira J Bas Med Sci16, 1027.pdf](2013/Ira%20J%20Bas%20Med%20Sci16,%201027.pdf)

Abstract: Objective(s): Citation tracking is an important method to analyze the scientific impact of journal articles and can be done through Scopus (SC), Google Scholar (GS), or ISI web of knowledge (WOS). In the current study, we analyzed the citations to 2011-2012 articles of Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences (IJBMS) in these three resources. Material and Methods: The relevant data from SC, GS, and WOS official websites. Total number of citations, their overlap and unique citations of these three recourses were evaluated. Results: WOS and SC covered 100% and GS covered 97% of the IJBMS items. Totally, 37 articles were cited at least once in one of the studied resources. Total number of citations were 20, 30, and 59 in WOS, SC, and GS respectively. Forty citations of GS, 6 citation of SC, and 2 citations of WOS were unique. Conclusion: Every scientific resource has its own inaccuracies in providing citation analysis information. Citation analysis studies are better to be done each year to correct any inaccuracy as soon as possible. IJBMS has gained considerable scientific attention from wide range of high impact journals and through citation tracking method; this visibility can be traced more thoroughly.

Keywords: Analysis, Attention, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citations, Data, Google, Google Scholar, GS, Impact, Information, ISI, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Knowledge, Medical, Methods, Resources, Results, Sciences, Scientific Impact, Scopus, Visibility, Web, Web of Knowledge, Websites, WOS

# Title: Iranian Journal of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering-International English Edition

Full Journal Title: Iranian Journal of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering-International English Edition

ISO Abbrev. Title: Iran J. Chem. Chem. Eng.-Int. Engl. Ed.

JCR Abbrev. Title: Iran J Chem Chem Eng

ISSN: 1021-9986

Issues/Year: 4

Language: English

Journal Country/Territory: Iran

Publisher: Jihad Daneshgahi

Publisher Address: Po Box 13145-1494, Tehran 00000, Iran

Subject Categories:

Chemistry, Multidisciplinary: Impact Factor 0.124, 143/147 (2010)

Engineering, Chemical: Impact Factor 0.124, 125/135 (2010)

? Saboury, A.A. (2013), A brief history of the journal (IJCCE). *Iranian Journal of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering-International English Edition*, **32** (1), 1-2.

Full Text: 2013\Ira J Che Che Eng-Int Eng Edi32, 1.pdf

Abstract: Iranian Journal of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering (IJCCE), English Edition, has 31 years old. IJCCE is the first Iranian scientific journal indexed in many international data bases including Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCIE) in Thomson Reuters since 1994. According to SCIE data base, 937 items has been published during 19 years indexed in SCIE, which obtained 803 total citations. 92% of citations are non self-citations. The average citations per item is 1.26. The h-Index of IJCCE is 12. The average authors per published item equals to 3.

Keywords: Article, Authors, Chemistry, Citation, Citations, Data, Data Base, Data-Base, Engineering, First, h Index, h-Index, History, Ijcce, International, Iran, Journal, Published Items, Pyrolysis, Scie, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Scientific Journal, Self-Citations, Shells Activated Carbon, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Total Citations, Waste-Water Treatment

# Title: Iranian Journal of Parasitology

Full Journal Title: [Iranian Journal of Parasitology](http://ijpa.tums.ac.ir/index.php/ijpa)

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Notes: CCountry

? Rashidi, A., Rahimi, B. and Delirrad, M. (2013), Bibliometric analysis of parasitological research in Iran and Turkey: A comparative study. *Iranian Journal of Parasitology*, **8** (2), 313-322.

Full Text: [2013\Ira J Par8, 313.pdf](2013/Ira%20J%20Par8,%20313.pdf)

Abstract: Background: This study was designed to assess and compare the quantity and quality of Iranian and Turkish researchers working in the field of Parasitology from bibliometric point of view. Methods: To assess the contributions and achievements of the Iranian and Turkish parasitologists, bibliometric analysis was carried out based on the citation data retrieved from Web of Science. Results: The absolute productivity of Turkish and Iranian parasitologists’ papers has almost tripled for Turkey, from 12 papers in 2002 to 36 papers in 2011, and decuple for Iran, from 10 papers to 123 from 2002 to 2010. The average number of citation per article is about 5.8 and 4 for Turkish and Iranian parasitologists’ papers, respectively. The “Veterinary Parasitology” journal was the most cited journal in both countries. The majority (more than 90%) of cited items was foreign journal articles and one half of all references in journals articles dated 11 and 12 years while one half of cited books was dated within 14 to16 years for Turkish and Iranian papers, respectively. Conclusion: Based on observed data and applied model, it is anticipated that the total number of Iranian and Turkish parasitologists’ publications in Web of Science will exceed of 2512 and 240 articles per annum for Iranian and Turkish in 2020, respectively.

Keywords: Analysis, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Indicators, Citation, Citation Analysis, Collaboration, Data, Database, Field, Iran, Journal, Journal Articles, Journals, Life, Model, Papers, Parasitology, Productivity, Publications, Quality, Quality Of, References, Research, Science, Science-Citation-Index, Turkey, Web Of Science

# Title: Iranian Journal of Pediatrics

Full Journal Title: Iranian Journal of Pediatrics

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Shahkar, L., Keshtkar, A., Mirfazeli, A., Ahani, A. and Roshandel, G. (2011), The role of IL-6 for predicting neonatal sepsis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics*, **21** (4), 411-417.

Full Text: [2011\Ira J Ped21, 411.pdf](2011\Ira%20J%20Ped21,%20411.pdf)

Abstract: Objective: Neonatal sepsis (NS) is a common and life-threatening disorder in infants. Previous studies showed that interleukin-6 (IL-6) may be a valid non-invasive and rapid method for diagnosis of NS. We conducted this review to assess the validity of IL-6 for predicting NS. Methods: This was a systematic review with meta-analysis. Embase, MEDLINE and Web of Science databases were searched between January 1990 and December 2009. The search terms used were “cytokine”, “neonate”, “sepsis” and “interleukin-6”. We used standard methods recommended for meta analyses of diagnostic test evaluations. The analysis was based on a summary ROC (SROC) curve. Meta-regression analysis was used to assess the effects of some confounding factors on the results of meta-analysis. Potential presence of publication bias was tested using funnel plots and the Egger test. Findings: Meta-analysis was performed on 13 publications including 353 infants with sepsis and 691 control infants. The pooled sensitivity and specificity of IL-6 was 0.79 and 0.84, respectively. The maximum joint sensitivity and specificity (i.e., the Q value) in SROC curve was 0.82 and the area under curve (AUC) was 0.89 (95% CI: 0.84-0.94). Meta-regression analysis showed that the diagnostic accuracy of IL-6 was not affected by confounding variables. The evaluation of publication bias showed that the Egger test was not significant (P=0.07). Conclusion: IL-6 seems to be a valid marker for predicting NS. It may be considered for early diagnosis of sepsis in neonatal care units.

Keywords: Accuracy, Analysis, Bias, C-Reactive Protein, Care, Confounding, Control, Cord Blood-Levels, Cytokines, Cytokines, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic Test, Disorder, Early Diagnosis, Early-Diagnosis, Early-Onset Sepsis, Evaluation, Factor-Alpha, IL-6, Infants, Inflammatory Mediators, Interleukin-6, Interlukin-6, Joint, MEDLINE, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Methods, Neonate, Plasma-Levels, Publication, Publication Bias, Publications, Q Value, Review, Science, Sensitivity, Sensitivity and Specificity, Sepsis, Specificity, Systematic, Systematic Review, Tumor-Necrosis-Factor, Validity, Web of Science, Web-of-Science

? Veisani, Y., Sayehmiri, K., Rezaeian, S. and Delpisheh, A. (2014), Congenital hypothyroidism screening program in Iran: A systematic review and meta analysis. *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics*, **24** (6), 665-672.

Full Text: 2014\Ira J Ped24, 665.pdf

Abstract: Objective: Unrecognized congenital hypothyroidism (CH) leads to mental retardation. Newborn screening and thyroid therapy started within 2 weeks of age can normalize cognitive development. In this systematic review, the local results of the national CH screening program in different provinces in Iran are reviewed and evaluated. Methods: Literature on the CH screening, the national databases including SID, Medlib, Iran Medex, Magiran as well as international databases including PubMed/Medline, ISI Web of Knowledge and web of science, EMBASE, SCOPUS and Google Scholar. Appraisal was guided by a checklist assessing clarity of aims and research questions. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated by I-square models. Meta regression was introduced to explore the heterogeneity between studies. Findings: We identified 25 samples including 1425124 neonates in our country. Data were Meta analyzed using random-effects models, and we found a TSH levels of 19633 babies in the first sampling were greater than the cut-off level (TSH >= 5mIU/L). The pooled recall rate was 0.014 (95 % CI: 0.013 - 0.015). According to Meta analysis the overall incidence of CH was 2/1000 (95% CI:.002 - .002). The incidence of CH did not appear to be increasing over time (P = 0.08). Conclusion: Considering TSH >= 5mIU/L as a cut-off point for recalling neonates and low positive predictive value (14%) of this point shows that more investigation and research is needed for establishing accurate level of TSH as a criterion for recalling patients.

Keywords: Age, Analysis, Assessing, Cognitive, Confidence, Confidence Intervals, Congenital, Congenital Hypothyroidism, Country, Data, Databases, Development, Embase, First, Google, Google Scholar, Heterogeneity, Hypothyroidism, Incidence, International, Intervals, Investigation, Iran, Isfahan, Isi, Knowledge, Literature, Local, Mental Retardation, Meta Analysis, Meta Regression, Meta-Analysis, Meta-Regression, Metaanalysis, Methods, Models, Neonates, Newborn, P, Patients, Permanent, Predictive, Predictive Value, Prevalence, Recall, Regression, Research, Review, Sampling, Science, Scopus, Screening, Systematic, Systematic Review, Therapy, Tsh, Value, Web, Web Of Knowledge, Web Of Science

# Title: Iranian Journal of Public Health

Full Journal Title: Iranian Journal of Public Health

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

? Malekafzali, H., Eftekhari, M.B., Peykari, N., Gholami, F.S., Nia, S.H.D., Owlia, P., Habibi, E., Mesgarpour, B. and Vasei, M. (2009), Research assessment of Iranian medical universities, an experience from a developing country. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **38**, 47-49.

Full Text: [2009\Ira J Pub Hea38, 47.pdf](2009\Ira%20J%20Pub%20Hea38,%2047.pdf)

Abstract: International ranking of universities by bibliometric assays has received a great attention in recent years. The developing countries have commenced to build their own infrastructure of research and post graduate training during the past couple of years. In 2000, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran began an annual national survey for assessing research activities in medical universities and their affiliated institutions by applying a customized ranking method. Research indicators were scored in three topics; Stewardship, Capacity Building, and Knowledge Production. In 2000, there were about 300 published medical articles in ISI/Thomson and PUBMED from the whole country. This number increased up to 3376 in 2007. The score of indexed papers in international databases per academic member rose from 0.1 in 2000 to 0.63 in 2007. The share of global articles (in the field of Medicine) grew from 0.06% in 2000 to 0.55% in 2007. This rising in article output led to a change from grade 57(th) in 2000 to 27(th) in 2007 in the ranking system of Scopus database. The number of local medical journals, which were 53 in 2000, increased to 141 at the end of 2008. This rising scores was ongoing while the growth of the total staff of the academic members was about 25% (from 9086 in 2000 to 11324 in 2007). The number of the short training courses rose from 458 in 2000 to 1097 in 2007. The registered research projects in health topic rose from less than 3878 in 2000 to 6816 in 2007.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Countries, Database, Databases, Developing Countries, Growth, Health Research System, Indicators, Iran, Journals, Knowledge, Medical, Medical Journals, Papers, Ranking, Research, Survey, System, Universities, University Ranking, WHO

? Sipahi, H., Durusoy, R., Ergin, I., Hassoy, H., Davas, A. and Karababa, A.O. (2012), Publication rates of public health theses in international and national peer-review journals in Turkey. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **41** (9), 31-35.

Full Text: [2012\Ira J Pub Hea41, 31.pdf](2012/Ira%20J%20Pub%20Hea41,%2031.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Thesis is an important part of specialisation and doctorate education and requites intense work. The aim of this study was to investigate the publication rates of Turkish Public Health Doctorate Theses (PHDT) and Public Health Specialization (PHST) theses in international and Turkish national peer-review journals and to analyze the distribution of research areas. Methods: List of all theses upto 30 September 2009 were retrieved from theses database of the Council of Higher Education of the Republic of Turkey. The publication rates of these theses were found by searching PubMed, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Turkish Academic Network and Information Center (ULAKBIM) Turkish Medical Database, and Turkish MEDLINE databases for the names of thesis author and mentor. The theses which were published in journals indexed either in PubMed or SCI-E were considered as international publications. Results: Our search yielded a total of 538 theses (243 PHDT, 295 PHST). It was found that the overall publication rate in Turkish national journals was 18%. The overall publication rate in international journals was 11.9%. Overall the most common research area was occupational health. Conclusion: Publication rates of Turkish PHDT and PHST are low. A better understanding of factors affecting this publication rate is important for public health issues where national data is vital for better intervention programs and develop better public health policies.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Citation, Data, Database, Databases, Distribution, Education, Health, International, Intervention, Journals, Medical, MEDLINE, Mentor, Network, Occupational, Occupational Health, Peer Review, Peer-Review, Policies, Public, Public Health, Publication, Publication Rate, Publications, Publishing, Pubmed, Rates, Research, Science, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scientometrics, Turkey, Understanding, Work

? Falahat, K., Eftekhari, M.B., Habibi, E., Djalalinia, S., Peykari, N., Owlia, P., Malekafzali, H., Ghanei, M. and Mojarrab, S. (2013), Trend of knowledge production of research centers in the field of medical sciences in Iran. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **42**, 55-59.

Full Text: [2013\Ira J Pub Hea42, 55.pdf](2013/Ira%20J%20Pub%20Hea42,%2055.pdf)

Abstract: Establishment of medical research centers at universities and health-related organizations and annually evaluation of their research activities was one of the strategic policies which followed by governmental organization in last decade in order to strengthening the connections between health research system and health system. The aim of this study is to scrutinize the role of medical research centers in medical science production in Iran. This study is a cross sectional which has been performed based on existing reports on national scientometrics and evaluation results of research performance of medical research centers between years 2001 to 2010. During last decade number of medical research centers increased from 53 in 2001 to 359 in 2010. Simultaneous scientific output of medical research centers has been increased especially articles indexed in ISI (Web of Science). Proper policy implementation in the field of health research system during last decades led to improving capacity building and growth knowledge production of medical science in recent years in Iran. The process embedding research into the health systems requires planning up until research products improves health outcomes and health equity in country.

Keywords: Building, Capacity, Capacity Building, Country, Equity, Evaluation, Field, Growth, Health, Health Outcomes, Health Research, Health System, Health Systems, Implementation, Iran, ISI, Knowledge, Knowledge Production, Medical, Medical Research, Medical Research Center, Organization, Outcomes, Performance, Planning, Policies, Policy, Policy Implementation, Production, Recent, Research, Research Centers, Research Performance, Role, Science, Scientific Output, Scientometrics, Strategic, Systems, Universities, Web, Web of Science

? Masoumi, S.Z., Poorolajal, J., Keramat, A. and Moosavi, S.A. (2013), Prevalence of depression among infertile couples in Iran: A meta-analysis study. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **42** (5), 458-466.

Full Text: [2013\Ira J Pub Hea42, 458.pdf](2013/Ira%20J%20Pub%20Hea42,%20458.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Several studies have been conducted in Iran in order to investigate the prevalence of depression among infertile couples. However, there is a remarkable diversity among the results. This meta-analysis was conducted to estimate an overall prevalence rate of depression among infertile couples in Iran. Methods: International and national electronic databases were searched up to June 2011 including MEDLINE, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, SID, MagIran, and IranMedex as well as conference databases. Furthermore, reference lists of articles were screened and the studies’ authors were contacted for additional references. Cross-sectional studies addressing the prevalence of depression among infertile couples were included in this meta-analysis. We assessed 12 separate studies involving overall 2818 participants of which 1251 had depression. Results: Overall prevalence rate of depression among infertile couples was 0.47 (95% CI: 0.40, 0.55). The prevalence rate of depression was 0.44 (95% CI: 0.32, 0.56) during 2000 to 2005 and 0.50 (95% CI: 0.43, 0.57 during 2006 to 2011. The prevalence rate of depression was 0.46 (95% CI: 0.39, 0.53) among women and 0.47 (95% CI: 0.40, 0.54) among men. Conclusion: Not only the prevalence of depression in infertile couples was high but also had increasing growth in recent years. Furthermore, despite many studies conducted addressing the prevalence of depression in infertile couples, there is however a remarkable diversity between the results. Thus, one can hardly give a precise estimation of the prevalence rate of depression among infertile couples in Iran now.

Keywords: Authors, Bias, Citation, Couples, Cross-Sectional, Databases, Depression, Disorders, Diversity, Growth, Infertility, Iran, MEDLINE, Men, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Prevalence, Recent, Reference, Reference Lists, References, Results, Science, Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Scopus, Sterility, Women

? Sun, Q., Xin, Q., Wei, L., Liu, C.J. and Gao, G.K. (2013), “Science Citation Index Worship” in China. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **42** (8), 921-922.

Full Text: [2013\Ira J Pub Hea42, 921.pdf](2013/Ira%20J%20Pub%20Hea42,%20921.pdf)

Keywords: China, Citation

? Najari, A. and Yousefvand, M. (2013), Scientometrics study of impact of journal indexing on the growth of scientific productions of Iran. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **42** (10), 1134-1138.

Full Text: 2013\Ira J Pub Hea42, 1134.pdf

Abstract: <bold>Background:</bold> This study represents scientific production of Iran in medical sciences field at recent years, and the correlation between scientific productions with the number of indexed journals. <bold>Methods: </bold>Data extracted from SCOPUS database between years 2000 and 2011, and Iran?s performance measured in terms of different Scientometrics indexes including self-citations, percent of cited articles, number of articles with international collaboration and contribution of Iran in medical sciences in Middle East and world. Moreover correlation between the number of articles, citations, self-citations, and H-Index and number of indexed journals for 50 countries in all fields is included. <bold>Results: </bold>In 2011 year, Iran contributed 32.77 percent of the Middle East, and accounted for 1.57 percent of the world scientific production. The most frequent document type was original journal article published in English. Retrieved records revealed preferred subject areas, including medicine miscellaneous (14.53 percent of Iran publications in 2011 year). In 2011, according to the number of articles and citations to them, Iran was at 17th and 23th position between 226 countries, respectively. After adjustment for 19708 journals from 50 countries, Iran?s rank based on the number of journals in medical sciences was 24th. <bold>Conclusion: </bold>The number of indexed journals with number of articles, citations, self-citations, and H-Index of each country showed significant correlation (P-value<0.01). In recent years, by favoring quality over quantity of researches, the new rules have proven to be more effective for discriminating Iranian scientific productions.

Keywords: Article, Citations, Collaboration, Correlation, Country, Database, Environmental, Field, h Index, h-Index, Health, Health Research, Impact, Indexing, International, International Collaboration, Iran, Journal, Journal Article, Journal Indexing, Journals, Medical, Medical Science, Medical Sciences, Medicine, Occupational Health, P, Performance, Public Health, Public-Health, Publications, Quality, Rank, Recent, Records, Research, School, Science, Sciences, Scientific Assessment, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Scopus, Self-Citations, Society, Web, World

? Liang, B. and Li, Y.H. (2014), Prognostic significance of VEGF-C expression in patients with breast cancer: A meta-analysis. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **43** (2), 128-135.

Full Text: 2014\Ira J Pub Hea43, 128.pdf

Abstract: Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-C, as a lymphangiogenic factor, plays important roles in the progression of several malignancies. However, its clinical prognostic value in breast cancer still remains controversial. We performed a meta-analysis of available studies to assess the association between VEGF-C expression and the outcomes of breast cancer patients Methods: We searched eligible studies in three English databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Web of Science) and two Chinese databases (Wanfang and Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure databases). Key words used in the research included “VEGF-C”, “breast cancer”, “immunohistochemistry”, “breast neoplasma(s)”, “breast carcinoma”, “metastasis”, and “prognosis”. Fourteen studies with a total of 1, 573 breast cancer cases were finally included into the meta-analysis. The pooled odds ratios (ORs) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CIs) for lymph node metastasis, overall survival, and disease-free survival were calculated by using fixed-effects or random-effects models. Heterogeneity and publication bias were also assessed. Results: Meta-analysis of random-effects model showed VEGF-C expression was associated with lymph node metastasis in patients with breast cancer (random-effects, OR = 2.14; 95 % CI 1.21-3.77, P = 0.009). VEGF-C expression was associated with poorer overall survival (fixed-effects, OR = 2.46, 95% CI: 1.46-4.14, P < 0.001) and disease-free survival (fixed-effects, OR = 2.10, 95% CI: 1.32-3.35, P = 0.002) in patients with breast cancer. Conclusion: VEGF-C expression is positively associated with lymph node metastasis in breast cancer, and VEGF-C detection in breast cancer might be an effective and feasible means to predict outcome.

Keywords: Association, Bias, Breast, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Chinese, Clinical, Colorectal-Cancer, Confidence, Databases, Embase, Endothelial Growth-Factor, English, Expression, Gastric-Carcinoma, Growth, Growth Factor, Interval, Knowledge, Lymph-Node Metastasis, Lymphangiogenesis, Medline, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metastasis, Methods, Model, Models, Outcome, Outcomes, P, Patients, Prognosis, Prognostic, Progression, Publication, Publication Bias, Random Effects Model, Receptor-3, Research, Results, Science, Survival, Tissue, Value, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-C, Vessel Density, Web of Science

? Ramezani, A., Nikokar, I., Bandboni, M.E. and Rohi, B. (2014), Survey the qualitative and quantitative growth of scientific production of iranian researchers in the field of microbiology by ISI citation databases. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **43**, 290.

Full Text: 2014\Ira J Pub Hea43, 290.pdf

Keywords: Citation, Databases, Field, Growth, H-Index, Iran, Microbiology, Production, Qualitative, Researchers, Science Production, Scientific Production, Scientometrics, Survey

? Wang, W., Li, P., Chen, Y.F. and Yang, J. (2014), Association between beta 2-Adrenergic Receptor-16Arg/Gly gene polymorphism and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease risk: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, **43** (7), 877-888.

Full Text: 2014\Ira J Pub Hea43, 877.pdf

Abstract: Background: The association between beta(2)-adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) -16Arg.Gly polymorphism (rs1042713) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) risk has been investigated in many published studies. However, the results were inconclusive. A meta-analysis was performed to make a more precise estimation of the relationship. Methods: The PubMed, EMBASE, ISI web of science, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Chinese databases (CNKI, Wanfang Data, CBM, VIP) were searched for published literature. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to assess the strength of association. Results: Eleven studies, comprising 1,128 COPD patients and 1,182 controls, were included in the meta-analysis. Overall, there was no significant association between the ADRB2-16Arg.Gly polymorphism and COPD risk in general population. In the stratification analysis by potential confounding variables, significant associations were observed between the ADRB2-16Arg.Gly polymorphism and COPD risk among smoking Asians under the dominant genetic model and allele model (Arg vs. Gly) (dominant model: OR = 1.45, 95% CI = 1.04-2.01, P = 0.311 for heterogeneity, z = 2.22, P = 0.026 for OR; allele model: OR = 1.27, 95% CI = 1.03-1.57, P = 0.209 for heterogeneity, z = 2.20, P = 0.028 for OR), but not in other subgroups. Conclusion: This meta-analysis suggested that the ADRB2-16Arg.Gly polymorphism might be a potential risk factor for the development of COPD in smoking Asian populations, but not in European descendents, and tobacco smoking probably increased the genetic susceptibility. More studies with larger sample sizes are needed to validate the results.

Keywords: Adrb2 Genes, Agonists, Airway Smooth-Muscle, Analysis, Asian, Asians, Association, Asthma, Beta(2)-Adrenergic Receptor, Beta(2)-Adrenoceptor, Chinese, Chronic, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Confidence, Confounding, Confounding Variables, Copd, Data, Database, Databases, Development, Disease, Embase, Epidemiology, General, General Population, Genetic, Heterogeneity, Interval, ISI, Literature, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Model, Mutations, P, Patients, Polymorphism, Population, Populations, Potential, Pubmed, Receptor, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Rs1042713, Science, Smoking, Stratification, Strength, Susceptibility, Systematic Review, Systematic Reviews, Tobacco, Tobacco Smoking, Web, Web Of Science

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Full Text: 2014\Ira J Pub Hea43, 1478.pdf

Abstract: A detailed study and analysis of previous research has been carried out to illustrate the relationships between a range of environmental emergencies, and their effects on the emotional state of the rescuers involved in responding to them, by employing Pub Med, Science Direct, Web of Science, Google Scholar, CNKI and Scopus for required information with the several keywords “emergency rescue”, “occupational safety”, “natural disaster”, “emotional management”. The effect of the rescuers’ emotion on their occupational safety and immediate and long-term emotional behavior is then considered. From these considerations, we suggested four research propositions related to the emotional effects at both individual and group levels, and to the responsibilities of emergency response agencies in respect of ensuring the psychological and physical occupational safety of rescuers during and after environmental emergencies. An analysis framework is proposed which could be used to study the influence paths of these different aspects of emotional impact on a range of occupational safety issues for rescue workers. The authors believe that the conclusions drawn in this paper can provide a useful theoretical reference for decision-making related to the management and protection of the occupational safety of rescuers responding to natural disasters and environmental emergencies.

Keywords: Analysis, Article, Authors, Behavior, Decision Making, Decision-Making, Disaster, Disasters, Earthquake, Effects, Emergencies, Emergency, Emotion, Emotion Management, Emotional Behavior, Environmental, Environmental Emergency, Framework, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Impact, Influence, Information, Intervention, Issues, Long Term, Long-Term, Management, Natural, Natural Disaster, Nov, Occupational, Occupational Safety, Physical, Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder, Protection, Psychological, Pub Med, Reference, Rescue Workers, Research, Response, Responsibilities, Review, Safety, Science, Scopus, Search, State, Taiwan, Theoretical, Web, Web Of Science, Workers

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Full Text: 2014\Ira J Pub Hea43, 1616.pdf

Abstract: Leviteracetam (LEV) is a novel antiepileptic drug with improved tolerance and safety, while carbamazepine (CBZ) represents classical antiepileptic drugs. So far, a systemic comparison of the efficacy and side effects of these two drugs is lacking. A literature review on the comparison of leviteracetam versus carbamazepine for patients with epilepsy was performed up to September 2013 using PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and ISI web of science. Finally, 3 randomized controlled trials (RCT) studies met the criteria on comparing the efficacy of leviteracetam versus carbamazepine for patients with epilepsy were included for meta-analysis. Stata 11.0 was used to analyze and summarize the respective data. Three RCTs met the entry criteria. The relative risk (RR) and 95% and the confidence interval (CI) of leviteracetam versus carbamazepine for 6- and 12-month seizure free intervals were 1.0 (0.91-1.10) and 0.97 (0.84-1.13), respectively, for therapy discontinuation due to adverse events (AEs) were 0.62 (0.48-0.80) and 1.00 (0.94-2.05), respectively, and for withdrawal after 6- and 12-month treatment were 0.8 (0.64-0.99) and 0.87 (0.74-1.03), respectively. The RR and 95% CI for occurrence of headache, fatigue, diarrhea, vertigo, nasopharyngitis, depression, weight gain and rash were 0.88 (0.73-1.06), 1.08(0.63-1.83), 1.23 (0.66-2.28), 0.92 (0.49-1.71), 0.85 (0.59-1.22), 2.15 (1.26-3.68), 0.69 (0.45-1.04), 0.39 (0.23-0.68), respectively. The major outcomes such as rate of seizure freedom were similar between leviteracetam and carbamazepine. However, leviteracetam led to depression more frequently than carbamazepine, while carbamazepine caused rash more frequently. However, the limited numbers of available RCTs studies and included patients in this study made our results less convincing and accurate.

Keywords: Adverse Events, Antiepileptic Drugs, Carbamazepine, Childhood Epilepsy, Clinical-Trials, Comparison, Confidence, Controlled-Release Carbamazepine, Criteria, Data, Depression, Discontinuation, Double-Blind, Drug, Drugs, Effects, Efficacy, Embase, Epilepsy, Events, Fatigue, Freedom, Headache, Interval, Intervals, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Levetiracetam, Leviteracetam, Literature, Literature Review, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Newly-Diagnosed Epilepsy, Outcomes, Patients, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Randomized, Randomized Controlled Trials, Rct, Refractory Epilepsy, Relative Risk, Review, Risk, Safety, Science, Seizure, Side Effects, Sodium Valproate, Stata, Therapy, Tolerance, Treatment, Vertigo, Web, Web Of Science, Weight Gain

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Full Text: 2015\Ira J Pub Hea44, 458.pdf

Abstract: Background: In this systematic review, the aim is to investigate different VHI-30 versions between languages regarding their validity, reliability and their translation process. Methods: Articles were extracted systematically from some of the prime databases including Cochrane, googlescholar, MEDLINE (via PubMed gate), Sciencedirect, Web of science, and their reference lists by Voice Handicap Index keyword with only title limitation and time of publication (from 1997 to 2014). However the other limitations (e.g. excluding non-English, other versions of VHI ones, and so on) applied manually after studying the papers. In order to appraise the methodology of the papers, three authors did it by 12-item diagnostic test checklist in “Critical Appraisal Skills Programme” or (CASP) site. After applying all of the screenings, the papers that had the study eligibility criteria such as; translation, validity, and reliability processes, included in this review. Results: The remained non-repeated articles were 12 from different languages. All of them reported validity, reliability and translation method, which presented in details in this review. Conclusion: Mainly the preferred method for translation in the gathered papers was “Brislin’s classic back-translation model (1970), although the procedure was not performed completely but it was more prominent than other translation procedures. High test-retest reliability, internal consistency and moderate construct validity between different languages in regards to all 3 VHI-30 domains confirm the applicability of translated VHI-30 version across languages.

Keywords: Articles, Authors, Consistency, Criteria, Cross-Cultural Adaptation, Databases, Diagnostic Test, Disorders, Dysphonic Patients, Hebrew Speakers, Languages, Limitation, Medline, Methodology, Model, Papers, Portuguese, Procedure, Procedures, Publication, Pubmed, Quality-Of-Life, Reference, Reference Lists, Reliability, Review, Science, Site, Speaking Rate, Systematic Review, Test-Retest, Translation, Validation, Validity, Validity, Version, VHI, VHI-30, Voice Disorder, Voice Handicap Index, Web Of Science

# Title: Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal

Full Journal Title: Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Gorjipour, F., Asadi, Y., Osguei, N.K., Effatkhah, M. and Samadikuchaksaraei, A. (2013), Serum level of homocysteine, folate and vitamin-B12 in epileptic patients under carbamazepine and sodium valproate treatment: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal*, **15** (3), 249-253.

Full Text: [2013\Ira Red Cre Med J15, 249.pdf](2013/Ira%20Red%20Cre%20Med%20J15,%20249.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Numerous studies have shown that long term treatment with anticonvulsants may be an important risk factor for the onset of atherosclerosis, or worsening of its symptoms. There are many contradictory reports regarding these effects. Objectives: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of the published studies in order to see whether the atherogenic outcomes could be related to any serum biochemical abnormalities. Materials and Methods: Published articles indexed in PubMed, ISI web of science, Science Direct and Scopus databases from 1990 to 2 011 were retrieved using a comprehensive search strategy. After omitting the unrelated articles and duplicates, articles met the eligibility criteria for critical appraisal were included in the analysis. Data were summarized in standard data abstraction forms and subjected to analysis by STATA software. Results: Finally, ten published studies were included in the meta-analysis. Results showed that carbamazepine and sodium valproate consumption are associated with a significant elevation of the serum homocysteine levels. On the other hand, medication with carbamazepine is associated with a reduction of the level of folate in the serum and that of sodium valproate is associated with a reduction of serum level of vitamin B12. Conclusions: According to the results of this study, as carbamazepine and valproate sodium consumption can result in elevated serum levels of homocysteine and decreased levels of folate and vitamin B12, and the atherogenic effect of increased serum homocysteine level is well established, the patients under these medications should be monitored for possible atherogenic effects.

Keywords: Analysis, Anticonvulsants, Carbamazepine, Consumption, Criteria, Data, Databases, Effects, Forms, Homocysteine, ISI, Long Term, Long-Term, Mar, Materials, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Methods, Onset, Outcomes, Patients, Pubmed, Reduction, Results, Review, Risk, Risk Factor, Science, Scopus, Search Strategy, Serum, Sodium, Software, Standard, Strategy, Symptoms, Systematic Review, Term, Treatment, Vitamin, Web, Web of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Ira Red Cre Med J16, e8436.pdf](2014/Ira%20Red%20Cre%20Med%20J16,%20e8436.pdf)

Abstract: Context: The tendency to use advanced technology in healthcare and the governmental policies have put forward electronic prescription. Electronic prescription is considered as the main solution to overcome the major drawbacks of the paper-based medication prescription, such as transcription errors. This study aims to provide practical information concerning electronic prescription system to a variety of stakeholders. Evidence Acquisition: In this review study, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Scopus, EMBASE databases, Iranian National Library Of Medicine (INLM) portal, Google Scholar, Google and Yahoo were searched for relevant English publications concerning the problems of paper-based prescription, and concept, features, levels, benefits, stakeholders and standards of electronic prescription system. Results: There are many problems with the paper prescription system which, according to studies have jeopardized patients’ safety and negatively affected the outcomes of medication therapy. All of these problems are remedied through the implementation of e-prescriptions. Conclusions: The sophistication of electronic prescription and integration with EHR will become a reality, if all its stakeholders collaborate in developing fast and secure electronic prescription systems. It is plausible that the required infrastructure should be provided for implementation of the national integrated electronic prescription systems in countries without the system. Given the barriers to the implementation and use, policymakers should consider multiple strategies and offer incentives to encourage e-prescription initiatives. This will result in widespread adoption of the system.

Keywords: Adoption, Adverse Drug Events, Approach, Barriers, Benefits, Care, Concept, Databases, Developing, EHR, Electronic Prescribing, Embase, English, Errors, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Health, Impact, Implementation, Incentives, Information, Infrastructure, Integration, ISI, ISI Web Of Science, Literature, Medication Errors, Medicine, Outcomes, Patients, Physician-Order-Entry, Policies, Prescribing Systems, Prescription, Publications, Pubmed, Results, Review, Safety, Science, Scopus, Solution, Stakeholders, Standards, Systems, Technology, Therapy, Transcription, Utilization, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Ira Red Cre Med J16, e12313.pdf](2014/Ira%20Red%20Cre%20Med%20J16,%20e12313.pdf)

Abstract: Background: Liver injury or dysfunction is considered as a serious health problem. The available synthetic drugs to treat liver disorders are expensive and cause further damage. Hence, hepatoprotective effects of some herbal drugs have been investigated, and one of the methods to choose herbs in order to study their biological effects is to search in ancient medical texts. Avicenna who is known as the prince of physicians had collected and classified Greek, Persian and Islamic medicine in the best possible way in the book of Canon in Arabic. Objectives: Avicenna’s book of The Canon of Medicine was reviewed to find the hepatoprotective herbs. Patients and Methods: Three different versions of the Canon were prepared and utilized. To find scientific names of plants we took advantage of three botany references. All of the herbs were investigated on the basis of scientific data from hepatoprotective effects point of view. The searched term was “hepatoprotective”without narrowing and limiting. The searched databases included Cochrane library, Web of science, SID, Irandoc and IranMedex. Results: 18 plants were found. 85% of the presented species, genus or families of plants were reported to have hepatoprotective properties and in the remaining 15% there were no reports of hepatoprotective effect. Flowers and fruits were the most used part of the plants. Most of the plants had simultaneous protective effects on multiple organs but the protective effect on the liver was mostly accompanied by protective effect on the stomach (83%). The average temperament of these herbs is “hot”in the 2nd phase of the 2nd grade, and “dry”in the 3rd phase of the 2nd grade. Hepatoprotective herbs mostly prescribed as a part of hepatoprotective compound drugs formula or other formula for liver diseases are Crocus sativus, Pistacia lentiscus, and Cinnamomum spp. Conclusions: Maybe there is common mechanism for protecting both liver and stomach. Aquilaria agallocha, Aquilaria malaccensis, and Ruscus aculeatus whose hepatoprotective effects have not yet been reported are considered as good candidates for future investigations. Given that Crocus sativus, and Cinnamomum spp are used as flavors in most countries, they will be introduced for more investigation in order to produce hepatoprotective drugs.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Avicenna, Biological, Complementary Therapies, Damage, Data, Databases, Diseases, Drugs, Effects, Families, Fruits, Health, Health Problem, Hepatoprotective, Injury, Investigation, Investigations, Liver, Liver-Injury, Mechanism, Medical, Medicine, Methods, Physicians, Plants, Properties, Rats, References, Results, Science, Scientific Names, Simultaneous, Species, Synthetic Drugs, Term, Traditional, Web Of Science

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Full Text: [2014\Ira Red Cre Med J16, e16616.pdf](2014/Ira%20Red%20Cre%20Med%20J16,%20e16616.pdf)

Abstract: Context: Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the foremost cause of death in many countries and hence, its early diagnosis is usually concerned as a major healthcare priority. Coronary artery calcium scoring (CACS) using either electron beam computed tomography (EBCT) or multislice computed tomography (MSCT) has been applied for more than 20 years to provide an early CAD diagnosis in clinical routine practice. Moreover, its association with other body organs has been a matter of vast research. Evidence Acquisition: In this review article, techniques of CACS using EBCT and MSCT scanners as well as clinical and research indications of CACS are searched from PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Google Scholar and Scopus databases in a time period between late 1970s through July 2013 and following appropriate selection, dealt with. Moreover, the previous and ongoing research subjects and their results are discussed. Results: The CACS is vastly applied in early detection of CAD and in many other research fields. Conclusions: CACS has remarkably changed the screening techniques to detect CAD earlier than before and is generally accepted as a standard of reference for determination of risk of further cardiac events.

Keywords: American-Heart-Association, Arteries, Artery, Association, Atherosclerosis, Atherosclerotic Plaques, Cad, Calcium, Cardiovascular Computed-Tomography, Cause Of Death, Clinical, Computed Tomography, Coronary Artery Disease, Databases, Death, Diagnosis, Diagnostic-Accuracy, Disease, Dual-Source Ct, Early Diagnosis, Electron-Beam Tomography, Events, Evidence, Google, Google Scholar, Indications, Isi, Isi Web Of Science, Magnetic-Resonance, Multidetector Row, Practice, Pubmed, Reference, Research, Results, Review, Risk, Risk-Factors, Science, Scopus, Screening, Selection, Standard, Symptomatic Patients, Techniques, Time Period, Tomography, Web Of Science, X-Ray Computed

# Title: Irish Journal of Medical Science

Full Journal Title: Irish Journal of Medical Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

Impact Factor

? Glynn, R., Scutaru, C., Kerin, M.J. and Sweeney, K. (2011), Breast cancer research output, 1945-2008: A bibliometric and density-equalizing analysis. *Irish Journal of Medical Science*, **180** (8S), S277.

Full Text: 2011\Iri J Med Sci180, S277.pdf

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Full Text: [2012\Iri J Med Sci181, S159.pdf](2012/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci181,%20S159.pdf); [2012\Iri J Med Sci181-6.pdf](2012/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci181-6.pdf)

Keywords: Surgery

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Full Text: [2012\Iri J Med Sci181, S265.pdf](2012/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci181,%20S265.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis

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Full Text: [2014\Iri J Med Sci183, 283.pdf](2014/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci183,%20283.pdf)

Abstract: Objective To conduct a meta-analysis of studies assessing abnormal glucose metabolism (AGM) prevalence among patients with primary aldosteronism (PA), calculating a combined pooled prevalence and summarizing metabolic parameters associated the pooled prevalence for comparative group. Method Four electronic databases (PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane CENTRAL, and ISI-Web of Science) were systematically retrieved with no language and time restriction. Studies about elevated level of glucose metabolism in primary aldosteronism were included. Result Data were available in 16 studies. The pooled analysis revealed that the prevalence of elevated glucose in PA was 22.41 % (95 % CI 16.77-28.05 %), the retrospectively calculated prevalence was 31.20 % (95 % CI 15.81-46.60 %) for impaired fasting glucose, 26.19 % (95 % CI 15.17-37.21 %) for impaired glucose tolerance, 15.22 % (95 % CI 9.93-20.51 %) for diabetes mellitus. Prevalence of AGM in PA was higher than that in essential hypertension (OR = 1.55, 95 % CI 1.01-2.36, p = 0.04). From comparative groups, patients with primary aldosteronism had a lower level of insulin sensitivity indicators in comparison with normal group (p < 0.01). On the other hand, insulin resistance which presented by HOMA index was stronger in PA group than in normal control group (WMD = 0.41, 95 % CI 0.17, 0.65; p = 0.001), whereas it was weaker than that in EH group (WMD = -0.37, 95 % CI -0.62, -0.13; p = 0.003). Conclusion There is a significant prevalence of elevated level of glucose metabolism in patients with PA. Awareness and treatment of this pre-diabetic or diabetic state are necessary.

Keywords: Analysis, Assessing, Comparison, Control, Data, Databases, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Eh, Embase, Glucose, Groups, Homa, Hypertension, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, Index, Indicators, Insulin, Insulin Resistance, Insulin Sensitivity, Isi Web Of Science, Language, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Metabolism, Normal, Patients, Pooled Analysis, Prevalence, Primary, Pubmed, Resistance, Science, Sensitivity, State, Tolerance, Treatment

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Full Text: 2014\Iri J Med Sci183, S236.pdf

Keywords: Bibliometric, Dynamic, Literature, Review, Science

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Full Text: [2014\Iri J Med Sci183, 557.pdf](2014/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci183,%20557.pdf)

Abstract: A meta-analysis was performed to assess the diagnostic values of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) in predicting the peritoneal recurrence after curative resection of gastric cancer. The Medline, Embase, Web of Science, Ovid and Cochrane databases, Google Scholar and Vivisimo engines were searched to identify studies reporting on the accuracy of CEA protein or CEA mRNA in predicting the postoperative peritoneal recurrence of gastric cancer. Publication bias was demonstrated by Funnel plots and Egger test. The sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) were calculated and summary receiver operating characteristic curves were generated. Seven and eight studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria for CEA protein and mRNA determination, including 635 and 849 patients, respectively. The pooled sensitivity, specificity and DOR of CEA protein for predicting the peritoneal recurrence were 0.77 (95 % CI 0.69-0.84), 0.89 (95 % CI 0.86-0.92), 29.71 (95 % CI 10.27-85.92), respectively. Similarly, the values for CEA mRNA were 0.82 (95 % CI 0.75-0.88), 0.82 (95 % CI 0.79-0.85) and 22.97 (95 % CI 10.90-48.41). Meanwhile, the sensitivity and DOR of CEA protein or mRNA were higher than those of cytology, while higher specificity was noted in cytology assay. CEA protein and mRNA levels in peritoneal lavage show a high diagnostic accuracy and may help accurately predict the peritoneal recurrence after curative resection of gastric cancer.

Keywords: Abdominal-Cavity, Accuracy, Bias, Cancer, Carcinoembryonic Antigen, Carcinoma, Cea, Criteria, Cytology, Databases, Diagnosis, Diagnostic, Diagnostic Accuracy, Gastric, Gastric Cancer, Google, Google Scholar, Isolated Tumor-Cells, Lavage Cytology, Medline, Messenger-Rna, Meta Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Metaanalysis, Odds Ratio, Patients, Peritoneal Lavage Cytology, Peritoneal Recurrence, Polymerase-Chain-Reaction, Postoperative, Prognostic-Significance, Protein, Publication, Publication Bias, Quantitative Detection, Recurrence, Reporting, Rt-Pcr, Science, Sensitivity, Serosal Invasion, Specificity, Web Of Science

? O’Sullivan, M., Cullen, W. and MacFarlane, A. (2015), Primary care teams in Ireland: A qualitative mapping review of Irish grey and published literature. *Irish Journal of Medical Science*, **184** (1), 69-73.

Full Text: [2015\Iri J Med Sci184, 69.pdf](2015/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci184,%2069.pdf)

Abstract: The Irish government published its primary care strategy, Primary Care: A New Direction in 2001. Progress with the implementation of Primary care teams is modest. The aim of this paper is to map the Irish grey literature and peer-reviewed publications to determine what research has been carried out in relation to primary care teams, the reform process and interdisciplinary working in primary care in Ireland. This scoping review employed three methods: a review of Web of Science, Medline and Embase databases, an email survey of researchers across academic institutions, the HSE and independent researchers and a review of Lenus and the Health Well repository. N = 123 outputs were identified. N = 14 were selected for inclusion. A thematic analysis was undertaken. Common themes identified were resources, GP participation, leadership, clarity regarding roles in primary care teams, skills and knowledge for primary care team working, communication and community. There is evidence of significant problems that disrupt team formation and functioning that warrants more comprehensive research.

Keywords: Analysis, Care, Communication, Community, Databases, Evidence, Health, Implementation, Institutions, Interdisciplinary, Ireland, Knowledge, Leadership, Literature, Mapping, Mar, Medline, Methods, N, Participation, Peer-Reviewed, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Primary, Primary Care, Publications, Qualitative, Randomized Controlled-Trial, Reform, Research, Researchers, Resources, Review, Science, Scoping Review, Strategy, Survey, Team Working, Teams, Thematic Analysis, Web, Web Of Science, Well

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Full Text: [2015\Iri J Med Sci184, 91.pdf](2015/Iri%20J%20Med%20Sci184,%2091.pdf)

Abstract: This study is a citation analysis of the top 100 most cited papers in adult cardiac surgery. Bibliometric analyses are viewed as a proxy marker of a paper’s influence and, therefore, an analysis of the most influential papers published in recent decades. Impact factor ranking as of 2012 was used to decide which journals to include in our searches. The Thompson Reuters Web of Knowledge was used to search for citations of all papers relevant to cardiac surgery within selected journals. Journals in the areas of surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, general medicine, anaesthesia, perfusion and pathology were included. The most frequently cited paper was found to be that of Nashef et al. (Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 16(1):9-13, 1999) introducing the EuroSCORE operative risk evaluation system. A number of authors including Alderman, Carpentier and Cox had more than one paper in the top 100. Despite the potential flaws with bibliometric analysis, and its application to cardiac surgery, there is inherent merit in an analysis of this type.

Keywords: Adult, Anaesthesia, Analyses, Analysis, Aortic-Valve Implantation, Application, Artery Surgery, Atrial-Fibrillation, Authors, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Analysis, Cardiac, Cardiac Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Citation, Citation Analysis, Citation-Classics, Citations, Coronary-Bypass Surgery, Evaluation, General, High-Risk Patients, Impact, Impact Factor, Influence, Journals, Knowledge, Mar, Marker, Medicine, Most Cited, Off-Pump, On-Pump, Operative, Papers, Pathology, Potential, Publications, Randomized Intervention Treatment, Ranking, Recent, Risk, Risk Evaluation, Surgery, Web, Web Of Knowledge

# Title: ISIS

Full Journal Title: ISIS

ISO Abbreviated Title: ISIS

JCR Abbreviated Title: ISIS

ISSN: 0021-1753

Issues/Year: 4

Journal Country/Territory: United States

Language: English

Publisher: Univ Chicago Press

Publisher Address: 1427 E 60TH ST, CHICAGO, IL 60637-2954

Subject Categories:

History & Philosophy of Science: Impact Factor 0.286, / (2001) SSCI

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Full Text: [1960-80\Isis53, 240.pdf](1960-80\Isis53,%20240.pdf)

Keywords: Papers

Merton, R.K. (1988), The Matthew effect in science, II: Cumulative advantage and the symbolism of intellectual property. *ISIS*, **79**, 606-623.

Full Text: [1988\Isis79, 606.pdf](1988\ISIS79,%20606.pdf)

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Full Text: [1993\Isis84, 177.pdf](1993\Isis84,%20177.pdf)

Keywords: MAR, Papers

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Full Text: [1996\Isis87, 709.pdf](1996\Isis87,%20709.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Journals, Spanish

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Full Text: [1999\Isis90, 387.pdf](1999\Isis90,%20387.pdf)

Keywords: Bibliometric, Jun, Profiles

# Title: Isokinetics and Exercise Science

Full Journal Title: Isokinetics and Exercise Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bohannon, R.W. (2011), Literature reporting normative data for muscle strength measured by hand-held dynamometry: A systematic review. *Isokinetics and Exercise Science*, **19** (3), 143-147.

Full Text: 2011\Iso Exe Sci19, 143.pdf

Abstract: This review was conducted to identify, summarize, and discuss literature purporting to present normative data for measurements obtained using a hand-held dynamometer (HHD). Relevant literature was identified through electronic searches of 4 databases: PubMed, Science Citation Index, Scopus and Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health. Articles identified via the searches were reviewed to determine if they presented normative data obtained with a HHD from healthy individuals. Articles were excluded if the data were not presented within age and gender strata. Data on testing and participant specifics were retrieved. Fifteen studies presented normative data within age and gender strata for measurements obtained with a HHD. Norms were presented for neck flexion and numerous actions at the shoulder, elbow, wrist, fingers, hip, knee and ankle. Norms were presented for a wide age span-children to older adults. Many of these norms are compromised. Norms for older adults (>= 80 years) are lacking. Although norms are available, they should be used with caution. Specifics of testing and samples tested restrict the applicability of the measures.

Keywords: Adults, Aged 20, Articles, Citation, Databases, Dynamometry, Force, Gender, Health, Literature, Measurement, Muscle Strength, Nursing, Older Adults, PUBMED, Reference Values, Reliability, Review, Science, Science Citation Index, Scopus, Strength, Systematic, Systematic Review

# Title: Israel Journal of Health Policy Research

Full Journal Title: Israel Journal of Health Policy Research

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Rosen, B. and Israeli, A. (2013), The IJHPR publishes its 100th article, and other momentous milestones. *Israel Journal of Health Policy Research*, **2**, Article Number: 48.

Full Text: [2013\Isr J Hea Pol Res2, 48.pdf](2013/Isr%20J%20Hea%20Pol%20Res2,%2048.pdf)

Abstract: The Israel Journal of Health Policy Research (IJHPR) was launched in January 2012 and it is now publishing its 100th article. It was accepted into PubMed after only six months of publication and it has now also been accepted by Thomson Reuters for inclusion in the Web of Science as well as the Social Science Citation Index. It is rare for a new journal to reach these milestones at such an early stage in its development. One of the key factors in the journal’s acceptance into these prestigious databases has been its unique national/international approach - exploring both what Israel can learn from health systems in other countries and what other countries can learn from Israeli health care. Another key factor has been its ability to attract high quality contributions from virtually all of the Israeli universities and research centers involved in health policy. A third important factor has been the journal’s ability to engage leading international scholars as contributors and/or editorial board members.

Keywords: Acceptance, After-Only, Approach, Care, Citation, Databases, Development, Health, Health Care, Health Policy, Health Systems, International, Israel, Journal, Policy, Publication, Publishing, Pubmed, Quality, Research, Research Centers, Science, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Systems, Thomson Reuters, Thomson-Reuters, Universities, Web of Science

# Title: Israel Journal of Medical Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Israel Journal of Medical Sciences](http://www.ima.org.il/imaj/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Isr. J. Med. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Israel J Med Sci

ISSN: 0021-2180

Issues/Year: 7

Journal Country/Territory: Israel

Language: English

Publisher: Israel Journal Med Sciences

Publisher Address: 2 Etzel St, French Hill, JerUSAlem 97853, Israel

Subject Categories:

Medicine, General & Internal: Impact Factor

? Yosipovitch, G., Heller, I. and Belhassen, B. (1990), A bibliometric study of cardiology in Israel a comparison of the years 1978 1983 and 1988. *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, **26** (4), 225.

? Putterman, C. and Lossos, I.S. (1991), Author, verify your references - or, the accuracy of references in Israeli medical journals. *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, **27** (2), 109-112.

Abstract: The high rate of citation errors in bibliographies in medical journals has been a source of concern in recent years. We examined the accuracy of references published during 1 year in two Israeli medical journals. Only two-thirds of the randomly selected references examined were error free; 8% had major errors preventing identification of the cited article. Most of the errors found (76%) were in referencing the author(s) or title of the article. We conclude that errors in citation appear also in Israeli medical journals. Editors should emphasize the importance of reference verification; however, primary responsibility for the accuracy of the reference list rests with the author. Authors should exercise more care in preparing bibliographies and should invest more effort in verification of quoted references.

Keywords: Accuracy, Accuracy of References, Authorship, Bibliographies, Care, Citation, Citation Errors, Error, Errors, Exercise, Identification, Journals, Medical, Medical Journals, Primary, Reference, References, Referencing, Responsibility, Source, Verification

? Kahan, E., Carel, R.S. and Hart, J. (1991), Comparison of 2 preadmission testing methods for elective surgery patients. *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, **27** (3), 141-144.

Abstract: Patients admitted for elective surgery (inguinal hernia, varicose veins and hemorrhoids) were studied in order to evaluate the impact of performing pre-admission testing (PAT) by utilizing an automated multiphasic health testing (AMHT) technology on the rate of repeating the pre-operative routine laboratory tests during hospitalization. A slightly lower but statistically significant rate of repeated tests was found among patients who performed PAT by AMHTS compared with those who performed the tests via the conventional ambulatory system. This result suggests that performing routine tests before hospitalization in a single authorized AMHTS facility is preferred since it saves the patient time and reduces the need for repeated tests.

Keywords: Preadmission Testing, Multiphasic Screening, Length of Stay, Early Discharge, Varicose-Veins, Hernia, Cost, Care

? Yosipovitch, G., Heller, I. and Belhassen, B. (1990), Bibliometric Study of Cardiology in Israel in 1978 1983 and 1988. *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, **27** (4), 234-238.

Abstract: This work presents the results of the first bibliometric study of scientific papers in the field of cardiology in Israel. Using a computer-aided search (MEDLINE), papers published in three selected years (1978, 1983 and 1988) were comapred with respect to quantity, type and topic of publication and impact factor. An activity index was designed to measure the relative academic effort devoted to the field of cardiology in Israel. A survey of several cardiological publications worldwide was also carried out. The impact factor and the activity index of Israeli publications markedly increased from 1978 to 1983 but decreased bwteen 1983 and 1988. The ratio of Israeli to world cardiological publications increased from 1978 to 1983, but remained unchanged between 1983 and 1988.

? Putterman, C. (1992), Quotation accuracy: Fact or fiction. *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, **28** (7), 465-470.

Abstract: Results from original studies are not always correctly represented in subsequent medical publications. In this study, randomly selected quotations from Israeli medical journals were examined. Less than 80% of the examined statements were in complete agreement with the original source. In about 7% the cited reference failed to substantiate the previous author’s statement. Similar results were found over a range of American and European general and speciality journals. It is concluded that errors in quotation are a widespread problem in the biomedical literature. Editors and peer reviewers can improve quotation accuracy by stressing this issue in decisions regarding publication. Nevertheless, it seems that the most efficient solution would be for authors to increase their vigilance in accurately quoting results and statements from previous publications.

Keywords: Accuracy, American, Authors, Biomedical, Errors, General, Journals, Literature, Medical, Medical Editors, Medical Journals, Peer, Peer Review, Publication, Publications, Quotation, Quotation Accuracy, Quotation Errors, Reference, References, Solution, Source, Vigilance

# Title: Issues & Studies

Full Journal Title: [Issues & Studies](http://www.ceps.com.tw/ec/ecJnlIntro.aspx?Jnliid=768); [Issues & Studies](http://iir.nccu.edu.tw/ise/ise200303.htm)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Issues Stud.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Issues Stud

ISSN: 1013-2511

Issues/Year: 12

Journal Country/Territory: Taiwan

Language: English

Publisher: Inst Internat Relations

Publisher Address: 64 Wan Shou Road, Mucha, Taipei, Taiwan

Subject Categories:

International Relations: Impact Factor 0.149, 43/50 (1997); Impact Factor 0.092, 49/52 (1998); Impact Factor 0.194, 40/52 (1999); Impact Factor 0.218, 41/52 (2000); Impact Factor 0.177, 37/52 (2001); Impact Factor 0.286, 38/53 (2002) SSCI

Political Science: Impact Factor 0.149, 63/73 (1997); Impact Factor 0.092, 66/73 (1998); Impact Factor 0.194, 57/76 (1999); Impact Factor 0.218, 59/77 (2000); Impact Factor 0.177, 63/78 (2001); Impact Factor 0.286, 53/80 (2002) SSCI

Notes: CCountry

? Melin, G., Danell, R. and Persson, O. (2000), A bibliometric mapping of the scientific landscape on Taiwan. *Issues & Studies*, **36** (5), 61-82.

Full Text: [2000\Iss Stu36, 61.pdf](2000\Iss%20Stu36,%2061.pdf)

Abstract: This study makes an attempt to explore the scientific landscape on Taiwan. Through bibliometric citation analysis and mapping techniques the main actors at the university level are identified and the structure of the national research and development (R&D) system is described with respect to article production and publication patterns. Special attention is paid to patterns of research collaboration, nationally as well as internationally. This paper concludes that Taiwan is well integrated in the international scientific macro-networks. However the findings do not give support to the idea that Asian science and scientific thinking would differ from Western science; on the contrary, Taiwan has developed quickly into a science nation of significance by adapting Western scientific traditions and becoming integrated in international scientific networks.

Keywords: Analysis, Asia, Asian, Attention, Bibliometric, Bibliometric Mapping, Bibliometrics, Citation, Citation Analysis, Co-Authorship, Collaboration, Developed, Development, Integrated, International, Landscape, Mapping, National, Networks, Production, Publication, R&D, Research, Research and Development, Research Collaboration, Research Collaboration, Respect, Science, Scientific Networks, Significance, Structure, Support, Taiwan, Taiwan R&D, Techniques, Universities, University

# Title: Italian Journal of Animal Science

Full Journal Title: Italian Journal of Animal Science

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Pulina, G. and Francesconi, A.H.D. (2007), Some bibliometric indexes for members of the Scientific Association of Animal Production (ASPA). *Italian Journal of Animal Science*, **6** (1), 83-103.

Abstract: This study calculated several bibliometric indexes to analyze the scientific output of 363 members of the Scientific Association of Animal Production (ASPA) in Italy, based on their publications listed by ISI-Thompson, Web of Science database (search period from 1989 until 2006). Five main research areas were considered: AGR/17 (Animal genetics and breeding), AGR/18 (Animal nutrition and feeding), AGR/19 (Animal husbandry), AGR/20 (Poultry, rabbits and fish production) and External researcher (Ere). Position groups were: FP (Full Professor), AP (Associate Professor), Re (Researcher), EReUni (scientists working temporarily at the University or professors of an area different from AGR/17-20), and EReInst (scientists working at other institutions). Each institution was classified according to three geographical areas of Italy: North, Centre and South. Main calculated bibliometric indexes were: N-i = total number of papers published by member i over y(i) years; y(i) = number of years publishing of member i; C, = total number of citations of member i; IFPpersonal. = C-i/N-i, Personal Impact factor of member i; Total IFjournal. = Sum of impact factor reported by the ISI-Thompson database of the journal in which a paper of member i was published (Journal Citation Reports Science Edition, 2004); Mean IFjournal. Mean impact factor of all papers published in journals having a recognized IFJournal. by the ISI-Thompson database for member i; h = number of papers with at least h citations; m = h/y, i.e. average increase of h over the y(i) years publishing; and a = C-i/h(2). Among the studied bibliometric indexes, N-i, C-i, Total IFjournal and h are reliable, while IFpersonal, and Mean IFjournal are not, to evaluate the scientific career of Animal Scientists in Italy. FP and members of AGP/17 tend to show the highest values of bibliometric indexes. Most ASPA members work in the North of Italy, which shows the highest median and highest percentage of scientists with maximum values for most bibliometric parameters. The scientific system of Animal Science in Italy has a fairly good degree of internationalization, but greater efforts should be made to increase the productivity and impact of Animal Scientists.

Keywords: ASPA, Bibliometric, Bibliometry, Breeding, Citations, Evaluation, Feeding, Fish, Genetics, Groups, Impact, Impact Factor, Institutions, Italy, Journal, Journal Citation Reports, Journals, Made, Ni, Nutrition, Output, Paper, Parameters, Production, Productivity, Publications, Publishing, Rabbits, Research, Scientific Output, Scientometry, Web of Science

# Title: Italian Journal of Neurological Sciences

Full Journal Title: [Italian Journal of Neurological Sciences](http://www.springerlink.com/content/103371/)

ISO Abbreviated Title: Ital. J. Neurol. Sci.

JCR Abbreviated Title: Ital J Neurol Sci

ISSN: 0392-0461

Issues/Year: 6

Journal Country/Territory: Italy

Language: English

Publisher: Springer-Verlag

Publisher Address: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010

Subject Categories:

Clinical Neurology: Impact Factor 0.635,/(2001)

Neurosciences: Impact Factor 0.635,/(2001)

Notes: TTopic

? Tesio, L., Gamba, C., Capelli, A. and Franchignoni, F.P. (1995), Rehabilitation - the cinderella of neurological research: A bibliometric study. *Italian Journal of Neurological Sciences*, **16** (7), 473-477.

Full Text: [1995\Ita J Neu Sci16, 473.pdf](1995\Ita%20J%20Neu%20Sci16,%20473.pdf)

Abstract: Rehabilitation is under-represented in the neurological literature on disabling diseases. A MEDLINE search was conducted to retrieve the articles published between January 1991 and June 1994 under the main headings of Stroke, Parkinson’s disease, Multiple sclerosis, Brain injury, Ataxia and Dementia. These were then combined with the sub-heading Rehabilitation The former search yielded 27724 articles, the latter 1272 (4.6%), In 1992, the Journal of Citation Reports (JCR) assigned to Journals publishing rehabilitation papers an average Impact Factor (IF) of 0.7-2.8 (median 1.8): that is, 31-90% (depending on the various main headings, median 68%) of the average IF given to Journals publishing non-rehabilitation papers, In the present study, the weight of the literature was defined as the product of the number of articles multiplied by the IF of the corresponding Journal (IF = 0 for non-JCR Journals), Across the various neurologic conditions, the weight of the Rehab literature was 0.1-7% (median 2%) of the weight of the non-Rehab literature, The results suggest that neurology is still reluctant to face the disability challenge.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Research, Neurology, Rehabilitation, Physical Medicine, Journals

# Title: Italian Studies

Full Journal Title: Italian Studies

ISO Abbreviated Title:

JCR Abbreviated Title:

ISSN:

Issues/Year:

Journal Country/Territory:

Language:

Publisher:

Publisher Address:

Subject Categories:

: Impact Factor

? Bonsaver, G. (2008), Authorial echoes: Textuality and self-plagiarism in the narrative of Luigi Pirandello. *Italian Studies*, **63** (1), 159-160.

Full Text: [2008\Ita Stu63, 159.pdf](2008\Ita%20Stu63,%20159.pdf)